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SOMETIME SCHOLAR OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

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PREFACE

MY object in editing this volume has been to supply masters and pupils alike with an ample variety of questions for practice. Any one who has had to prepare candidates for competitive examinations, in which Classical or Historical questions of a miscellaneous character form part, can, I think, bear testimony to the difficulty hitherto found, as a rule, in directing such a course of reading as may be advantageous; I trust that this volume, containing as it does questions on almost every conceivable point of scholarship, criticism, or antiquities, will do something to remove that difficulty. The high character of the Examinations, in which the questions were originally proposed, will be sufficient guarantee for their value. I have aimed at making the Notes suggestive; not, by any means, complete. I do not think that I have given too little help; I trust, at the same time, that I have not, as a rule, given too much. It is scarcely necessary to say, that at the various College Scholarship Examinations at Oxford, an English Essay always forms part, and that at Cambridge there are always two or three papers in Mathematics; this is also the case at the Examination for the Bell Scholarships at the same University; a specimen of the Divinity questions always given in that Examination will

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be found in the volume. The History questions, as given for the last five years in the Classical Tripos, will, it is hoped, be found valuable; as also the volume generally, in suggesting subjects for consideration to students preparing for the paper in Greek and Latin Philology which is, in future years, to form part of the same Examination. There now only remains for me to express my hearty thanks to all friends who have, in any way, contributed to the putting together of the volume, either by the furnishing of Examination Papers, or by contributing to the hints given for their solution, and to say that I shall be thankful for any future contributions of that nature, as also for all corrections or suggestions addressed as below.

P. J. F. G.

THE COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

A FEW additional references, by which, it is hoped, the attention of Students will be directed to some interesting points, have been supplied in the Third Edition.

CHELTENHAM, 1886.

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* For some valuable explanations of Greek Proverbs, see Wilkins' *Introduction to Greek Prose Composition*, § xv.

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EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

Critical Questions.

1. What is meant by Comparative Philology? How does it affect our view of the relation between the Greek and Latin languages?

2. Illustrate by examples any euphonic principles which are discernible in the derivation or inflections of Greek words.

3. Contrast the force of the conjunctive with ἄν in dependent clauses with that of the conjunctive without ἄν.

4. Show how the cases with which they are constructed modify the primary force of the Greek Prepositions.

5. Give the constructions and meanings of the following verbs :—*βρύειν, ἀμύνειν, ἀμείβεσθαι, τίσασθαι, τύπτεσθαι, ἀνέχειν, μετέχειν, ἐκπεσεῖν, Ϸιγγάνειν.*

6. Suggest emendations for the following corrupt passages :—

a. τάπερ ὁ Λοξίας ὁ Παρνάσιος,
μέγαν ἔχων μυχὸν χθονὸς * *
* * ἐπ' ὄχθει
ἄξεν ἀδόλως δολίαν
βλαπτομέναν χρονισθεῖσαν ἐποίχεται.[1]

b. ὅταν δ' αὖτ' ἐπαλκὲς
Ϸρασέ', ἀπέστασεν ἄχος
πρὸς τὸ φανεῖσθαί μοι καλῶς.[2]

[1] Æsch. *Choëph.* 940 (Paley). [2] *Ib.* 406.

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c. σοῦσθε σοῦσθ' ὀλόμεναι ὀλόμεν' ἐπ' ἀμίδα.
εἶτ' ἀνὰ πολύρρυτον
ἁλμήεντα πόρον,
δεσποσίῳ ξὺν ὕβρει,
γομφοδέτῳ τε δορὶ δι' ὅλου.
αἷμον' ἵζω σ' ἐπ' ἀμίδα
ἡσυδουπία τἄπιτα·
κελεύω βίᾳ μεθέσθαι
ἴχαρ, φρενί τ' ἄταν.[1]

d. φιλεῖ δὲ τίκτειν ὕβρις μὲν παλαιὰ νεά-
ζουσαν ἐν κακοῖς βροτῶν ὕβριν
τότ' ἢ τότ', εὖτ' ἂν τὸ κύριον μόλῃ.
νεαρὰ φάους κότον
δαίμονά τε τὸν ἄμαχον, ἀπόλεμον,
ἀνίερον θράσος, μελαίνας μελάθροισιν ἄτας,
εἰδομέναν τοκεῦσιν.[2]

7. Give the usages of the following words, with any illustrations which may occur to you :—*Surdus, cæcus, lentus, improbus, verus, invenustus;* βωμός, ἀκτή, δεινός, ξένος, δίκαιος, πιστός.

8. Translate, and explain the difficulties in the following passages :—

a. πάντες γὰρ οὐ φρονεῖτ', ἐγὼ δ' οὐ μή ποτε
τἄμ' ὡς ἂν εἴπω μὴ τά σ' ἐμφήνω κακά.[3]

b. ἄλλας τε φωνεῖ προσβολὰς Ἐριννύων
ἐκ τῶν πατρῴων αἱμάτων τελουμένας,
ὁρῶντα λαμπρὸν ἐν σκότῳ νωμῶντ' ὀφρύν.[4]

c. μόχθους γὰρ εἰ λέγοιμι καὶ δυσαυλίας,
σπαρνὰς παρήξεις, καὶ κακοστρώτους· τί δ' οὐ
στένοντες οὐ λαχόντες ἤματος μέρος ;[5]

d. ἀνδρηλατοῦντας ἢ φόνῳ φόνον πάλιν
λύοντας, ὡς τόδ' αἷμα χείμαζον πόλιν.[6]

[1] Æsch. *Suppl.* 821.
[2] Ib. *Ag.* 738.
[3] Soph. *O. T.* 328.
[4] Æsch. *Choëph.* 275.
[5] Æsch. *Ag.* 538.
[6] Soph. *O. T.* 100.

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e. ἀλὴς μὲν γὰρ γιγνομένη ἡ Ἑλλὰς χεὶρ μεγάλη ξυνάγεται.[1]

f. παθοῦσα οὕτω δεινὰ πρὸς τῶν φιλτάτων
οὐδεὶς ὑπὲρ μοῦ δαιμόνων μηνίεται.[2]

1. Sed periisse semel satis est—peccare fuisset
Ante satis, penitus modo non genus omne perosos
Femineum.[3]

2. Contra jussa monent Heleni Scyllam atque Charybdim
Inter utramque viam lethi discrimine parvo
Ni teneant cursus, certum est dare lintea retro.[4]

3. His fretus non legatos neque prima per artem
Tentamenta tui pepigi.[5]

4. Hos parere jubent Alphea ab origine Pisæ;
Urbs Etrusca solo.[6]

5. Quid? illud quod proprie ad milites pertinet quibus boni tribuni plebis quum stipendium extorquere voluerint, nunc consultum repente volunt, quale est?[7]

9. Contrast briefly the life and occupations of an Athenian citizen in the time of Pericles and Plato with those of a Roman in the age of Cicero and Augustus.

10. Write a Latin or Greek epigram (not exceeding four lines) on χάρις ἄχαρις.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1852.]

II.

Philological Questions, etc.

1. What is the origin of written alphabets? From whence, and through whom, did the Greeks get theirs; and what changes are known to have taken place in it? Explain

[1] Hdt. vii. 157, § 4.
[2] Æsch. *Eum.* 101.
[3] *Æn.* ix. 140.
[4] *Ib.* iii. 684.
[5] *Ib.* viii. 143.
[6] *Æn.* x. 179.
[7] Liv. v. 5.

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Herodotus's statement, v. 58, *ἅμα τῇ φωνῇ μετέβαλον καὶ τὸν ῥυθμὸν τῶν γραμμάτων.*

2. Give

a. J. Grimm's law for the interchange of consonants in the Greek and cognate languages, with instances.

b. Instances of the interchange of the Latin letters, or their Greek equivalents,—*r* with *l*, *d*, and *s*; *f* with *b*; *p* with *qu* or *k*. Are any of these to be regarded as exceptions to Grimm's law?

3. Give rules

a. For the use of the present participle in Latin, and cautions against its abuse.

b. To show how the Latin language supplies the deficiency of a present participle passive, and a past participle active.

4. Write an account of these words, giving grammatical forms in full, marking quantities, and distinguishing significations, with quotations:—*ἀναλίσκω, ἁλίσκομαι; ἐνέπω, ἐνίπτω; κύω, κυέω, κυνέω; πατέομαι, πάομαι; χράω (χραύω), χράω (χράομαι).*

5. Give a full account of the following grammatical forms, marking quantities:—*βλῆτο, ἔρυτο, σύτο, χύτο, ἔμολον, ἔπεφνον, ἔστασαν, ἔστασαν, ὑποπεπτηώς, πέποσθε, ἐάλην, μέμβλεται, γέντο, εὕαδον, ἤμβροτον, χεῶ, ἀκηχέδαται.*

6. Correct these passages, and justify your corrections:—

a. *τάδε γὰρ εἰπεῖν τὸν πανοῦργον*
οὐκ ἂν οἶομαι παρ' ἡμῖν
οὐδὲ τολμήσειν ποτ' ἄν.[1]

b. *βάδιζε τοίνυν.*
Μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, οὔκ, εἴ γε μὴ
ὀμόσῃς ἐμοὶ—
Τί χρῆμα;
Συσσώζειν ἐμέ
πάσαις τέχναις, ἥν μοί τι περιπίπτοι κακόν.[2]

[1] Ar. *Thesm.* 524. [2] *Ib.* 260.

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c. λασιαύχενά θ'
ἵππον ἔξεται [al. ἄξεται] ἀμφίλοφον ζυγόν.
(Compared with the words of the strophé,
ἀποτρύεται,
ἰλλομένων ἀρότρων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος.)[1]

d. ἃ δ' ἀθυρόστομος
ἀχὼ τηλεφανὴς πικρὰς
οἰμωγὰς ὑπόκειται.[2]

e. νεαρὰ φάους κότον
δαίμονά τε τὸν ἄμαχον, ἀπόλεμον,
ἀνίερον θράσος, μελαίνας μελάθροισιν ἄτας,
εἰδομέναν τοκεῦσιν.[3]

7. Distribute the following passages into verses, and give a metrical account of each verse :—

a. ἰὼ φίλοι ναυβάται, μόνοι ἐμῶν φίλων μόνοι ἐτ' ἐμμένοντες ὄρθῳ νόμῳ, ἴδεσθε μ' οἷον ἄρτι κῦμα φοινίας ὑπὸ ζάλης ἀμφίδρομον κυκλεῖται.[4]

b. αἰαῖ· δρομάδες ὦ πτεροφόροι ποτνιάδες θεαί, ἀβάκχευτον αἳ θίασον ἐλάχετ' ἐν δάκρυσι καὶ γόοις, μελαγχρῶτες Εὐμενίδες, αἵ τε τὸν ταναὸν αἰθέρ' ἀμπάλλεσθ', αἵματος τινύμεναι δίκαν, τινύμεναι φόνον.[5]

c. μάκαρες οἱ μετρίας θεοῦ μετά τε σωφροσύνας μετέσχον λέκτρων Ἀφροδίτας, γαλανείᾳ χρησάμενοι μαινομένων οἴστρων, ὅθι δὴ δίδυμ' Ἔρως ὁ χρυσοκόμας τόξ' ἐντείνεται χαρίτων.[6]

8. Translate accurately :—

a. Ἄληθες, ὦ δειλότατε πάντων δαιμόνων ;
οἴει γὰρ εἶναι τὴν Διὸς τυραννίδα,
καὶ τοὺς κεραυνοὺς ἀξίους τρωβόλου—;
Ἆ, μὴ λέγ' ὦ πονηρέ, ταῦτ'.
Ἔχ' ἥσυχος,

[1] Soph. *Ant.* 350.
[2] Ib. *Phil.* 188.
[3] Æsch. *Ag.* 743.
[4] Soph. *Ajax*, 348.
[5] Eur. *Orest.* 317.
[6] *Ibh. A.* 543.

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ἐγὼ γὰρ ἀποδείξω σε τοῦ Διὸς πολὺ
μεῖζον δυνάμενον.
Ἐμὲ σύ;
Νὴ τὸν Οὐρανόν.
αὐτίκα γὰρ ἄρχει διὰ τίν' ὁ Ζεὺς τῶν θεῶν;[1]

b. πείσομαι γὰρ οὐ
τοσοῦτον οὐδὲν, ὥστε μὴ οὐ καλῶς θανεῖν,[2]—explaining the construction in this case.

9. What is known of the life of Persius? Give a brief critique upon his style, and estimate of his literary merit.

10. Whence did Virgil gain

a. His ideas about outward things, especially natural scenery;

b. His philosophical views;

c. The materials for the plan of the Æneis?

11. Give Varro's and Horace's criticisms on the style of Plautus. What evidence do his plays afford that the Latin language was in a transition state in his time?[3]

12. Give Bishop Blomfield's, or any other theory you know, about the terminations of Greek adverbs. Can any rule be given for the quantity of adverbs ending in *-ί*? In what cases would you write *-ί*, in what *-εί*?[4]

13. Explain the terms ἀγχιστεία, συντέλεια, νόμον ἐκθεῖναι, ...λύειν,...παρεισφέρειν,...ἀντεισφέρειν, συνδικεῖν, δοκιμάζειν, ἀντίδοσις, ἀγὼν στεφανίτης, ἀνάκρισις, ἐρῆμος δίκη, τόκοι ἐπόγδοοι...ἕφεκτοι...ἐπίτριτοι, χόρον ἱστάναι.

14. Explain the phrases:—dignus quicum in tenebris mices—ad unguem factus homo—numeris omnibus absolutus—magis calleo, quam aprugnum callum callet—capularis senex—punctis singulis colligere—id virtuti resonat—cecinit receptui

[1] Aristoph. *Plut.* 123.

[2] Soph. *Ant.* 96.

[3] See Aul. Gell. iii. 3. Horace, *Ep.* ii. 1. 58, 170. *A. P.* 270. And, on Plautus, Cic *de Off.* i. 29.

[4] See Blomfield on *Prom. Vinct.* 216, and cf. Elmsley on Eur. *Bacch.* 194, and Soph. *O. C.* 1646.

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—hereditas sine sacris—i dierectum, cor meum—inter sacrum saxumque stare—licet antestari?

15. Write a Greek or Latin epigram, not exceeding six lines, on

'The Peace Conferences at Paris.'

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1856.]

III.

Greek Critical Questions.

1. Show by an analysis of the language and thoughts of any passage in the Homeric poems, and any passage in Greek tragedy, that the former must have been written earlier than the latter.

2. 'To express the thundering pace with which a heavy stone comes back from a hill-top, Homer says—

αὖτις ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδής.[1]

Here there is the shocking fault, to any metrical ear, of making the emphasis fall regularly on the first syllable [of the foot], which in fact obliterates all the benefit of the cæsura. Now Virgil, in an age of refinement, has not one such line, nor could he have endured such a line. In that verse, expressing the gallop of a horse, he also has five dactyls—

"*Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum.*"[2]

But he takes care to distribute the accents properly, on which so much even of the ancient versification depended: except in the two last feet, the emphasis of Virgil's line never coincides with the last syllable of the foot.' Examine this, and give any considerations it may suggest to you as regards either accent or versification.

3. What are the reasons that have led some critics to assign

[1] *Od.* xi. 598. [2] *Æn.* viii. 596.

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the Iliad and the Odyssey to different authors and different ages? Do they appear to you to be conclusive?

4. What evidences are there of *ἀπειλέω, ἀπατάω, ἀναίνομαι, διακονέω, διώκω, ἐπείγω, ἐναίρω, ἐνίπτω, καθαίρω, not* being verbs compounded of prepositions? What difference is observable between the separable and inseparable mode of compounding verbs? How does this bear upon such forms as *ἐκάθευδον, ἠνειχόμην, ἐκάθιζον*?

5. Examine and classify, illustrating at the same time, the Homeric uses of *οὖλος, ἑανός, πευκάλιμος, εἰλεῖν, ἐρύεσθαι.*

6. What is the essential relation to the verb expressed by the accusative case? Explain, in accordance with this principle, the following constructions:—

a. τίνας ποθ' ἕδρας τάσδε μοι θοάζετε ;[1]

b. ἀνήρετ' ἄρτι Χαιρεφῶντα Σωκράτης
ψύλλαν, ὁπόσους ἄλλοιτο τοὺς αὐτῆς πόδας.[2]

c. ἐγγὺς δ' ὅδ' αὐτὸς ἀρτίπους θρώσκει δόμους.[3]

d. ἥμος τὸν Κιθαιρῶνος τόπον
ὁ μὲν διπλοῖσι ποιμνίοις, ἐγὼ δ' ἑνὶ
ἐπλησίαζον τῷδε τἀνδρὶ τρεῖς ὅλους
ἐξ ἦρος εἰς ἀρκτοῦρον ἐκμήνους χρόνους.[4]

e. ἔτλα δ' οὖν θυτὴρ θυγατρὸς γενέσθαι
γυναικοποίνων πολέμων ἀρώγαν.[5]

f. ὥσπερ δεῦρ' ἀπεζύγην πόδας.[6]

7. ἐγὼ δ' ὁ τλάμων παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος
Ἰδαῖα μίμνω λειμώνι' ἄποινα, μηνῶν
ἀνήριθμος αἰὲν εὐνώμᾳ
χρόνῳ τρυχόμενος
κακὰν ἐλπίδ' ἔχων
ἔτι μέ ποτ' ἀνύσει
τὸν ἀπότροπον ἀΐδηλον Αἴδαν.[7]

[1] Soph. *O. R.* 2.
[2] Ar. *Nub.* 144.
[3] Soph. *Trach.* 58.
[4] Ib. *O. R.* 1134.
[5] Æsch. *Ag.* 217.
[6] Æsch. *Choëph.* 663.
[7] Soph. *Ajax*, 600.

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Translate. What was the original reading of this passage? Give any other corrections that have been suggested. Illustrate the use of ἀΐδηλος from Homer. What is its etymology?

8. Extract the original and derivative meaning of αἰόλος from a comparison of the following passages :—

a. νῦν δὲ σὲ.....αἰόλαι εὐλαὶ ἔδονται.[1]

b. σφῆκες μέσον αἰόλοι.[2]

c. μένει γὰρ οὔτ' αἰόλα νὺξ βροτοῖσι.[3]

d. νῦν καλὸν ἀντίφονον κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χάριν
ἐμᾶς σαρκὸς αἰόλας.[4]

e. σάκος αἰόλον ἑπταβόειον.[5]

f. αἰόλον ψεῦδος.[6]

9. εἰ̓η δ' ἄνατον πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' ἀστοξένων·
μηδ' ἐξ ἀέλπτων κἀπρομηθήτων πόλει
νεῖκος γένηται.[7]

Explain the difference of the moods. What are the different senses in which the Opt. and Conj. are used when apparently independent? Give instances of each.

10. How are the Nom., Dat., and Acc. Absolute used in Greek? How can they be accounted for?

11. παῦροι δ' αὖτε ἴσασι τρισεινάδα μηνὸς ἀρίστην
ἄρξασθαί τε πίθου, κ.τ.λ.[8]

What day is here meant? How did the Greeks distinguish the days of the month?

12. Give an account of the usage of the Middle Voice in Greek, and examples of its different significations.

13. The functions of the Chorus in the Greek drama: Were they permanent or temporary? Mention the phases which the Chorus underwent in tragedy, and account for its eventual abolition in comedy.

[1] *Il.* xxii. 509. [2] Soph. *Trach.* 132. [5] *Il.* vii. 222.
[3] *Il.* xii. 167. [4] Ib. *Philoct.* 1155. [6] Pind. *N.* viii.
On all these passages, see Buttmann's *Lexilogus*, s. v. αἰόλος.
[7] Æsch. *Suppl.* 350. [8] Hesiod, *Op. et D.* 814.

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14. Mention anything you know of the writings of Archilochus and Menander.

15. What are the principal marks of spuriousness discovered by Bentley in the Epistles of Phalaris?[1]

16. The advantages and disadvantages of combining the study of modern with that of ancient Greek.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1858.]

IV.

Latin Critical Questions.

1. What do we know of the Iapygian, Umbrian, Oscan, and Etruscan languages? What appears to have been their chronological relation to each other? What reasons are there for thinking that the Etruscans may have come from Lydia?

2. 'Libertatis originem inde magis, quia annuum imperium consulare factum est, quam quod deminutum quidquam sit ex regia potestate, numeres.'[2] Translate. What is the principle of the change of mood? Illustrate by examples.

3. 'Nolim enim, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, *specierum* et *speciebus* dicere; et sæpe his casibus utendum est: at *formis* et *formarum* velim.'—*Cic.*[3] What nouns belonging to the fifth declension are completely declined? Mention any archaisms that occur in this declension.

4. Si in jus vocat, ni it, antestator igitur in capito.
Si calvitur pedemve struit, manum endoiacito.
Si morbus ævitasve vitium escit, qui in jus
Vocabit jumentum dato; si nolet arceram ne sternito.
Laws of the Twelve Tables.[4]

[1] See Monk's *Life of Bentley*, i. 80-83; and Dyce's edition of the Epistles, ii. 384.
[2] Liv. ii. 1. [3] *Topic.* 7. [4] See *Varronianus*, chap. vi. § 7.

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Translate. Show from this passage the original meaning of *igitur*. How do you account for the irregularities of the conjugation of the verb *sum*? Mention such old forms as you may remember. What is *escit*?

5. Quintilian, on the introduction of foreign words into the Latin tongue, says, 'Plurima Gallica valuerunt.'[1] Enumerate those you can recollect. Account for the fact, and state what would be the probable date of their introduction.

6. Indulge ordinibus; nec setius omnis in unguem
Arboribus positis secto via limite quadret.[2]

Translate. Comment on the word '*setius*.' Illustrate the phrase '*in unguem*.' What is its origin? Is the word used in any other proverbial expressions?

7. Collect Horace's criticisms on the literary merits of the poets who had preceded or were contemporary with himself.[3]

8. Hoc tantum sciat, sibi, si hujus vindiciis cesserit, condicionem filiæ quærendam esse. Me, vindicantem sponsam in libertatem, vita citius deseret, quam fides.[4] Translate this. What is the Latin expression for 'to claim as a slave'? What is the meaning of 'vindicias secundum libertatem postulare, dare:' 'vindicari puellam in posterum diem patetetur:' 'decresse vindicias secundum servitutem'?

9. For a Latin epigram:—

Ὤφελε μηδ' ἐγένοντο Θοαὶ νέες· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἡμεῖς
παῖδα Διοκλείδου Σώπολιν ἐστένομεν.
νῦν δ' ὁ μὲν εἰν ἁλί που φέρεται νέκυς, ἀντὶ δ' ἐκείνου
οὔνομα καὶ κενεὸν σῆμα παρερχόμεθα.

10. Can you give any rules for the arrangement of words in a Latin sentence?

11. Hannibal, nihil prolatandum ratus, velut Italia ei provincia decreta esset, ne se quoque casus aliquis opprimeret, etc. Explain the reason why these two different pronouns

[1] See Quint. i. 5, 57.
[2] Virg. *Georg.* ii. 277.
[3] See Hor. *C.* i. 6. 1. *S.* i. 10. *Ep.* ii. 1. 50 *seqq.* *A. P.* 270 *seqq.*
[4] Liv. iii. 45.

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are used. What general principles determine in similar cases what pronoun must be used?

12. Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus,
Pes citus; unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit
Nomen iambeis, quum senos redderet ictus,
Primus ad extremum similis sibi: non ita pridem,
Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,
Spondeos stabiles in jura paterna recepit
Commodus et patiens, non ut de sede secunda
Cederet aut quarta socialiter. Hic et in Acci
Nobilibus trimetris apparet rarus, et Enni
In scenam missos cum magno pondere versus
Aut operæ celeris nimium curaque carentis,
Aut ignoratæ premit artis crimine turpi.
Non quivis videt immodulata poemata judex,
Et data Romanis venia est indigna poetis.[1]

Paraphrase, comment, and illustrate.

13. 'In Oratione Ciceronis quinta in Verrem scriptum fuit . . . *quocunque venerint, hanc sibi rem præsidio sperant futurum.* Videbatur compluribus in extremo verbo menda esse: debuisse enim scribi putabant non *futurum* sed *futuram.*' Can *futurum* be justified either by example or by any analogy of language?[2]

14. What do you know of the later didactic poets of Rome?[3]

15. Compare in detail the versification of Virgil with that of Lucretius.[4]

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1858.]

[1] Hor. *A. P.* 251.

[2] See Kritz on Sall. *Jug.* 100, § 4—*futurum quæ* imperavisset.

[3] See Conington's *Vergil*, vol. i. 389 *seqq.*

[4] See Munro's *Lucretius*, ii. 102-106.

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V

Greek Critical Questions.

1. Sketch briefly the history of Greek lyric poetry, pointing out the peculiarities which distinguish it from other forms of metrical composition, and the schools into which it naturally divides itself. To what extent were the latter local or national?

2. The influence of Sicily on Attic literature.

3. Compare the Homeric with the Attic conception of the Trojans.

4. Show the affinity between the Greek, Latin, and Teutonic prepositions.

5. What is the force of conditional sentences with—

εἰ and indic. *in protasi;* opt. with ἄν *in apodosi:*

εἰ and opt. *in protasi;* indic. *in apodosi:*

ἐάν with subj. *in protasi;* opt. with ἄν *in apodosi:*

εἰ and opt. with ἄν *in protasi;* indic. *in apodosi?*

Give examples.

6. Give instances of the absence of *illusion* in the Greek drama.

7. To what extent do the Greek irregular verbs admit of classification?

8. Examine and illustrate the following expressions:—

a. χὠ μὲν νεάζων καὶ χρόνῳ μείων γεγώς.[1]

b. καὶ τῶν ἁλόντων καὶ κρατησάντων δίχα
φθογγὰς ἀκούειν ἔστι.[2]

c. καὶ πρός τε ποίμνας ἐκτρέπω σύμμικτά τε
λείας ἄδαστα βουκόλων φρουρήματα.[3]

d. ὁδός
ἐς ταὐτὸ Δελφῶν κἀπὸ Δαυλίας ἄγει.[4]

[1] Soph. *O. C.* 374.
[2] Æsch. *Ag* 215.
[3] Soph. *Ajax*, 54.
[4] Ib. *O. R.* 733.

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e. τούτων λέξασ' ὅ τι καὶ δυνατὸν
καὶ θέμις αἰνεῖν,
παίων τε γενοῦ τῆσδε μερίμνης.[1]

f. ἴδεσθε χώρας τὴν διπλῆν τυραννίδα
πατροκτόνους τε δωμάτων πορθήτορας.[2]

9. Θέσπις μέντοι ὁ τραγικὸς διὰ τούτων ἄλλο τι σημαίνεσθαί φησιν, ὧδέ πως γράφων·

ἴδε σοι σπένδω κναξζβὶ τὸ λευκὸν
ἀπὸ θηλαμόνων θλίψας κνακῶν.
ἴδε σοι χθύπτην τυρὸν μίξας
ἐρυθρῷ μέλιτι, κατὰ τῶν σῶν, Πὰν
δικέρως, τίθεμαι βωμῶν ἁγίων.
ἴδε σοι Βρομίου αἴθοπα φλεγμὸν
λείβω.[3]

Show that these lines cannot be by Thespis.

10. How does καί come to mean *even*, οὐδέ *not even*? Explain the difference between καὶ εἰ and εἰ καί.

11. Point out and correct the errors in the following lines:—

θυμὸς δέ ποθ' ἁμὸς οὐρανῷ κυρῶν ἄνω
ἔραζε πίπτει καί με προσφωνεῖ τάδε,
γίγνωσκε τἀνθρώπεια μὴ σέβειν ἄγαν.
μόνος θεῶν γὰρ Θάνατος οὐ δώρων ἐρᾷ,
οὔτ' ἄν τι θύων οὔτ' ἐπισπένδων ναοῖς,
οὐ βωμός ἐστιν οὐδὲ παιωνίζεται·
μόνου δὲ Πειθὼ δαιμόνων ἀποστατεῖ.[4]

12. What is meant by saying that the identity of certain words in different languages depends on their outward unlikeness?

13. What is the doctrine of the deliberative subjunctive? Mention and account for any exceptions.

[1] Æsch. *Ag.* 97.
[2] Ib. *Choëph.* 960.
[3] See Bentley *On the Epistles of Phalaris*, § xi. p. 291, ed. Dyce, 1836; or, p. 240, ed. 1699.
[4] Æsch. *Frag.* 146.

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14. Μάλιστα γὰρ λεκτικὸν τῶν μέτρων τὸ ἰαμβεῖόν ἐστι. Explain and examine this statement.[1]

15. Write a Greek epigram, not exceeding four lines, on φίλος ἄφιλος.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1861.]

VI.

Latin Critical Questions.

1. What are the principal materials for our knowledge of those Italian languages which are supposed to have contributed to the formation of Latin?

2. The relation of the philology of a language to the exegesis of particular authors.

3. On what grounds has it been affirmed or denied that the early Roman history was developed out of ballad poetry?

4. Point out the influence of Alexandria on the literature of Rome.

5. To what extent are we justified in identifying the Greek and Roman mythology?

6. It has been maintained that the perfect-subjunctive and future-perfect are not really distinct tenses. Give your opinion, and state the grounds of it.

7. Show the connexion between the *alternative* pronouns, in Greek, Latin, and English, on the one hand, and the comparative degree of the adjective on the other. Do you find any form in either of those languages which bears a similar relation to the superlative?

8. The effects of Euphemism on language, illustrated by instances in Latin. Do you find any cases in which later

[1] Aristot. *Poët.* 4 *fin.* Compare *Rhet.* iii. 8. 4.

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Latin writers have reverted to the primary signification of the word?

9. Show the connexion between the following words and their Latin cognates—*five, eight, ten, brother, sister, heart, hemp, fish, foot, thatch, draw, way, lay.*

10. What is the probable etymology of *castrum, lustrum, monstrum, plaustrum, rastrum, rostrum, minister, æstimo, pecus, procella, privignus, benignus?*

11. Explain and illustrate the following glosses from Festus :—

Promenervat, item pro monet.

Prædopiont, præoptant.

Pesnis, pennis.

Præ ted tremonti, prætremunt te.

Ploisima, plurima.

Pilumnœ poplœ in carmine saliari, Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia præcipue pellant hostis.[1]

12. Discrimen formarum *amatus sum* et *amatus fui* a veteribus et bonis scriptoribus constantissime servatum. What is this distinction?[2]

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1861.]

VII.

1. What is the origin of the infinitive terminations in Greek and Latin?

2. What is the original meaning of ἀμφιλαφής, Ϝνγάτηρ, σκαιός, γείτων, γλαῦξ, πόντος, χείρ, *instar, scelus, ira, sino, suadeo, si, absurdus?*

[1] See *Varronianus*, cap. vi. § 4.

[2] See Madvig's *Opusc.* ii. 218 *seq.*, esp. p. 219, as quoted in Mayor's note on Cicero, *Phil.* ii. § 19. Cf. Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 592. Madvig, § 344.

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3. Πότερος, ἕτερος, κ.τ.λ. Show the connexion between these words and the comparative adjective; and illustrate from cognate languages.

4. What is the origin of ἕνεκα? What is its relation to οὕνεκα? Explain the use of the latter with a genitive.

5. Εἴτ' οὖν, οὔτ' οὖν. What is the force of οὖν in these combinations?

6. Explain the use of the relative in the following:

a. ἀνθ' ὧν ἔχεις μὲν τῶν ἄνω βαλὼν κάτω.[1]

b. ἃ καὶ σὲ τὰν ἄνασσαν ἐλπίσιν λέγω
τάδ' αἰὲν ἴσχειν.[2]

c. Quod te, per genium dextramque deosque penates,
Obsecro et obtestor, vitæ me redde priori.[3]

7. Explain the construction and use of ἄν in the following:—

a. ἀλλ' ἦλθε μὲν δὴ τοῦτο τοὔνειδος τάχ' ἄν
ὀργῇ βιασθὲν μᾶλλον ἢ γνώμῃ φρενῶν.[4]

b. Θάρσει· σὺ μὲν γὰρ, οὐδ' ἂν εἰ τρίτης ἐγὼ
μητρὸς φανῶ τρίδουλος, ἐκφανεῖ κακή.[5]

c. τὴν Ἐλάτειαν κατέλαβεν, ὡς οὐδ' ἄν, εἴ τι γένοιτο, ἔτι σωμπνευσόντων ὑμῶν καὶ τῶν Θηβαίων.[6]

8. Explain and illustrate the following constructions:—

a. Permagni nostra interest.

b. Ut Numestio mandavi tecum ut ageret, item, atque eo, *si potest*, acrius, te rogo ut ad me advoles.[7]

c. Auctoritate tua mihi opus est.[8]

d. Quod parato opus est, para.[9]

e. Ceteri vicem pecudum obtruncabantur.[10]

9. Distinguish the different cases of Attraction, Apposition, and Cognate Accusative which occur in Greek.

10. Distinguish carefully between the uses of the Latin Imperfect and Perfect Subjunctive.

[1] Soph. *Ant.* 1068.
[2] Ib. *Track.* 138.
[3] Hor. *Ep.* i. 7. 94.
[4] Soph. *O. T.* 523.
[5] *Ib.* 1062.
[6] Dem. *De Cor.* p. 284.
[7] Cic. *ad Att.* ii. 24, § 4.
[8] Cic. *ad Div.* ix. 25.
[9] Ter. *Andr.* iii. 2. 43.
[10] Sallust. *Fragm.*

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11. Translate, with short notes :—

a. εὔφημον ἦμαρ οὐ πρέπει κακαγγέλῳ
γλώσσῃ μιαίνειν· χωρὶς ἡ τιμὴ θεῶν.[1]

b. τῷ δ' ἐναντίῳ κύτει
ἐλπὶς προσῄει χειρὸς οὐ πληρουμένῳ.[2]

c. οὐκ οἶδα βουλῆς ἥστινος τυχὼν λέγω·
τοῦ δρῶντός ἐστι καὶ τὸ βουλεῦσαι πέρι.[3]

d. ἀλλ' εὐτυχὴς ἵκοιτο τῇ θ' αὑτοῦ πόλει
ἐμοί τε· τίς γὰρ ἐσθλὸς οὐχ αὑτῷ φίλος ;[4]

e. οἰωνοῖς γλυκὺν
θήσαυρον εἰσορῶσι πρὸς χάριν βορᾶς.[5]

f. νὺξ γὰρ εἰσάγει
καὶ νὺξ ἀπωθεῖ διαδεδεγμένη πόνον.[6]

g. τὸ ξυμφέρον οὐκ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὅταν ἀεὶ βέβαιον τὴν χάριν τῆς ἀρετῆς ἔχωσι καὶ τὸ παραυτίκα που ἡμῖν ὠφέλιμον καθιστῆται.[7]

h. κρείσσους δὲ ὄντες ἅπαντες λογισμῷ ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου μὴ παθεῖν μᾶλλον προεσκόπουν ἢ πιστεῦσαι ἐδύναντο.[8]

i. βεβαιότερος δὲ ὁ δράσας τὴν χάριν ὥστε ὀφειλομένην δι' εὐνοίας ᾧ δέδωκε σώζειν.[9]

12. Translate and explain :—

a. Templa tescaque me ita sunto quoad ego caste lingua nuncupavero.

Olla veter arbos, quirquir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in sinistrum.

Olla veter arbos, quirquir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in dextrum.

Inter ea corregione, conspicione, cortumione, utque ea rectissime sensi.[10]

[1] Æsch. *Ag.* 619.
[2] *Ib.* 789.
[3] *Ib.* 1329.
[4] Soph. *O. C.* 308.
[5] Ib. *Ant.* 29.
[6] Ib. *Trach.* 29.
[7] Thuc. iii. 56. 7.
[8] Thuc. iii. 83. 2.
[9] Ib. ii. 40. 4.
[10] Varro. *L. L.* vi. 2.

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b. *C.* Provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam. Pono pallium.
Ille suom anulum opposivit; invocat Planesium.
Ph. Meosne amores?
C. Tace parumper. Jacit volturios quatuor:
Talos arripio, invoco almam meam nutricem.
Me Hercule,
Jacto basilicum.[1]

c. Cum reputarem quosdam ex debito aliquantum, quosdam aliquid, quosdam nihil reposuisse, nequaquam verum arbitrabar quos non æquasset fides solutionis, hos benignitate remissionis æquare. Rursus ergo iis qui solverant ejus quod solverant decimam remisi.[2]

d. Conjugis ut quondam flagrans advenit amore
Protesiläeam Laodamia domum
Inceptam frustra, nondum cum sanguine sacro
Hostia cælestes pacificasset heros.[3]

13. What may be said for or against the following conjectural emendations?—

a. εἴπερ οἵδε κινοῦνται λόχοι
πρὸς ἄστυ Θήβης· οὐ γὰρ ἔσθ' ὅπως πόλιν
κείνην ἐρεῖ τις.[4]
Brunck, ex Turnebi conjectura, ἐρείψεις.

b. οὐ τἄρα τῷ γε πρόσθεν οὐδὲν ἐξ ἴσου
χρόνῳ διοίσει γλῶσσαν.[5]
Wund. conj. διήσει.

c. ὃ κεῖνος εὐμαθὲς
σφραγῖδος ἔρκει τῷδ' ἐπ' ὄμμα θήσεται.[6]
Wund. ex Billerbeckii conj. ἐπὸν μαθήσεται.

[1] Plaut. *Curc.* ii. 3. 76.
[2] Plin. *Ep.* viii. 2.
[3] Catull. lxviii. 73.
[4] Soph. *O. C.* 1371.
[5] Soph. *Trach.* 322.
[6] *Ib.* 614.

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d. ΑΓΓ. τὴν αἰχμάλωτον ἣν ἔπεμψας ἐς δόμους
κάτοισθα δήπου;
ΛΙΧ. φημί· πρὸς τί δ' ἱστορεῖς;[1]
Brunck corrects κάτοισθα δῆτ'; ΛΙΧ. οὐ φημί, on the ground that Lichas had denied all knowledge of the name and history of the captive referred to.

e. Anne bonum oblita es facinus, quo regium adepta es
Conjugium, quod non fortior ausit alis?[2]
For 'quod—fortior,' 'quo—fortius' has been suggested.

f. Quæso, inquit mihi, mi Catulle, paulum
Istos commoda, nam volo ad Serapin
Deferri. Mane me, inquii puellæ.[3]
It has been proposed to read 'commodum enim' for 'commoda, nam,' and to omit 'me' after 'mane.'

14. Give a history of the following passages in Virgil:—

a. Munera lætitiamque dii.[4]

b. Non ego te, Ligurum ductor fortissime bello
Transierim, Cinyra, et paucis comitate Cupavo.
Cujus olorinæ surgunt de vertice pennæ,
Crimen amor vestrum, formæque insigne paternæ.[5]

c. Me nulla dies tam fortibus ausis
Dissimilem arguerit: Tantum fortuna secunda,
Haud adversa cadat.[6]

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1863.]

[1] Soph. *Trach.* 417. [2] Catull. lxvi. 27. [3] Catull. x. 25. [4] *Æn.* i. 636. [5] *Æn.* x. 185. [6] *Ib.* ix. 261.

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VIII.

1. 'Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.'[1]

The good and bad effects of the influence of Greek models on Roman literature.

2. The epic and dramatic elements in Greek prose literature.

3. 'Sophocles is of all the Greeks at once the most enlightened and the most pious.' Examine this.

4. Enumerate the ordinary causes of corruption in MSS. Give any canons of conjectural emendation, and examine their value.

5. 'The Georgics of Virgil are a glorification of labour.' Examine this statement.[2]

6. The simplest and most primitive verbal notions are commonly expressed by irregular verbs. Give examples from various languages, and account for the fact.

7. Origin of the elegiac metre. By what Greek writers was it used? Compare the Greek and Roman elegy.

IX.

Questions to be Answered briefly.

1. Distinguish accurately the force of the compounds of *quis*.

2. Give instances of the various uses of the participle in *—dus*.

3. Give rules for the order of clauses in Latin.

4. Explain, with examples, the uses of οὐκοῦν, μέντοι, καίτοι, καὶ μήν, καίτερ, δή.

5. Compare Greek and Latin with respect to the preservation in them (1.) of the letters of the original language,

[1] Hor. *A. P.* 268. [2] See Merivale's *Rom. Emp.* ch. xli Conington's Virg. i. 143.

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(2.) of its vocabulary, (3.) of its inflexions, (4.) of its accentuation and quantity.

6. Analyse into their component elements the following words, pointing out the root, and the letters which are characteristic of the declension or conjugation, or of the case tense, or person, and those which are euphonic :—δούρατος, χαρίεντος, τηλεθόωσα, *pepulisti, noluerim, audiendum, musæ, delm.*

7. Account for the similarity of the dual in the second and third personal pronouns in Greek.

8. What are the Latin equivalents for the digamma and zeta?

9. What are the principal points of difference between the Classical and the Romantic drama?

10. Suggest etymological connexions of *sudus, hispidus, Vejovis, vertex, lustrum, fastigium, stips, candidus;* Ἐνδυμίων, διάκτορος, ἀτάσθαλος, καραδοκεῖν.

11. The characteristic differences between the language of Homer and that of later epic poets.

12. ὁ θεῖος Ὅμηρος—

ὅθεν ἡ 'μὴ φρὴν ἀπομαξαμένη πολλὰς ἀρετὰς ἐποίησεν.[1]

What is the nature of the obligations of Æschylus to Homer?

13. Demophilus scripsit: Plautus vortit barbare.[2] Show from internal evidence that the comedies of Plautus were not mere versions.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1865.]

X.

General Questions.

1. Contrast the state of society described in the Homeric poems with that of the age of Aristophanes. Quote passages in support of your view.

[1] Ar. *Ran.* 1034.

[2] Plaut. *Asin.* Prol. 11.

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2. How are the following names connected with the Homeric writings? Apollonius Sophista, Aristarchus, Eustathius, Lycurgus, Pisistratus, Solon, Zoïlus. Give dates.

3. What light do the extant plays of Æschylus throw on the character of the man?

4. Plautus generally speaks of his comedies as versions from the Greek. Quote passages to show that they are not mere versions.

5. How far was the literary taste of the ancients in agreement with our own? Illustrate this in the case of (1.) confusion of metaphors, (2.) stage-propriety, and (3.) weak and tasteless insertions.

6. Give a brief sketch of the history of Alexandrian literature.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1864.]

XI.

Translate and explain—

1. Οἱ δ' ἐπωφελεῖν,
οἱ τοῦ πατρός, τῷ πατρὶ δυνάμενοι, τὸ δρᾶν
οὐκ ἠθέλησαν, ἀλλ' ἔπους σμικροῦ χάριν
φυγάς σφιν ἔξω πτωχὸς ἠλώμην ἐγώ.[1]

2. Ἀλλ' εὐτυχὴς ἵκοιτο τῇ Δ' αὐτοῦ πόλει
ἐμοί τε· τίς γὰρ ἐσθλὸς οὐχ αὑτῷ φίλος;[2]

3. Ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲ νουθετεῖν ἔξεστί σε
ἣ πᾶσαν ἴης γλῶσσαν, ὡς τὴν μητέρα
κακοστομοῦμεν.[3]

4. Οἱ δὲ Βοιωτοὶ ἀπεκρίναντο, εἰ μὲν ἐν τῇ Βοιωτίᾳ εἰσίν, ἀπιόντας ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν ἀποφέρεσθαι τὰ σφέτερα, εἰ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐκείνων, αὐτοὺς γιγνώσκειν τὸ ποιητέον, νομίζοντες τὴν μὲν

[1] Soph. *O. C.* 441. [2] *Ib.* 308. [3] Ib. *Electr.* 595.

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Ὠρωπίαν, ἐν ᾗ τοὺς νεκροὺς, ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς μάχης γενομένης, κεῖσθαι ξυνέβη, Ἀθηναίων κατὰ τὸ ὑπήκοον εἶναι καὶ οὐκ ἂν αὐτοὺς βίᾳ σφῶν κρατῆσαι αὐτῶν· οὐδ' αὖ ἐσπένδοντο δῆθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκείνων· τὸ δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἑαυτῶν εὐπρεπὲς εἶναι ἀπομρίνασθαι ἀπιόντας καὶ ἀπολαβεῖν ἃ ἀπαιτοῦσιν.[1]

5. *a.* Παράνισχον δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Πλαταιῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους φρυκτοὺς πολλοὺς πρότερον παρεσκευασμένους ἐς αὐτὸ τοῦτο ὅπως ἀσαφῆ τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρυκτωρίας τοῖς πολεμίοις ᾖ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν.[2]

b. Ἔδεισα μή σοι πολέμιος λειφθεὶς ὁ παῖς
Τροίαν ἀθροίσῃ καὶ ξυνοικίσῃ πάλιν·
γνόντες δ' Ἀχαιοὶ ζῶντα Πριαμιδῶν τινα
Φρυγῶν ἐς αἶαν αὖθις αἴροιεν στόλον.[3]

c. Τὸ δὲ προκλύειν ἐπεὶ γένοιτ' ἂν ἥλυσις προχαιρέτω.[4]

6. *a.* Σεῦ ἕνεκ' ἀγγελίης.[5]

b. Πέτετο πνοιῇς ἀνέμοιο.[6]

c. Νῦν πᾶσι χαίρω, νῦν με πᾶς ἀσπάζεται.[7]

d. Ἥστραπτε γοργωπὸν σέλας.[8]

7. *a.* Ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτὸς ἐρίγδουπος πόσις Ἥρης
μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἵπποισιν ἀνὴρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος.[9]

b. μὰ γῆν, μὰ παγίδας, μὰ νεφέλας, μὰ δίκτυα,
μὴ 'γὼ νόημα κομψότερον ἤκουσά πω.[10]

8. *a.* Οὐδένι τρόπῳ φαμὲν ἑκόντας ἀδικητέον εἶναι.[11]

b. Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν Μενελέῳ λύπην πικράν.[12]

c. Σὺ καὶ δικαίων ἀδίκους φρένας παρασπᾷς ἐπὶ λώβᾳ.[13]

d. Ἱερὰ καὶ ὅσια.[14]

e. Φίλτατον τὸ σὸν κάρα.

9. *a.* Ut silvæ foliis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt: sic verborum vetus interit ætas,
Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque.[15]

[1] Thucyd. iv. 99.
[2] Ib. iii. 22. 8.
[3] Eur. *Hec.* 1138.
[4] Æsch. *Ag.* 251, Dind.
[5] Homer, *Iliad*, iii. 206.
[6] Homer, *Iliad* xii. 207.
[7] Soph. *O. T.* 596.
[8] Æsch. *Prom. Vinct.* 356.
[9] Homer, *Iliad*, x. 329.
[10] Ar. *Aves*, 194.
[11] Plat. *Crito* 49. A.
[12] Eurip. *Orest.* 1105.
[13] Soph. *Ant.* 791.
[14] Thucyd. ii. 52. 3.
[15] Hor. *A. P.* 60.

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b. Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.[1]

10. *a.* (Deferri.) Mane me, inquii puellæ.[2]

b. Vale, Vale, inquit, Iola.[3]

c. Tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu.[4]

11. *a.* Troum socia arma secutum,
Obruerent Rutuli telis, animam ipse dedissem.[5]

b. Hic unde vitam sumeret inscius pacem duello miscuit.[6]

12. *a.* Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hirudo.[7]

b. Sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor.[8]

c. In denso non segnior ubere Bacchus.[9]

d. Numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti.[10]

e. Neque enim plus septima ducitur æstas.[11]

f. Ille suo cum gurgite flavo accepit venientem.[12]

g. Expertæ metuens jurgia sævitiæ.[13]

h. Ut meus oblito pulvis amore vacet.[14]

i. Quum illum plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret.[15]

k. Tertius, immundæ cura fidelis haræ.[16]

l. Suscipere sordes—Pedibus fulcire pruinas—Recoctus scriba ex quinqueviro—Rubra canicula findet infantes statuas—Accipit endromida—Aliena vivere quadra—Comes exterior—Prævaricator—Quadruplator.[17]

13. For an epigram in Greek *or* Latin :—
Sol Pictor (Photography).

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1866.]

[1] Virg. *Ecl.* i. 67.
[2] Catull. x. 27.
[3] Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 79.
[4] Propert. i. 7. 25.
[5] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 161.
[6] Ovid, *Heroid.* i. 104.
[7] Hor. *Carm.* iii. 5. 37.
[8] Ib. *A. P.* ult.
[9] Cic. *De Orat.* i. 29, § 132.
[10] Virg. *Georg.* ii. 275.
[11] Ib. *Æn.* ii. 670.
[12] Ib. *Æn.* ix. 816.
[13] Propert. i. 3. 18.
[14] Ib. i. 19. 6.
[15] Cic. *ad Att.* i. 16, § 2.
[16] How is this parodied by Horace?
[17] Tac. *Ann.* iv. 52. Prop. i. 8. 7. Hor. Hor. *S.* ii. 5. 17. Cic. in *Pis.* 10. 23, et *S.* ii. 5. 55. *Ib.* 39. Juv. iii. 101. Ib. v. 2. alibi. Liv. iii. 72, et alibi.

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XII.

Explain and Illustrate the following passages :—

1. οἵη περ φύλλων γενεὴ, τοίηδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν·
φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἄλλα δέ θ' ὕλη
τηλεθόωσα φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη. (al. ὥρῃ.)
ὣς ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ ἡ μὲν φύει, ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.[1]

2. Αἰνεία, πῶς ἂν καὶ ὑπὲρ θεὸν εἰρύσσαισθε
Ἴλιον αἰπεινήν ; ὡς δὴ ἴδον ἀνέρας ἄλλους
κάρτεΐ τε σθένεΐ τε πεποιθότας ἠνορέῃ τε
πλήθεΐ τε σφετέρῳ καὶ ὑπερδέα δῆμον ἔχοντας.
ἡμῖν δὲ Ζεὺς μὲν πολὺ βούλεται ἢ Δαναοῖσιν
νίκην· ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ τρεῖτ' ἄσπετον οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.[2]

3. ὦ Ὀδυσεῦ, τὸ μὲν οὔτι σ' ἐΐσκομεν εἰσορόωντες
ἠπεροπῆά τ' ἔμεν καὶ ἐπίκλοπον, οἷά τε πολλοὺς
βόσκει γαῖα μέλαινα πολυσπερέας ἀνθρώπους
ψεύδεά τ' ἀρτύνοντας ὅθεν κέ τις οὐδὲ ἴδοιτο·
σοὶ δ' ἔπι μὲν μορφὴ ἐπέων, ἔνι δὲ φρένες ἐσθλαί.[3]

4. τὸ γὰρ σκοτεινὸν τῶν ἐνερτέρων βέλος
ἐκ προστροπαίων ἐν γένει πεπτωκότων,
καὶ λύσσα καὶ μάταιος ἐκ νυκτῶν φόβος
ὁρῶντα λαμπρὸν ἐν σκότῳ νωμῶντ' ὀφρὺν,
κινεῖ, ταράσσει.[4]

5. κεἰ μὲν φοβεῖται τοὐπίκλημ' ὑπεξελὼν
αὐτὸς καθ' αὑτοῦ· πείσεται γὰρ ἄλλο μὲν
ἀστεργὲς οὐδὲν, γῆς δ' ἄπεισιν ἀβλαβής.[5]

6. δράσω· τὸ γὰρ δίκαιον οὐκ ἔχει λόγον
δυοῖν ἐρίζειν, ἀλλ' ἐπισπεύδειν τὸ δρᾶν.[6]

7. ἡώς τε δὴ διέφαινε καὶ οἱ σύλλογον τῶν ἐπιβατέων ποιησάμενοι προηγόρευε εὖ ἔχοντα μὲν ἐκ πάντων Θεμιστοκλέης, τὰ δὲ ἔπεα ἦν πάντα κρέσσω τοῖσι ἔσσοσι ἀντιτιθέμενα. ὅσα δὲ ἐν

[1] Homer, *Il.* vi. 146. [2] *Od.* xi. 363. [5] Soph. *O. R.* 227.
[3] *Id.* xvii. 327. [4] Æsch. *Choëph.* 277 (Paley). [6] Ib. *Elect.* 466.

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ἀνθρώπου φύσι καὶ καταστάσι ἐγγίνεται παραινέσας δὴ τουτέων τὰ κρέσσω αἱρέεσθαι καὶ καταπλέξας τὴν ῥῆσιν ἐσβαίνειν ἐκέλευε ἐς τὰς νέας.[1]

8. *αἰσχρὸν δὲ βιασθέντας ἀπελθεῖν, ἢ ὕστερον ἐπιμεταπέμπεσθαι, τὸ πρῶτον ἀσκέπτως βουλευσαμένους· αὐτόθεν δὲ παρασκευῇ ἀξιόχρεῳ ἐπιέναι, γνόντας ὅτι πολύ τε ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμετέρας αὐτῶν μέλλομεν πλεῖν, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ὁμοίῳ στρατευσάμενοι καὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς τῇδε ὑπηκόοις ξύμμαχοι ἤλθετε ἐπί τινα, ὅθεν ῥᾴδιαι αἱ κομιδαὶ ἐκ τῆς φιλίας ὧν προσέδει, ἀλλ' ἐς ἀλλοτρίαν πᾶσαν ἀπαρτήσαντες, ἐξ ἧς μηνῶν οὐδὲ τεσσάρων τῶν χειμερινῶν ἄγγελον ῥᾴδιον ἐλθεῖν.*[2]

9. Nate dea,—nam te majoribus ire per altum
Auspiciis manifesta fides—sic fata Deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices, is vertitur ordo.[3]

10. Jupiter ipse duas æquato examine lances
Sustinet, et fata imponit diversa duorum;
Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum.[4]

11. Amicus dulcis, ut æquum est,
Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce,
Si modo plura mihi bona sunt, inclinet, amari
Si volet; hac lege in trutina ponetur eadem.[5]

12. Alter rixatur, de lana sæpe caprina,
Propugnat nugis armatus; 'scilicet ut non
Sit mihi prima fides, et vere quod placet ut non
Acriter elatrem, pretium ætas altera sordet.'[6]

13. Alia sententia, asperior in speciem, vim minorem aliquanto habuit, quæ patricios coire ad prodendum interregem jubebat; censendo enim quoscunque magistratus esse qui senatum haberent judicabat; quos privatos fecerat auctor nullius senatus consulti faciendi.[7]

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1869.]

[1] Hdt. viii. 83.
[2] Thuc. vi. 21.
[3] Virg. *Æn.* iii. 374.
[4] *Ib.* xii. 725.
[5] Hor. *S.* i. 3. 69.
[6] Hor. *Ep.* i. 18. 15.
[7] Liv. iii. 40.

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XIII.

1. By what methods has it been sought to arrive at the 'fundamental meaning' of the several cases?

2. State and exemplify the chief rules of euphony which relate to the aspirates (δασεῖαι) in Greek. Are there any 'aspirates,' in the Greek sense, in Latin?

3. Trace the connexion between the different meanings of the following words, with illustrative quotations :—*ὑπάρχειν, ὑποβάλλειν, πρόφασις, ἄξίωμα, μετέωρος, ἀμήχανος, premere, miscere, imago, spatium, moles, cæcus, ambages.*

4. What are the geographical limits of the chief Greek dialects? What is known of the dialect of Megara, Heraclea, Argos, Delphi, Cyrene, Thessaly? Assign to their dialects, with reasons, (1.) **Μοῦσα, Μοῖσα, Μῶσα, Μῶα.** (2.) *ὑμεῖς, ὔμμες, οὐμές, ὑμές.* (3.) *τούς, τοίς, τόνς, τώς, τός.* (4.) *ναῦος* (for *νεώς*). (5.) *ἔλεγον.*

5. Examine the attempts made by the Latin poets to naturalize the lyrical versification of Greece.

6. What is Anacoluthon? To what extent is it a sign of imperfection in the language or the writer?

7. Analyse the formation, from the several roots, of—*τεθναίην, πίπτω, πείσομαι* (fut. of *πάσχω*), *ὦρτο, τηλεθόωσα, χαρίεσσα, ἴσασι, πολλοῦ, ναῦς* (acc. plur.), *velle, fuero, novi, illius, terreo, brevis, cerebrum.*

8. Explain the use of the particles—*καὶ μὴν, ἀλλὰ γὰρ, μὲν οὖν, μὲν οὖν γε, ἀλλ' ἦ, μέντοι.*

9. Quote or refer to passages illustrating the state of literary opinion at Rome in the age of Julius and Augustus Cæsar.

10. In what classes of verbs is the perfect used with a present signification?

11. How far is the existence of a Definite Article indispen-

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sable to a language? Does the use of it tend to become excessive?

12. 'Poetry is more conservative of ancient forms than prose.' Examine this.

13. Rectius Iliacum carmen deducis in actus
Quam si proferres ignota indictaque primus.[1]
Within what limits did the classical dramatists usually choose their subjects? Discuss the influence exercised by limitations of this kind on the character of ancient art.

[*Dean Ireland's Scholarship*, 1869.]

XIV.

Critical and Philological Questions.

1. (1.) In what sense is *age* ascribed to languages, and by what criteria fixed?

(2.) In what sense can there, and in what sense can there not, be a *mixed* language?

(3.) Dr. Johnson wrote, 'I make no doubt but the Teutonick is more ancient than the Latin; and it is no less certain that the Latin, which borrowed a great number of words, not only from the Greek, especially the Æolick, but from other neighbouring languages, as the Oscan and others, which have long become obsolete, received not a few from the Teutonick.' Criticise these remarks.

2. What facts in the archæology of the Latin language are illustrated by the several forms following?—[*pater-*]*familias*, *animai*, *filiabus*, *domi*, *altod*, *ambobus*, *divum* (gen. pl.), *hominibu'*, *classim*, *parti* (abl.).

3. (1.) From what two different roots are the parts of the Verb Substantive supplied?

[1] Hor. *A. P.* 129.

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(2.) How do the same roots reappear in the inflexions of other verbs?

4. (1.) What is the general idea expressed by the Genitive Case?

(2.) Account for the name it bears.

(3.) Under what Syntactical heads would you class the several Genitives following?

a. Sternitur et toto projectus corpore terræ.[1]

b. Spes salutis.

c. Notus in fratres animi paterni.

d. Trepidi rerum suarum.

e. Homines insueti laboris.

f. Moris est Græcorum.

g. Patiens pulveris atque solis.

h. Serum erat diei.

i. Naves quas sui quisque commodi fecerat.

k. Capitis damnare.

5. 'The infinitive may be regarded as a substantive of the neuter gender, with two cases, nominative and accusative.'

(1.) Explain, and by quotations illustrate this.

(2.) Can you explain upon this principle the infinitives following?

a. Dederatque comam diffundere ventis.

b. Hæc ludibria religionum non pudere in lucem proferre![2]

c. Ferre jugum pariter dolosi.

6. What was the origin of the Gerunds, and what deficiency in the language did they supply? Explain the following constructions of Gerunds.

a. Ante domandum Ingentes tollent animos.

b. Pueros extra urbem lusus exercendique causa producere.

[1] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 87.

[2] See Madvig, *Lat. Gr.*, § 399.

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c. In castra venerunt sui purgandi causa.[1]

d. Novarum [comœdiarum] qui spectandi faciunt copiam.[2]

e. Agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur opprimendæ reipublicæ, cædis faciendæ bonorum, diripiendæ urbis, agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, populum Romanum servitute opprimendi.[3]

7. Explain the principle of the following *constructions* severally; adding quotations illustrative of them, and translating—

a. *Indicative* after *nescio quis*.[4]

b. Jam fames quam pestilentia tristior erat, ni..... annonæ foret subventum.[5]

c. In tanta paupertate decessit, ut qui efferretur vix reliquerit.[6]

d. Plebes... indignatione exarsit, quod auspicari... negarentur posse.[7]

e. [Mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat;] heredes monumentum ne *sequeretur*.[8]

8. Explain, and illustrate by quotations, the uses of the Prepositions in the following passages, and translate them.

a. Cohortes quæ intritæ ab labore erant.

b. Vinci se per suum dedecus patiebantur.

c. De nobis facile est.

d. Non possum loqui præ lacrimis.

e. Aries in cornua tortus.[9]

f. Quantus In clipeum assurgat.[10]

g. Spumantem undam sub vortice torsit.[11]

h. Oculosque sub astra tenebat.[12]

i. Una de multis.[13]

k. Decemviri ex parte de plebe creantur.

[1] Cæs. *B. G.* iv. 13. See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 660.
[2] Ter. *Haut.* Prol. 29.
[3] Cic. *Phil.* v. 3. See Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 413, Obs. 2.
[4] See Zumpt, § 553. Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 103.
[5] Liv. iv. 52.
[6] Corn. Nep. *Vit. Aristid.* 3.
[7] Liv. iv. 6. Cf. Ov. *Fast.* iv. 321.
[8] Hor. *S.* i. 8. 13.
[9] Manilius ii. 245. See Conington on Virg. *Æn.* x. 725.
[10] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 283.
[11] Ib. *Georg.* iv. 529.
[12] Virg. *Æn.* v. 853.
[13] Hor. *C.* iii. 11. 33.

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9. Give (1.) the historical origin, and (2.) the etymological meaning of the following words :—*consul*, *prætor*, *provincia*, *salarium*, *amanuensis*, *basilica*, *nomenclator*, *bissextus*, *mathematicus*, *megalesia*.

10. Translate the following passages, with notes on the words in italics :— .

a. Multo *majoris alapæ* mecum veneunt.[1]

b. —Lævinum, Valeri genus, *unius assis*
Non unquam pretio pluris licuisse, notante
Judice, *quo* nosti, populo.[2]

c. —Fallitque [Euryalum] timor regione viarum.[3]

d. —Carthago Romanis arcibus olim
Exitium magnum atque *Alpes immittat apertas*.[4]

e. —Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharetram
Et pastoralem *præfixa cuspide* myrtum.[5]

f. —Neque enim loricam poscit Achillis
Thersites, in qua se *transducebat* Ulysses
Ancipitem.[6]

g. —Tunc adversis urgentibus illuc
Decidit ut malum ferro submitteret, ac se
Explicat angustum : discriminis ultima quando
Præsidia afferimus, navem factura minorem.[7]

h. Rem duplica. 'feci : jam triplex, jam mihi quarto.
Jam decies redit in rugam. depunge, ubi sistam.'
Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor *acervi*.[8]

i. Naves *quibus* consuli usus non esset.[9]

k. Nemo *id auctoritatis* aderat.[10]

11. (1.) What changes did Horace introduce in the Sapphic and Alcaic metres ?

(2.) Describe the metres of the following lines—

[1] Phædrus, ii. 5. 25.
[2] Hor. *S.* i. 6. 12.
[3] Virg. *Æn.* ix. 385.
[4] *Ib.* x. 13.
[5] Virg. *Æn.* vii. ult.
[6] Juv. xi. 30.
[7] Ib. xii. 53.
[8] Pers vi. ult.
[9] Liv. [See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 464.]
[10] Tac. *Ann.* xii. 28. [*Ib.* § 459.]

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a. Signa esse ad salutem omnia huic esse video.

b. Ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis.

c. Miserarum est neque amori dari ludum neque dulci.

d. Super alta vectus Atys celeri rate maria.

e. Ad te advenio, spem, salutem, consilium, auxilium expetens.

(3.) What new principle of rhythm makes its appearance, sparingly in

Tua sunt, Tua, Rector, utraque (*neut. plur.*)

Tibi copula jungitur horum, etc. (Prudent.)

and exclusively in 'Dies iræ, dies illa,' etc.?[1]

12. What position did Nævius occupy in Roman literature?

13. Indicate the characteristics of the 'silver' age of Latinity.

14. Describe a Roman town-house; adding illustrative quotations, and explanations of the following words:—*impluvium, tablinum, pulvinar, solarium, exedra, posticum, lectus adversus, mensæ secundæ.*

15. Translate the following inscription (found near Lyons):—

HAVE MODII

HAVE GEMINA
DIIS MANIB
ET MEMORIAE
SEPTICIAE GEMINAE
FEMINAE SANCTISS
VNIVSQ. MARITA [ ]
I MODIVS ANNIANVS
CONIVGI. KARISSIMAE
SVIQ. AMANTISSIM
QVAE VIXIT CVM EO
IN MATRIMONIO
ANNIS XXX.
ET SIBI VIVVS FECIT
AMICE LVDE IOCA
RE VENI

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1862.]

[1] See Introduction to Archbishop Trench's *Sacred Latin Poetry.*

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XV.

1. Translate, explain, and illustrate :—

a. Ergo iter inceptum celerant rumore secundo.[1]

b. Sic o, sic positum affati discedite corpus.[2]

c. Intenti expectant signum, exultantiaque haurit
Corda pavor pulsans, laudumque arrecta cupido.[3]

d. Quisque suos patimur manes.[4]

e. Qualis ubi ad terras abrupto sidere nimbus
It mare per medium.[5]

f. Æmilio dabitur quantum licet, ...
. . . . stlataria purpura filo.[6]

g. Hæc cum legas, tum bellus ille et urbanus
Suffenus, unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur : tantum abhorret, ac mutat.[7]

h. Negligis immeritis nocituram
Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Fors et
Debita jura, vicesque superbæ
Te maneant ipsum : precibus non linquar inultis,
Teque piacula nulla resolvent.[8]

i. Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops,
Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi
Fugerit venis, et aquosus albo
Corpore languor.[9]

k. Quod si meis inæstuet præcordiis
Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
Fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia,
Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.[10]

[1] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 90.
[2] *Ib.* ii. 644.
[3] *Ib.* v. 137.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 743.
[5] *Ib.* xii. 451.
[6] Juv. vii. 124.
[7] Catull. xxii. 9.
[8] Hor. *C.* i. 28.
[9] Ib. ii. 2.
[10] Ib. *Epod.* xi.

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l. Ac ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes
Quod timui mutare modos et carminis artem:
Temperat Archilochi Musam pede mascula Sappho,
Temperat Alcæus, sed rebus et ordine dispar,
Nec socerum quærit, quem versibus oblinat atris,
Nec sponsæ laqueum famoso carmine nectit.[1]

2. 'In the Spanish and Italian languages the nouns seem to be derived from the accusative case of the Latin equivalent.' Can you account for this at all from the form and uses of the Latin accusative?

3. The defects of the style of Tacitus.

4. Is any practical inconvenience felt in Latin from the absence of a definite article? Point out the chief differences from Greek Syntax which are traceable to its absence.

5. Account for the apparent *genitivus loci.*

6. The hexameter in the hands of Lucretius, Catullus, and Virgil.

7. Illustrate from Juvenal the relations between patron and client.[2]

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1864.]

XVI.

Critical Questions.

1. Translate accurately into English, explaining, where necessary, the meaning of the word *vicis*:—

a. Testor, in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas
Vitavisse vices Danaum.[3]

b. Sic fata deum rex
Sortitur, volvitque vices; is vertitur ordo.[4]

[1] Hor. *Epist.* i. 19. 26.
[2] See Juv. i. 95, 128; iii. 249. v. *passim.*
[3] Virg. *Æn.* ii. 432.
[4] *Ib.* iii. 375.

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c. Hac vice sermonum roseis Aurora quadrigis
Jam medium ætherio cursu trajecerat axem.[1]

d. Omnis per muros legio sortita periclum
Excubat, exercetque vices, quod cuique tuendum est.[2]

e. Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.[3]

f. Pessimus quisque adversus publicum odium privatam gratiam præparat; unde nulla innocentiæ cura, sed vices impunitatis.[4]

g. Remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris.[5]

h. Ceteri vicem pecudum obtruncabantur.[6]

i. Non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisæ professionum vices essent.[7]

2. Give the derivations or affinities of the following words, noticing any philological peculiarities :—*tripudium, fulvus, olim, rorarius, callis, equus, sponte, meridie, coram, sibylla, plumbum, prosa, peritus, officina.*

3. Is there any reason for believing that the last syllable of the third person singular of verbs was ever pronounced long? Quote passages which bear upon the point.

4. Illustrate the art of Virgil in heightening effect by contrast.

5. Translate into Latin :—

On the tenth day of May, when I was receiving morning visitors, one of my freedmen, who three months before had contracted to build a villa at Grumentum, a town of Lucania, informed me that he had failed in business. I found on inquiry that, having been summoned by one of his creditors the day before, he had been received to bail, and his case had been adjourned. Accordingly I paid forty-three thousand five hundred and nineteen sesterces to his account at the bank,

[1] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 535.
[2] *Ib.* ix. 174
[3] Hor. *Epod.* v. 87.
[4] Tac. *Hist.* i. 72.
[5] Liv. xxxiv. 32.
[6] Sall. *Hist. Fragm.*
[7] Quinctil. i. *Proœm.* § 4

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and he has promised to pay me 12 per cent. interest, if he cannot borrow from some one else to repay me: but I fear it will prove a bad debt.[1]

6. Explain and illustrate by other examples the force of the preposition in the following passages:—

a. Romæ et *ad* urbem quærere cœpit.
Homo non *ad* cætera Punica ingenia callidus.
Hic multum fleti *ad* superos belloque caduci
Dardanidæ.[2]

b. *E* natura vivere; *e* republica esse; *e* vestigio proficisci.

c. Madida *cum* veste gravatus.[3]
Cum multa venustate Lucilius (tractat).

d. Ea (fortuna) ne *in* potestatem quidem Populi Romani erat.
Nilus *in* æstatem crescit.

e. Non hoc primum audit privatus *de* inimico, reus *ab* accusatore.

7. Explain the nature and origin of the terminations in the following words:—*radicitus*, *inde*, *nupsi*, *monui*, *amare* (infin.), *amarier*, *amatum* (supine), *tegmen*, *Prosepnais*.

8. Describe the leading characteristics of Seneca's tragedies, and show what influence they have had on modern literature.

9. '*Ni* pro *ne* antiqui ponebant.' Can this dictum be substantiated by any forms of expression that you remember? Do *ve* and *que* ever exchange meanings?[4]

[1] A. d. vi. Id. Mai., quum mane mecum essent salutantes, conturbasse se certiorem me fecit ex libertis meis quidam, qui, tribus ante mensibus, Grumenti, quod in Lucaniâ est oppidum, villam ædificandam conduxerat. Ab creditorum nescio quo pridie postulatum, interposito vadimonio, ampliatâque re, liberum eum factum audivi. H.S. igitur quadraginta tria, quingentos etiam undeviginti nummos, qui illi in pecuniam acceptam referantur, apud mensam publicam collocavi, cujus pecuniæ, nisi per versuram solvendo sit, centesimas usuras daturus est: at ne[e] impeditum nomen vereor.

[e] Senec. *De Ben.* v. 22. Aul. Gell. iv. 9.

[2] *a.* and *c.* Virg. *Æn.* vi. 481. 359.

[3] Servius. See *Varronianus*, cap. x. § 7.

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10. 'The tendency in the growth of words and their meanings is from the special to the more general.' Examine this, and illustrate it by instances in Latin.

11. Translate and explain the following passages, with reference to the topography of ancient Rome :—

a. Te quæsivimus in minore Campo,
Te in Circo, te in omnibus libellis,
Te in templo superi Jovis sacrato,
In Magni simul ambulatione.[1]

b. Janiculum huic, illi fuerat Saturnia nomen.[2]

c. Cedere namque foro jam non est deterius, quam Esquilias a ferventi migrare Suburra.[3]

d. Et Carmentalem Romano nomine portam
Quam memorant.[4]

e. Substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.[5]

f. Foro nimium distare Carinas
Jam queritur.[6]

g. Roscius orabat sibi adesses ad Puteal cras.[7]

12. For a Latin epigram :—

'Pereant male, qui ante nos nostra dixerunt.'[8]

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1866.]

XVII.

1. Translate and explain *briefly* :—

Miraris quod Hermes libertus meus hereditarios agros, quos ego jusseram proscribi, non exspectata auctione, pro meo quincunce ex septingentis millibus Corelliæ addixerit. Adjicis

[1] Catull. 55. 3.
[2] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 358.
[3] Juv. xi. 50.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 338.
[5] Juv. iii. 11. [Cf. Mart. iii. 47. 1.]
[6] Hor. *Ep.* i. 7. 48.
[7] Ib. *S.* ii. 6. 35.
[8] Donatus on Ter. *Eun.* Prol. 41. Hieron. on Ecclesiast. i. 9.

[See, in illustration of the above, Smith's *Dictionary of Geography*, vol. ii., s. v. *Roma*, pp. 834; 816, 842; 761; 840; 822, 824; 751; 755; 788.]

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posse eos nongentis millibus venire, ac tanto magis quæris an quod gessit ratum servem.[1]

Pro quingentis millibus nummum quæ in alimenta ingenuorum promiseram agrum ex meis longe pluris actori publico mancipavi: eundem vectigali imposito recepi tricena millia annua daturus. Per hoc enim et reipublicæ sors in tuto, nec reditus incertus, et ager ipse, propter id quod vectigali large supercurrit, semper dominum a quo exerceatur inveniet.[2]

Scis te non subscripsisse mecum, et jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse.[3]

2. The practical genius of the Romans is said to have led them to express their thoughts as much as possible through the concrete, rather than through the abstract and ideal. State your opinion on the subject, and illustrate it from the phenomena of the language.

3. How far can we arrive at the orthography of the Augustan age? How are the following words spelt in the best authorities:—*drachma, coelum, coena, caetera, imperator, colligere, atque, linquunt, libet, humor?*

4. What are the various possible modifications of action in the Indicative Mood? What are the chief points in which the Latin tense-system is deficient?

5. Account for the form, and state and explain the uses, of the Gerunds and Supines.

6. State, and illustrate by quotation, constructions permissible in Poetry, not allowed in Prose.

7. To what periods of the life of Horace do you refer the composition of the Book of Epodes and the Books of Satires and Epistles? Confirm your view by reference to and quotations from the evidence on the subject contained in those books and in the Odes.

[1] Plin. *Ep.* vii. 11. [2] *Ib.* vii. 18. [3] *Ib.* v. 1.

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8. Translate, criticise, and explain :—

a. Tu si hic sis aliter sentias.[1]

b. Cum temere anguino creditur ore manus.[2]

c. Liceat dare tuta per undas vela tibi.[3]

d. Munere isto Odissem te odio Vatiniano.[4]

e. Haud equidem credo quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium et rerum fato prudentia major.[5]

f. Semper in irata pallidus esse velim.[6]

g. Quid hoc populi obtineri potest?

h. Mancus et extinctæ corpus non utile dextræ.[7]

i. Aut si quis posita judex sedet Æacus urna
In mea sortita vindicet ossa pila.[8]

9. What various readings do we find in the following passages?—

a. Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.[9]

b. Cum diva mater alites ostendit occinentes.[10]

c. Post hoc ludus erat culpa potare magistra.[11]

d. Hic Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum.[12]

e. Inter se foliis strepitant.[13]

10. Explain and illustrate the uses of the following words :—*lentus, repono, improbus, ambitiosus, ultro, vescor, natales, igitur, induo.*

11. Discuss the etymology of *entertain, country, right, arrive, battle, advantage, mystery, spice, age, island, uncle, forest, wasp.*

12. What were the causes, nature, and extent of the influence of Alexandria upon Roman literature? What Greek writers were laid under contribution by Lucretius, Catullus, and Virgil?

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1868.]

[1] Ter. *Andr.* ii. i. 10.
[2] Propert. v. 8. 10 (ed. Paley).
[3] Virg. *Æn.* v. 796.
[4] Catull. xiv. 3.
[5] Virg. *G.* i. 415.
[6] Propert. iv. 8. 28 (ed Paley).
[7] Juv. iii. 48.
[8] Propert. v. 11. 19 (ed. Paley).
[9] Virg. *G.* i. 208.
[10] Catull. xxv. 5.
[11] Hor. *Serm.* ii. 2. 123.
[12] Juv. iii. 218.
[13] Virg. *G.* i. 413.

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XVIII.

1. 'A cycle of legends might well have gathered around the fall of Alba, such as was woven around the conquest of Ilion, and every community and every noble gens of Latium might have discovered or inserted the story of its own origin there. But this result never took place, and Italy remained without national poetry or art.'[1]

'The Romans, before the introduction of Greek literature, possessed national epic poems, which, in power and brilliancy of imagination, leave everything produced by the Romans in later times far behind them.'[2]

Discuss these two statements, and give the arguments generally advanced for the latter theory.

2. Distinguish between the meanings of *agnosco* and *cognosco* —*antiquus* and *vetus*—*bruma* and *hiems*—*bustum* and *rogus*—*conjugium* and *connubium*—*prænomen*, *agnomen*, and *cognomen* —*libertus* and *libertinus*—*rete* and *plaga*—*poculum* and *crater* —*cyathus* and *cantharus*—*Tartarus*, *Erebus*, and *Orcus*.

3. Describe a Roman banquet of the Augustan age, illustrating your description by quotations.

4. Explain and illustrate whatever is remarkable in construction or meaning in the following passages :—

a. Hic tibi, quæ semper, vicino ab limite sepes,
Hyblæis apibus florem depasta salicti,
Sæpe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro.[3]

b. Idem ter socios pura circumtulit unda.[4]

c. Per pedes trajectus lora tumentes.[5]

d. Tardaque Eleusinæ matris volventia plaustra.[6]

e. Fac tibi paternæ legis Aciliæ veniat in mentem.[7]

[1] Mommsen.
[2] Niebuhr.
[3] Virg. *Ecl.* i. 54.
[4] Ib. *Æn.* vi. 229.
[5] *Ib.* ii. 273.
[6] Virg. *G.* i. 163.
[7] Cic. *Verr.* i. 17. 51.

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f. Tu non solvendo eras.[1]

g. Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis.[2]

h. Quisque suos patimur Manes.[3]

i. Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos.[4]

k. Difficile est proprie communia dicere.[5]

5. Had Lucretius a fair right to complain of 'Patrii Sermonis Egestas'?[6]

6. Quote instances of (1.) the 'curiosa felicitas' of Horace, (2.) the love of alliteration in Latin.[7]

7. With what words in Latin or in other languages may the following words be radically connected, and by what laws of phonetic change?—*cornu, lacryma, viginti, plebes, litus, mare, aratrum, anas, vespa, voluptas, suavis, filius, forceps.*

8. Explain the terms:—*quadruplator, tribus prærogativa, antestari, vadimonium sistere, lex curiata de imperio, confarreatio, primipilus.*

9. 'The student of Virgil may be said to enjoy a singular advantage in the preservation of those works of Greek poetry which his author professes to have imitated.' Mention the Greek works here referred to, and indicate the chief points of contrast between them and the works of Virgil.

10. By what Latin poets are the following metres used? give the rules applicable to them, and produce an example of each:—Saturnian; Trochaic Tetrameter Catalectic; Scazon; Phalæcian Hendecasyllabic; Galliambic. At what date did accent come to be substituted for quantity in Latin verse?

11. What reason is there for believing a seventh case, viz., a locative, to have existed in Latin?

12. Turn into Oratio Obliqua, explaining the reasons for each change of mood, tense, etc.:—

Heraclea, filia Hieronis, has preces addidit, 'Ne me innoxiam

[1] Cic. 2 *Phil.* 2. § 4.
[2] Hor. *C.* iii. 27. 73.
[3] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 743.
[4] Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1. 105.
[5] Ib. *A. P.* 128.
[6] See Prof. Munro's *Lucretius*, ii. 100-102.
[7] *Ib.* ii. 106.

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invidia Hieronymi conflagrare sinatis. Nihil ego ex regno ejus præter exilium viri habeo: neque fortuna mea eadem vivo Hieronymo fuit, quæ sororis; neque interfecto eo causa eadem est. Quid? quod, si Andranodoro consilia processissent, illa cum viro fuit regnatura; mihi cum cæteris serviendum. Si quis Zoippo nuntiet interfectum Hieronymum, ac liberatas Syracusas, cui dubium est quin extemplo conscensurus sit navim atque in patriam rediturus? Quantum spes hominum falluntur! In liberata patria conjux ejus ac liberi de vita dimicant; quid obstantes libertati aut legibus? Quod a me cuiquam periculum, a sola ac prope vidua, et puellis in orbitate degentibus est? At enim periculi quidem nihil a me timetur: invisa tamen regia stirps est. Ablegate ergo procul ab Syracusis, et asportari Alexandriam jubete, ad virum uxorem, ad patrem filias.'[1]

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1869.]

XIX.

1. The influence of Comparative Philology on Greek and Latin scholarship.

2. The limits of conjectural emendation.

3. The manner in which metres are affected by the character of languages, as exemplified in the Greek, Latin, and English hexameter.

4. *Ὁ γὰρ ἱστορικὸς καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς οὐ τῷ ἢ ἔμμετρα λέγειν ἢ ἄμετρα διαφέρουσιν· εἴη γὰρ ἂν τὰ Ἡροδότου εἰς μέτρα τιθέναι, καὶ οὐδὲν ἧττον ἂν εἴη ἱστορία.*[2] Examine this. What then is the essential difference between poetry and prose (using the words as they are commonly used)? and how far is metre a necessary condition of the former?

[1] See Liv. xxiv. 26.

[2] See Ar. *Poët.* 9 init.

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5. The progress of criticism and philology as illustrated by the names of Erasmus, Scaliger, Bentley, Niebuhr.

6. How far are the usages of syntax capable of being explained on philosophical principles?

[*Craven Scholarships*, 1861.]

XX.

1. By what considerations would you determine the authority of a MS.?

2. The Roman character in Latin poetry.

3. How far is it true to say that the science of Language is one of the physical sciences?

4. The decay of Greek literature illustrated from Polybius, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Lucian, Athenæus, or any of them.

5. Is it easier to render idiomatic English into Greek or Latin? Give reasons for your answer.

6. Compare the prospects and character of classical scholarship in the sixteenth century and in the nineteenth.

[*Craven Scholarships*, 1862.]

XXI.

1. Estimate the gain to our knowledge of Greek and Latin from the comparative study of their dialectical varieties.

2. The place of the science of grammar in the history of Greek philosophy.

3. The nature and use of cæsura in Greek and Latin metres.

4. The influence of the foreign or domestic politics of Athens on the choice and treatment of subjects by the tragedians.

5. What is Aristotle's analysis of the effects of tragedy? On what psychological principles does it depend?

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6. Is there any reason to think that the religious ideas and practices of the Greeks are inadequately represented in their literature?

7. *μῦθος δ' ἐστὶν εἷς, οὐχ ὥσπερ τινὲς οἴονται, ἐὰν περὶ ἕνα ᾖ· πολλὰ γὰρ καὶ ἄπειρα τῷ γένει συμβαίνει, ἐξ ὧν ἐνίων οὐδέν ἐστιν ἕν. ὁ δὲ Ὅμηρος, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα διαφέρει, καὶ τοῦτ' ἔοικε καλῶς ἰδεῖν, ἤτοι διὰ τέχνην ἢ διὰ φύσιν· Ὀδύσσειαν γὰρ ποιῶν οὐκ ἐποίησεν ἅπαντα ὅσα αὐτῷ συνέβη, οἷον πληγῆναι μὲν ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ, μανῆναι δὲ προσποιήσασθαι ἐν τῷ ἀγερμῷ ὧν οὐδὲν θατέρου γενομένου ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἢ εἰκὸς θάτερον γενέσθαι, ἀλλὰ περὶ μίαν πρᾶξιν, οἵαν λέγομεν, τὴν Ὀδύσσειαν συνέστησεν, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰλιάδα.*[1] Examine this statement. What is its bearing on the Homeric controversy?

[*Craven Scholarships*, 1869.]

XXII.

Critical Questions.

1. Distinguish between the following uses of ὅπως :—

a. *τείνοντα πάλαι τόξον ὅπως ἂν*
μήτε πρὸ καιροῦ μήθ' ὑπὲρ ἄστρων
βέλος ἠλίθιον σκήψειεν.[2]

b. *σιγᾶθ', ὅπως μὴ πεύσεταί τις, ὦ τέκνα,*
γλώσσης χάριν δὲ πάντ' ἀπαγγείλῃ τάδε.[3]

c. *γενοίμαν ἵν' ὑλᾶεν ἔπεστι πόντου*
πρόβλημ' ἁλίκλυστον ἄκραν
ὑπὸ πλάκα Σουνίου
τὰς ἱερὰς ὅπως
προσείποιμεν Ἀθάνας.[4]

d. *τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει*

[1] Aristot. *Poët.* 8.
[2] Æsch. *Ag.* 355.
[3] Æsch. *Choëph.* 257.
[4] Soph. *Ajax*, 1217.

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ἔρριψ' ἐμαυτὴν τῆσδ' ἀπὸ στύφλου πέτρας
ὅπως πέδῳ σκήψασα τῶν πάντων πόνων
ἀπηλλάγην;[1]

e. κρατείτω τόνδε τὸν βραχὺν χρόνον
ὅπως θέλει.[2]

f. πειρᾶσθαι ὅπως ὡς βέλτιστα τὰ προσήκοντα
ἑκατέρῳ ἡμῶν διαπράττεσθαι.[3]

2. Translate the following, noting the position of the Article:—

a. ἀρχαῖα τὰ Λαβδακιδᾶν οἴκων ὀρῶμαι
πήματα φθιμένων ἐπὶ πήμασι πίπτοντ'.[4]

b. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῆ καλά.[5]

c. κἀνταῦθ' ὁ παῖς δύστηνος οὔτ' ὀδυρμάτων
ἐλείπετ' οὐδὲν ἀμφί νιν γοώμενος,
οὔτ' ἀμφιπίπτων στόμασιν.[6]

d. οὐ δραπέτην τὸν κλῆρον ἐς μέσον καθείς.[7]

e. οὐ γὰρ συστασιάσων ἦκω, οὐδὲ ἀσαφῆ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν
νομίζω ἐπιφέρειν, εἰ τὸ πάτριον παρεὶς τὸ πλέον τοῖς
ὀλίγοις ἢ τὸ ἔλασσον τοῖς πᾶσι δουλώσαιμι.[8]

3. Notice the dialectic peculiarities in the following passages:—

a. φροντίζων δὲ εὑρίσκω ἅμα μὲν κῦδος ἡμῖν τε προσγινόμενον, χώρην τε τῆς νῦν ἐκτήμεθα οὐκ ἐλάσσονα οὐδὲ φαυλοτέρην, παμφορωτέρην δέ· ἅμα δὲ τιμωρίην τε καὶ τίσιν γινομένην· διὸ ὑμέας ἐγὼ συνέλεξα ἵνα τὸ νοέω πρήσσειν ὑπερθέωμαι ὑμῖν . . . . οὐ γὰρ δὴ χώρην γε οὐδεμίην κατόψεται ὁ ἥλιος ὅμουρον ἔουσαν τῇ ἡμετέρῃ ἀλλὰ σφέας πάσας ἐγὼ ἅμα ὑμῖν μίαν χώρην θήσω.[9]

b. ἐπόθουν τυ, ναὶ τὸν φίλιον, ᾧπερ ματέρα.
ἀλλ' ὦ πονηρὰ κώρι' ἀθλίου πατρὸς
ἀμβᾶτε ποττὰν μᾶδδαν αἴχ' εὕρητέ πα

[1] Æsch. *P. V.* 766.
[2] *Ib.* 960.
[3] Xen. *Oec.* 7, § 29.
[4] Soph. *Ant.* 593.
[5] Æsch. *Ag.* 603.
[6] Soph. *Trach.* 936.
[7] Soph. *Ajax*, 1285.
[8] Thucyd. iv. 86.
[9] Hdt. vii. 8. 1.

* See Breitenbach *in loc.*

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ἀκούετον δὴ, ποτέχετ' ἐμὶν τὰν γαστέρα.
πότερα πεπρᾶσθαι χρῄδδετ' ἢ πεινῆν κακῶς ;[1]

c. Ἡ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνδῦσα Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
Τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον Ὡρήσσετο δακρυόεντα
Ἐς δ' ὄχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο, λάζετο δ' ἔγχος,
Βριθὺ, μέγα, στιβαρὸν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν
Ἡρώων τοῖσίν τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη.[2]

4. Account for the mood in the following passages:—

Socrates dicere solebat, omnes in eo quod *scirent* esse eloquentes.

Rex imperavit ut quæ bello opus *essent* pararentur.

Deum invocantes cujus ad solenne *venissent*.

Populus Romanus sibi tribunos creavit per quos contra senatum et consules tutus esse *posset*.

Si fato omnia *fiunt*, nihil nos admonere potest ut cautiores simus.

Redeam? non si me *obsecret*.

5. Explain *ærarium facere, heres ex asse, comperendinare reum, cernere hereditatem, legem rogare, quaterdecies millies, vadari reum, vadimonium sistere, testimonium denuntiare*—αἱρεῖν δίκην, προβολή, προβούλευμα, ἐξούλης δίκη, παρανόμων γραφή, δίκη ἀτίμητος.

6. οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι. To which verb does ἄν belong, and for what reason? Illustrate the position of the particle from Thucydides.[3]

7. Explain the construction of—

a. τοιοῖσδέ τοί νιν ἀξιῶ προσφθέγμασιν.[4]

b. καὶ γὰρ οὖν κείνην ἴσον
ἐπαιτιῶμαι τοῦδε βουλεῦσαι τάφου.[5]

c. ἐκεῖνος νεῖμεν ἐμοὶ τέρψιν ὁμιλεῖν.[6]

d. ἐν ἀγαθοῖσι κεῖται . . . . πολίων κυβερνάσιες.[7]

[1] Ar. *Ach.* 730.
[2] Homer, *Iliad*, v. 736.
[3] Eur. *Med.* 941. Cf. *Alc.* 48; and see Thucyd. ii. 89, § 6; iii. 42, § 2. Xen. *Hellen.* vi. 1. 10.
[4] Æsch. *Ag.* 876.
[5] Soph. *Ant.* 489.
[6] Ib. *Ajax*, 1200.
[7] Pind. *Pyth.* x. 111.

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e. ἀκούω φθόγγον ὀρνίθων κλάζοντας.[1]

f. πέπαλται μοι κέαρ . . . . κλύουσαν.[2]

g. Comitiorum habendorum causa.
Comitiorum habendi causa.
Comitia habendi causa.[3]

h. Quid tibi hanc rem tactio est.[4]

8. Quote any passage from the Gospels in which the force of the Greek article is not expressed in the English version; and explain the following passages, stating where they occur :—

ἐὰν μὴ πυγμῇ νίψωνται τὰς χεῖρας·
καὶ ἐπιβαλὼν ἔκλαιε·
ἐν σαββάτῳ δευτεροπρώτῳ·
πρασιαὶ πρασιαί.[5]

9. Give the derivation and meaning of the following :— ἀνεχαίτισε, παρακρουόμενος, φωρᾶται, περιστοιχίζεται, ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι, ἀντεμβιβάζειν, πομπεία, διέσυρε, ἑωλοκρασίαν, οἱ παριόντες.

10. Explain the use of the negatives in—

a. οὔτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.[6]

b. ὅτ' οὐδὲν ὢν τοῦ μηδὲν ἀντέστης ὕπερ.[7]

c. τὴν μηδὲν εἰς τὸ μηδέν.[8]

d. εἰ . . . . οὐκ ἀρκέσει.[9]

e. διὰ . . . . τὴν οὐ περιτείχισιν.[10]

f. κρύψον νιν, ἵνθα μή ποτε. . . . τούτων πρόσεισι μηδέν.[11]

g. μὴ τεχνησάμενος μηδ' ἄλλο τι τεχνήσαιτο.[12]

11. Illustrate the various uses of the prepositions παρὰ, πρὸς, with the corresponding Latin expressions.

12. Explain the following :—ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ, νήδυμος ὕπνος, ὁπλότερος γενεῇ, τηλύγετος παῖς, ἐλθεῖν ἀγγελίης, παιδὸς ἑῆος, ὑπερφίαλος, εὐδείελος, ἠϊόεις.

[1] Soph. *Ant.* 1001.
[2] Æsch. *Choëph.* 402.
[3] See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.*, § 661.
[4] Plaut. *Pœn.* v. 5. 29. et alibi.
[5] See SS. Matt. xxii. 13. Mk. vii. 3; xiv. 72. Luke vi. 1. Mk. vi. 40.
[6] Soph. *Ant.* 686.
[7] Ib. *Ajax*, 1231.
[8] Ib. *Elect.* 1166.
[9] Soph. *Ajax*, 1241.
[10] Thucyd. iii. 95. 2. Cf. i. 137. 7. See Donalds. *Gk Gr.*, § 534.
[11] Soph. *Elect.* 436.
[12] *Odyss.* xi. 613.

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XXIII.

Critical Questions.

1. Does the Homeric language exceed or fall short of later Greek in variety of construction and play of idiom?

2. Explain the force of μὴ in the following passages :—

a. μή σοι δοκοῦμεν τῇδε λειφθῆναι μάχῃ ;[1]

b. τελείαν ψῆφον ἆρα μὴ κλύων
τῆς μελλονύμφου, πατρὶ λυσσαίνων πάρει ;[2]

c. θέλω πυθέσθαι, μὴ 'πὶ τοῖς πάλαι κακοῖς
προσκείμενόν τι πῆμα σὴν δάκνει φρένα.[3]

d. δέδοικα γὰρ μὴ τοὺς καθεστῶτας νόμους
ἄριστον ἦ σώζοντα τὸν βίον τελεῖν.[4]

e. μὴ παρῇς τὸ μὴ οὐ φράσαι.[5]

f. οὐ μὴ δυσμενὴς ἔσει φίλοις,
παύσει δὲ θυμοῦ ;[6]

g. οὗτος σὺ, ποῖ θεῖς ; ἐπὶ καδίσκους. Μηδαμῶς.[7]

h. ὅτ' οὐδὲν ὢν τοῦ μηδὲν ἀντέστης ὕπερ.[8]

i. ὅτι ἦρξα, μὴ ἀποδημήσω ;[9]

k. μή νύν μοι νεμεσήσετ' Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
μηδ' ὄφελες λίσσεσθαι ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα.[10]

3. Is the infinitive strictly to be called a Mood? Compare its powers in Greek and Latin.

4. Account for the forms δύσετο, χρῆναι, ῥεύσομαι, βλώσκω, ἀνδρα, *vidi*, *rettulit*, *urbium*, *musæ* (gen.), *amavero*, *cecini*.

5. To what extent do the present and historical tenses retain their distinctive force in the subjunctive and optative moods?

[1] Æsch. *Pers.* 346.
[2] Soph. *Ant.* 632.
[3] Eur. *Heracl.* 482.
[4] Soph. *Ant.* 1113. (See Mr. Shilleto's Dem. *F. L.* App. A.)
[5] Soph. *O. R.* 283.
[6] Eur. *Med.* 1151.
[7] Ar. *Vesp.* 854. Cf. *Ach.* 176, and Paley on Æsch. *Ag.* 493, 879. *Suppl.* 74, 792.
[8] Soph. *Ajax*, 1231.
[9] See Liddell and Scott *s. v.* ἄρχω ii. 3, and *s. v.* μή C.
[10] Homer, *Il.* ix. 698.

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6. Point out symptoms of incipient decay in the Greek language during the classical period. How far does this tendency develop itself in Hellenistic Greek?

7. Illustrate the poetic usages of *fatigo, exerceo, condo, indulgeo, deduco, mollis, improbus, argutus, facilis, lævus, orbis, honor, fascis, sinus, adeo, scilicet, modo, olim.*

8. Illustrate by passages the arrangement of a Homeric house.

9. How far are the manners of Virgil's own times reflected in the Æneid?

10. What are the general principles regulating the conjunction of cases with verbs? Explain the following:—λέγειν λόγον, ἀκούειν λόγου, μεμνῆσθαί τινος, ἀναμιμνήσκεσθαί τι, δυητοῖσιν ἀνάσσει, ὅπλοις χρῆσθαι; *nubere alicui, pecunia carere, æris indigere.*

11. Explain and criticise the following uses of the passive voice:—

a. Tertia vivitur ætas.[1]

b. Inutile ferrum
Cingitur.[2]

c. Nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentes.[3]

d. Pascuntur silvas.[4]

e. Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto.[5]

f. Hæc ego procurare idoneus imperor.[6]

12. 'Many secrets in the nature of the dead languages can only be explained by the evidence of the living dialects.' Examine and illustrate this statement.

[*M. T.*, 1865.]

[1] Ov. *Met.* xii. 188. [2] Virg. *Æn.* ii. 510. [3] Virg. *Æn.* i. 320. [4] Ib. *G.* iii. 314. [5] Hor. *S.* i. 6. 74. [6] Ib. *Epist.* i. 5 21.
On the above passages, see Zumpt, *L. G.* §§ 382 *seqq.* Madvig, § 237.

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XXIV.

Critical Questions.

1. Enumerate the different ways in which the Perfect Active is formed in Latin. How far can you account for any of them?[1]

2. What is meant by the grammatical terms *idiom*, *attraction*, *cognate accusative*, *dativus ethicus*?[2]

3. Compare the rules of Oratio Obliqua in Greek and Latin.[3]

4. In what respects does the use of the Moods in Homer differ from that which we find in the Attic writers?

5. Explain the origin of the expressions ἐν τοῖς πρῶτοι, ἐμποδών, ἵνατι, οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον, ὡς ἀληθῶς, ὑπερφυῶς ὡς.

6. Point out the connexion between the ordinary classical force of the words εὐήθης, εὐώνυμος, δίκη, ξένος, χάρις, χρεία, *adolere*, *mactare*, *genialis*, *hostis*, *solertia*, *religio*, *superstitio*, and the primary meaning which is suggested by etymology, or otherwise known to have existed, in each case.

7. Explain :—

a. Quisque suos patimur manes.[4]

b. Sustinet a jugulo dextram et vim viribus exit.[5]

[1] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 70, c. iii. *Varron.* chap. xi. § 6.

[2] By the term *idiom* of a language is meant (1.) The assemblage of syntactical rules or forms, by which, without reference to vocabulary, we recognise that language. (2.) An individual expression, a form of speech applicable to a single phrase, contrary to the general syntax of the language, but yet such that its meaning is sufficiently intelligible at once. (3.) A combination of words into a phrase or phraseological expression, the purport of which is wholly conventional.—See Marsh's *Lect. on Engl. Language* (ed Smith), p. 433 *seq.*—For the *ethic* dative, see Liddell and Scott *s. v.* ἦθος ii. 5; and Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 73.

[3] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 590, B. One great principle is that where the *subjunctive* is positively required in Latin, the *optative* is used in Greek. Thus, in the passage from Xen. *An.*, quoted in Donalds. *l. c.*, ἐπιβουλεύοι would be rendered by *conjuraret*. For the general rules of *Or. Obl.* in Latin, see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 205 (δ); Madvig, *L. G.* §§ 369, 403 *seqq.* For those in Greek, see Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* §§ 884-890.

[4] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 743.

[5] *Ib.* xi. 750.

In *b* the accus. is accounted for by the transitive notion of *vitat* involved in *exit*. Cf. Demosth. 331, οὐδένα ἐξίσταμαι, and 460, οὐδένα πώποτε κίνδυνον ἐξέστησαν.

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c. Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.[1]

d. Quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat.[2]

e. Quum rapies in jus malis ridentem alienis.[3]

f. P. Decius majorum suorum exempla persequens pro alieno se ære devovit.

g. Censores Mamercum tribu moverunt octuplicatoque censu ærarium fecerunt.[4]

8. Compare an Athenian δικαστήριον and an English jury in respect of composition, functions, and principles of judgment.

9. How far did the Roman poets depart from their Greek models in their treatment of Heroic, Elegiac, Iambic, and Lyric metre?

10. What kinds of field sports were in use among the Romans? Illustrate your answer by quotations from the poets.

[*Balliol Coll. Scholarships and Exhibitions*, 1866.]

XXV.

Critical Questions.

1. Compare the use of the Present Participle Active in Greek, Latin, and English.

2. The influence of Euphonic laws in modifying the forms of words, (1.) in Composition, (2.) in Inflexion.

3. Explain the force of the Dative case in the following passages:—

a. αὐταῖσιν ἁρβύλαισιν ἁρμόσας πόδα.[5]

b. Ὀρέστην ἐξεδεξάμην πατρί.[6]

[1] Hor. *Epod.* v. 87. [2] Hor. *S.* ii. 3. 72. [3] Eur. *Hipp.* 1189.
[4] Ib. *S.* i. 2. 14. [4] Liv. iv. 24. [5] Æsch. *Choëph.* 749.

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c. ὅς γε αὐτῇ οὐδὲ πρόβατα οὐδὲ ποιμένα γιγνώσκεις.[1]

d. Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἔμβαλ' ἑκάστῳ καρδίῃ.[2]

e. Uti militibus exæquatus cum imperatoribus labos volentibus esset.[3]

f. Cælo supinas si tuleris manus.[4]

g. Tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens.[5]

h. Ter leto sternendus erat.[6]

4. State the general characteristic meaning of the Greek Aorist:—illustrating it by reference (1.) to its idiomatic usages, (2.) to the difference in meaning between the Aorist and Present of particular verbs.

State to what classes Latin Perfects can be reduced, according to their formation: and further distinguish forms which are absolutely irregular.

6. Explain and illustrate peculiarities attending the insertion or omission of ἄν in the following passages:—

a. ὥστ' οὐκ ἂν αὐτὸν γνωρίσαιμ' ἂν εἰσιδών.[7]

b. ἔστι δ' ὁ παῖς περίσαμος· ἐν εἴκοσι πᾶσι μάθοις νιν.[8]

c. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅστις οὐχ ἡγεῖτο τῶν εἰδότων δίκην με λήψεσθαι παρ' αὐτῶν, ἐπειδὰν τάχιστ' ἀνὴρ εἶναι δοκιμασθείην.[9]

d. ὅπου δ' Ἀπολλὼν σκαῖος ᾖ, τίνες σοφοί;[10]

e. τοῦτο γὰρ ἀθάνατον φωνᾶεν ἕρπει
εἴ τις εὖ εἴπῃ τι.[11]

f. οὔτ' ὄντα, οὔτ' ἂν γενόμενα, λογοποιοῦσι.[12]

g. οὐχ ἥκει, φάναι, οὐδ' ἂν ἥξει.[13]

h. οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν εἰ πείσαιμι.[14]

1 Plat. *Rep.* i. 16 (343 a). 2 Homer, *Iliad*, xi. 11. 3 Sall. *Jug.* 100. 4. See Kritz on *ib.* 84, § 3. Plebi volenti. 4 Hor. *C.* iii. 23. 5 Virg. *Æn.* v. 172. 6 *Ib.* viii. 566. 7 Eur. *Orest.* 379. 8 Moschus, i. 6. 9 Demosth. *c. Onet.* 865. 10 Eur. *Elect.* 972. 11 Pind. *Isthm.* iii. 58 (67). 12 Thucyd. vi. 38. 1. 13 Plat. *Rep.* 615 D. 14 Eur. *Med.* 941.

On (7) see Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 508 (*a*). (8) *Ib.* § 513 (*b*). (9) *Ib.* 580 (*β*), 583 (*γ*); Jelf, § 844, and Paley on Æsch. *Pers.* 452. (10) Jelf, § 830. 1. (11) *Ib.* § 854 *Obs.* 1. (12) *Ib.* § 429. 3. (13) *Ib.* § 424 (*δ*). (14) See Elmsley's Note (v. 911, ed. suæ), and *supra* p. 47, note 3.

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7. What are the limitations to the use in Latin (1.) of the Historic Present, (2.) of the Infinitive in subordinate clauses of the *Oratio Obliqua*, (3.) of the employment of the verb *iri* to form the Future Infinitive?

8. 'Possem pluribus edocere, quantum se mutuo compilarint bibliothecæ veteris scriptores.' Illustrate this with reference to the Latin poets.

9. Reminiscences of Homeric expressions, cadences, and idioms in the Tragic writers, and in later Greek generally.

10. Estimate the power of the Latin language to enlarge its vocabulary. What efforts did it make in this direction? and with what success?

11. Mention any peculiar significations of Prepositions, (1.) in Homeric Greek, (2.) in the *later* Attic Greek.

12. Notice any peculiarities of metre in the following lines:—

a. Τρῶες δ' ἐρρίγησαν, ὅπως ἴδον αἰόλον ὄφιν.

b. ἔξεστ' ἀνάσσειν ὧν ὅδ' ἡγεῖτ' οἴκοθεν;

c. Τυφῶνα Θοῦρον, πᾶσιν ὃς ἀντέστη θεοῖς.

d. τούτῳ γὰρ Ἄρης βόσκεται, φόβῳ βροτῶν.

e. οὐκ ἂν ἐλόντες αὖθις ἀνθαλοῖεν ἄν.

f. Tristis Aristæus, Penei genitoris ad undas.

g. Si potes Archaicis conviva recumbere lectis.

h. Nomen et arma locum servant; te, amice, nequivi.

i. Tityre, pascentis a flumine reice capellas.

k. Ejus anuis causa, opinor, quæ erat mortua.

[*E. T.*, 1865.]

XXVI.

Critical Questions.

1. How far can the relationship between the Greek and Latin languages be traced in the Relative, Interrogative, or Demonstrative Pronouns?

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2. Mention the various ways in which the Latin Perfect Active is formed, and compare them with the forms of the Greek verb.

3. Specify the different uses of *ut*, *ἵνα*, *quo*, *ὥστε*. Can you in each case derive them from one original sense?

4. Illustrate the etymology of *regio*, *religio*, *superstitio*, *pollex*, *forceps*, *nemus*, *fulmen*, *sol*, *luna*, *vestibulum*, *vestigium*, *φαρέτρα*, *ὁρμαθός*, *ζῆλος*, *ὅρκος*, *δίκη*, *Θέμις*, *μήνη*, *σήμερον*, *Ἡλιαία*.[1]

5. What is meant by a 'Cognate Accusative?' What uses in Greek and Latin have been referred to this head? Give examples.[2]

6. What constructions in Latin are to be explained by the principle of Attraction?[3]

7. In what points do we find most difference between the Greek of the New Testament and Classical Greek? Give examples.[4]

[1] Regio, see *Varronianus*, p. 76. For pollex, forceps, *ib.* 297.

[2] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 466, and Index to Jelf's *Gk. Gr.* s. v.—The so-called adverbial usages of adjectives, as *πολὺ ἀγαναχτεῖν*, *Perfidum ridens*, *etc.*

[3] See Madvig, Index *Lat. Gr.* s. v., and Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 141.

[4] The peculiarities of Hellenistic Greek are (A) *Lexical*, (B) *Grammatical*.

In (A) we have—

(1.) The comprehending of words and forms from all the older dialects without exception. Thus, we find *ὁ σκότος* (A), *ἵλεως* (A); *πιάζω* (D), *γογγύζω*, *ῥήσσω*, *πρηνής* (I); and from less common dialects, *παραμβολή*, *ῥύμη*, *μεγιστᾶνες*, *βουνός*.

(2.) The attaching of new significations to words existing in classical Attic, as *παιδεύειν* (to punish), *μαθητεύειν*, in a transitive sense.

(3.) The employing of poetical words in ordinary prose, as *αὐθεντεῖν*, *βρέχειν*.

(4.) The adding of another form to words already in use, as *μετοικεσία* to *μετοικία*.

(5.) The introduction, mainly by composition, of new words and expressions. It abounded remarkably in (*a*) substantives ending in *μα*; (*b*) substantives compounded with *συν*; (*c*) adjectives ending in *ινος*; (*d*) in verbs ending with *οω*, *ιζω*, *αζω*.

In (B) we notice—

(1.) The rare use of the dual.

(2.) A predilection for prepositions, instead of cases only.

(3.) As peculiar forms, *κάθου*, *ἔγνωκαν*, *ἀφέωνται*.

(4.) The introduction of *α* in the pl. of the 2 Aor. indic., as *ἤλθαμεν*, *ἔπεσαν*.

(5.) Occasionally *ἐάν* with *indic.*, as in 1 John v. 15, *ἐὰν οἴδαμεν* (no v. l.); also, *ὅταν* with *indic.*, Rev. iv. 9.

(6.) *Ἵνα* with subjunctive, where the inf. would be expected. This usage is peculiar to St. John, *e.g.*, xv. 8, xvii. 3.

(7.) *Ἐὰν* for *ἄν* in *indefinitive relative* sentences, as *ᾧ ἐὰν θέλῃ*.

The above account is, as a necessary consequence of its brevity, imperfect. The great authority on the subject is Winer's *Gramm. of N. T. Diction*, Engl. Transl. by Moulton, 2870. Many of the statements, however, require considerable modification. See also Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 16.

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8. What truth is there in the legend that Cadmus brought letters into Greece? Is writing mentioned in Homer?[1]

9. What did the Romans understand by Satire? To what species of Greek literature does Roman Satire possess most affinity?[2]

10. Mention the chief points of difference between a tragedy of Shakespeare and a tragedy of Sophocles or Æschylus.[3]

11. The character of Achilles in the Homeric poems.

[*Balliol College Scholarships*, 1865.]

XXVII.

Critical Questions.

1. Remark upon the position of the Article, and its influence on the meaning, in the following sentences:—

a. χὠ λόγος καλὸς πρόσθην.[4]

b. ὁ δ' εἶπ' Ὀδυσσεύς.[5]

2. Explain the periphrasis by which the Future Infinitive Passive is expressed in Latin. What is the fault in the following? 'Opinor, eum sibi fortunatum visum iri.'

3. Explain the forms ἐπενήνοθε, ἄνωχθι, ὄρσεο, ἄωρτο, ἔρχαται, γηράναι, ἀφέωνται.

4. Distinguish *forte, forsan, forlasse; circa, circum, circiter;* use of *suus* and use of Gen. of *ipse*.[6]

[1] On the question as to whether writing, as we understand it, is mentioned in Homer, see the commentators on *Iliad* vi. 168 *seqq.*; vii. 175-189; *Odyss.* viii. 163, φόρτον μνήμων.

[2] See *Dict. of Ant.* s. v. *Satira.*

(1.) To the Greek Σάλιοι. See *Dict. of Biog.* s. v. *Timon.* Donalds. *Hist. Gk. Lit.* i. 303. (2.) To the Parabasis of a Greek Comedy.

[3] Among the points of contrast are (1.) The relative lengths of the ancient and modern tragedies. (2.) The neglect of the Dramatic Unities. (3.) The consideration that Æsch. and Soph. were teachers of morals, while Shakespeare was a painter of life. On the *Unities*, see Schlegel's *Lect. on Dram. Lit.*, Lect. xvii. (ed. Bohn).

[4] See Donaldson's *Gk. Gr.* §§ 400 (γ), 441 *seqq.*

[5] *Ib.* § 389. Cf. Eur. *Iph. T.* 1361.

[6] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* §§ 108 E. (h), 110 (f).

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5. What rule can be laid down with respect to the use of πρὶν followed by Infinitive, Subjunctive, or Optative? In what sense can πρὶν be followed by an Indicative? Give instances (if you can) throughout.[1]

6. Give the uses of the Moods in Latin with *quum* and *dum*.[2] And give the reasons of the following constructions:—

a. Zenonem, cum Athenis essem, audiebam frequenter.

b. Res, cum hæc scribebam, erat in summum adducta discrimen.

7. What are the chief formulæ of transition and connexion in the Orations of Demosthenes and Cicero; and their meanings?

8. Derive πότνια, Ἀμφιτρίτη, στραγγεύεσθαι, γνωσιμαχέω, εἰλικρινής, ἱερομνήμων, *lymphatus*, *fanaticus*, *minister*, *auspex*.

9. Illustrate by quotations the offices and attributes of the following personages of heathen religions:—*Osiris*, Ἑρμῆς, Ἐρινύς, *Minerva*, *Pan*. How far is there an identity or correspondence between Greek and Roman deities?

10. What was the system of personal nomenclature at Rome? How did it vary in imperial times, and in the provinces?

[*Balliol College Scholarships*, 1864.]

XXVIII.

Critical Questions.

1. Give instances in Latin wherein tenses have been formed by the employment of the roots of auxiliary verbs.

[1] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 583; or, Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 153.

[2] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 176; also, for *quum* with an indicative, see Prof. Munro on Lucr. i. 566, vi. 130.

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2. Explain the force of the tenses in the following passages :—

a. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο λαμπρῶς καὶ ἐνέκειντο οἱ Κορίνθιοι, τότε δὴ ἔργου πᾶς εἶχετο ἤδη καὶ διεκέκριτο οὐδὲν ἔτι.[1]

b. ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Καμβύσης ἔφη ψεύδεσθαι σφέας, καὶ ὡς ψευδομένους θανάτῳ ἐζημίου.[2]

c. Multaque dura suo tristi cum corde putabant,
Ni signum cælo Cytherea dedisset ab alto.[3]

d. Jam fuerit, neque post unquam revocare licebit.[4]

e. Singulas nostri consectati expugnaverunt, ut perpaucæ ex omni numero noctis interventu ad terram pervenerint, cum ab hora fere quarta usque ad solis occasum pugnaretur.[5]

3. How far can any parts of the poems of Virgil and Horace be regarded as embodying allegory?

4. Give the meaning and etymological affinities of *ὄσσομαι, ἀντιάω, οὐλαμός, θέσφατος, εὐδείελος, ὑπερφίαλος, εὖτε.*

5. Notice and explain any grammatical peculiarities in the following :—

a. ἀλλὰ τάγ' οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.[6]

b. τὴν μὲν οὖν γενομένην ναυμαχίαν αὐτοὶ κατὰ μόνας ἀπεωσάμεθα Κορινθίους.[7]

c. Perque pedes trajectus lora tumentes.[8]

d. Non hæc, O Palla, dederas promissa parenti,
Cautius ut sævo velles te credere Marti.[9]

e. Si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque est quam dat tibi.[10]

[1] Thucyd. i. 49. 7.
[2] Hdt. iii. 27. 4.
[3] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 522.
[4] Lucret. iii. 915.
[5] Cæs. *B. G.* iii. 15.
[6] Homer, *Iliad*, iii. 176.
[7] Thucyd. i. 32. 5.
[8] Virg. *Æn.* ii. 273.
[9] *Ib.* xi. 152.
[10] Plaut. *Trin.* v. 2. 35.

On (3) see Madvig, 348 (b), Zumpt, § 519 (b), and cf. Juv. x. 123. On (8) see Madvig, § 382, *Obs.* 1.

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6. Compare briefly the theological views of Homer with those of Æschylus.

7. Mention the principal differences between Attic and Hellenistic grammar, pointing out where they can be referred to known laws of change in language.

8. What modifications are found in Greek of the rule that the verb must agree with its subject in number? Explain them.

9. In what features of the Greek drama is its ideal character most clearly seen?

10. Mention and illustrate the principal Greek constructions which are employed by the Latin poets. To what extent are Græcisms adopted by Latin prose authors?

11. Notice and explain any peculiarities in the use of the pronouns in the following :—

a. ὅτι τῇ ψυχῇ τοῦτ' οἶδε καὶ θαρρεῖ καὶ πεπίστευκε τῇ πολιτείᾳ, μηδένα αὐτὸν ἕλξειν μηδ' ὑβριεῖν μηδὲ τυπτήσειν.[1]

b. Nam is illius filiam
Conicit in navem miles clam matrem suam.[2]

c. Audistis nuper dicere legatos Tyndaritanos, Mercurium, qui sacris anniversariis apud eos coleretur, Verris imperio esse sublatum.[3]

d. ἐκεῖνοι τοίνυν, οἷς οὐκ ἐχαρίζονθ' οἱ λέγοντες, οὐδ' ἐφίλουν αὐτοὺς ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς οὗτοι νῦν, κ.τ.λ.

12. Mention any cases in which Virgil follows the traditions of the Attic stage rather than that of the Homeric poems.[4]

[1] Dem. *c. Meid.* 585.
[2] Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* ii. 1. 33.
[3] Cic. in *Verr.* iv. 39. 84.
See, on *b* and *c*, Madvig, § 490, *Obs.* 3. Donalds. *Lat. Gr.*, § 201, dd. *Obs.* 4. On *d* see Donalds. *Gk. Gr.*, § 410; Jelf, § 655, *Obs.* 3: the Comm. on 2 *Tim.* ii. 26: and cf. Thucyd. i. 132, 3, vi. 61. 1.
[4] See *Æn.* iv. 469, and Conington *in loc.*

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XXIX.

1. The etymology of the following words:—δίκη, ὅρμος, εὔκηλος, δίπλαξ, δραχμή, θυμός, ἴδιος, *cerno, cunæ, fossa, mensis, natura, noxa.*

2. What changes of letters have the following words undergone? βαρύς, ἔπος, ὀρέγω, ἵππος, ἡδύς, ῥέω, νυός, μέσσος, οὔνομα, *est* (eats), *auris, lacrima, negligo, pango, solum, solium.*

3. Distinguish between *teres, rotundus; senex, vetus, antiquus; securus, tutus, salvus, incolumis; timeo, metuo, vereor, formido.*

4. The usage and force of the particles δή, δῆτα, θήν, δῆθεν, δήπουθεν, δαί: μήν, μέντοι, μὲν οὖν, μὲν δή: νή, ναί, μά.

5. Accentuate the following passage:—

> Δος, φιλος· ου μεν μοι δοκεεις ο κακιστος Αχαιων
> εμμεναι, αλλ' ωριστος, επει βασιληι εοικας.
> τω σε χρη δομεναι και λωιον, ηε περ αλλοι,
> σιτου· εγω δε κε σε κλειω κατ' απειρονα γαιαν.
> και γαρ εγω ποτε οικον εν ανθρωποισιν εναιον
> ολβιος αφνειον και πολλακι δοσκον αληται,
> τοιω οποιος εοι και οτευ κεχρημενος ελθοι.[1]

6. Compare the older and the later Roman satirists.

7. Can the history of Thucydides be called a work of art, and upon what grounds?

8. What are the principal points of difference between ancient and modern metres.

9. Distinguish between the dialect of the choruses and that of the dialogue in Greek tragedy.

10. Is the sameness of the characters of the Homeric heroes a proof of the single authorship of the Homeric poems?

11. Examine and illustrate the following:—

'The genius of Virgil was barren in creating, great as was

[1] *Odyss.* xvii. 415-421.

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his talent for embellishing. That he himself was conscious of this, and was content to be great in the way suited to his endowments, is proved by his practice of imitating and borrowing, and by the touches he intersperses of his exquisite and extensive erudition.'[1]

12. Give an account of any two of the following characters in Shakespeare:—Othello, Coriolanus,[2] Prospero, Fluellen, Touchstone, Malvolio.

[*Balliol Scholarships*, 1868.]

XXX.

1. Describe in outline the institutions of the Athenian Democracy under Pericles, and compare them with modern institutions of the same kind.

2. The variations of character among the States of Hellas: how far can they be accounted for?

3. The rise and fall of Theban supremacy in Greece.

4. The power of Carthage in the Western Mediterranean, and its opponents, before its collision with Rome.

5. The objects of the Gracchi, and the causes of their failure.

6. The nature of the Imperial power as held by Augustus.

7. The origin of the House of Commons.

8. The life and character of any of the following:—Richard II., Henry VII., Thomas Cromwell, the younger Vane, Lord Bolingbroke, Edmund Burke.

[*Balliol Scholarships*, 1868.]

[1] Niebuhr.

[2] See an excellent analysis in the edition of the Play by R. Whitelaw, M.A. (Rugby, 1869).

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XXXI.

1. How is it determined whether οὐ or μὴ should be used (1.) with a Participle, (2.) with the Infinitive Mood, (3.) in an Interrogative sentence, (4.) in a Relative clause? Quote or frame instances.

2. Give some plain rules for the use of Moods and Tenses in the Oratio Obliqua in Latin, mentioning in each case the Greek equivalent.

3. Describe the processes by which a law was made or repealed at Athens, giving the technical phrases.

4. Analyse the following words, and explain their component parts philologically :—ἔοικα, *βίηφι*, ἔσχον, *agimini*, *amavissent*, *humi*.

5. With what Moods and Tenses can ἄν be used, and with what meanings?

6. Give the names of any Alexandrian poets, and show how they influenced Roman literature.

7. Translate and write notes on any three of the following :—

a. τοιοίδε τοί μοι λαμπαδηφόρων νόμοι
ἄλλος παρ' ἄλλου διαδοχαῖς πληρούμενοι·
νικᾷ δ' ὁ πρῶτος καὶ τελευταῖος δραμών.[1]

b. σπευδόμεναι δ' ἀφελεῖν τινὰ τάσδε μερίμνας
θεῶν δ' ἀτέλειαν ἐμαῖσι λιταῖς ἐπικραίνειν
μηδ' εἰς ἄγκρισιν ἐλθεῖν.[2]

c. ὦ πλοῦτε καὶ τύραννι καὶ τέχνη τέχνης
ὑπερφέρουσα τῷ πολυζήλῳ βίῳ,
ὅσος παρ' ὑμῖν ὁ φθόνος φυλάσσεται.[3]

d. στὰς δ' ὑπὲρ μελάθρων φονώσαισιν ἀμφιχανὼν κύκλῳ
λόγχαις ἑπτάπυλον στόμα
ἔβα, πρίν ποθ' ἁμετέρων αἱμάτων γένυσιν

[1] Æsch. *Agam.* 312 Dind. (303 Paley). [2] Ib. *Eum.* 340. [3] Soph. *O. R.* 380.

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πλησθῆναί τε καὶ στεφάνωμα πύργων
πευκάενθ' Ἥφαιστον ἑλεῖν· τοῖος ἀμφὶ νῶτ' ἐτάθη
πάταγος Ἄρεος ἀντιπάλῳ δυσχείρωμα δράκοντι.[1]

e. ἐγὼ δ' ὁ τλάμων παλαιὸς ἀφ' οὗ χρόνος
Ἰδαῖα μίμνω λειμώνι' ἄποινα μηνῶν
ἀνήριθμος αἰὲν εὐνώμᾳ
χρόνῳ τρυχόμενος.[2]

f. Continuo in silvis magna vi flexa domatur
In burim et curvi formam accipit ulmus aratri.
Huic ab stirpe pedes temo portentus in octo,
Binæ aures, duplici aptantur dentalia dorso.[3]

g. Olli discurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis solvere choris, rursusque vocati
Convertere vias infestaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus
Adversi spatiis, alternosque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient simulacra sub armis.[4]

h. Immunis aram si tetigit manus,
Non sumptuosa blandior hostia
Mollivit aversos Penates
Farre pio et saliente mica.[5]

i. Dicitur et plaustris vexisse poëmata Thespis,
Quæ canerent agerentque peruncti fæcibus ora.[6]

8. Explain shortly the following phrases :—'diem dicere;' 'causam dicere;' 'vadato respondere;' 'ad umbilicum adducere;' 'ad unguem factus homo;' 'orchestra;' 'fabulæ Atellanæ;' 'pedibus ire in sententiam;' 'proletarii;' 'assidui;' 'heres ex deunce;' 'res mancipi;' 'coëmptio;' 'usuræ centesimæ.'

9. Explain the terms :—*περιπέτεια, ὑπόρχημα, στάσιμον, πάροδος, κομμός, ἐκκύκλημα, μηχανή.* Illustrate from any particular Greek plays.

[1] Soph. *Ant.* 117.
[2] Ib. *Aj.* 600.
[3] Virgil, *G.* i. 169.
[4] Ib. *Æn.* v. 580.
[5] Hor. *C.* iii. 23.
[6] Ib. *A. P.* 276.

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10. Explain fully in connexion with their context *any two* of the following passages from the New Testament :—

a. ἀπόδοτε τοίνυν τὰ Καίσαρος Καίσαρι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῷ Θεῷ.[1]

b. ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται κἀγὼ ἐργάζομαι.[2]

c. διὸ ἐγὼ κρίνω μὴ παρενοχλεῖν τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρέφουσιν ἐπὶ τὸν Θεόν.[3]

d. τῇ ματαιότητι ἡ κτίσις ὑπετάγη οὐχ ἑκοῦσα ἀλλὰ διὰ τὸν ὑποτάξαντα, ἐπ' ἐλπίδι.[4]

e. τὸ ἐπιεικὲς ὑμῶν γνωσθήτω πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. ὁ Κύριος ἐγγύς.[5]

f. διαταγεὶς δι' ἀγγέλων ἐν χειρὶ μεσίτου.[6]

11. Show how the circumstances of the different Churches to which St. Paul wrote affected the tone of his Epistles.

12. Explain with reference to the Parables of our Lord, the phrase 'Kingdom of Heaven.'

13. What are the most striking characteristics of the Apostolical Sermons recorded in the Acts?

14. What are the chief authorities for the text of the New Testament?

[*New College Scholarships*, 1869.]

XXXII.

1. Who were the chief enemies conquered by David? What was the extent of his kingdom when greatest?

2. Give an account of the reign of Hezekiah.

3. Under what government were the Jews after their return from the captivity, down to the Roman conquest?

4. Who were the Sadducees? What was their behaviour (1.) towards our Lord himself, (2.) towards Christianity afterwards?

[1] S. Luc. xx. 25.
[2] S. Joann. v. 17.
[3] Act. Apost. xv. 19.
[4] Ep. *ad Rom.* viii. 20.
[5] Ep. *ad Phil.* iv. 5.
[6] Ep. *ad Galat.* iii. 19.

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5. What were, severally, the origin, duration, and end of the Persian empire? What took its place?

6. Whence was derived the early preponderance of Sparta in Greece? What event finally broke her power?

7. What were the chief Greek colonies west of Greece How were any of them concerned in the history of Greece proper?

8. What were the great powers of the civilized world at the time of the Second Punic War? How far is it true that that war gave Rome the empire of the world?

9. Draw a rough map of Italy, showing the main natural divisions, and also the political divisions at the time of the capture of Rome by the Gauls.

10. Explain the terms:—Comitia Centuriata, Dictator, Court of Areopagus, Sanhedrim, Balance of Power, Emperor of the West, The Social Compact, Bill of Rights, Act of Attainder.

11. What is the existing law of succession to the English throne? When and how was it established?

12. Under what conditions will a Representative Government be beneficial to a nation?

13. Give a short account of any three of the following:—Epaminondas, Mithradates, Caius Gracchus, Justinian, Gregory VII., Louis XI., John Hampden, Cardinal Richelieu.

[*New College Scholarships*, 1869.]

XXXIII.

1. Rewrite in your own language:—

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven; . . .
. . . . . Help, angels, make assay!
Bow, stubborn knees! and, heart, with strings of steel,

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Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe:
All may be well.[1]

2. Explain the following terms:—Caste, Consistency, Conventionality, Loyalty, Poor Law, The Executive, The Funds, Direct and Indirect Taxation.

3. What are the functions of the throne in the English Constitution?

4. What is meant by value? How is it determined?

5. In what ways has literature been affected by the invention of printing?

6. Mention the chief works of the following authors, and write some account of any *one* of them:—Sir Walter Raleigh, Locke, Spenser, Bentley, Dr. Johnson, Hume, Bunyan, Hallam, Dante, Machiavelli, Pascal, Molière, Schiller, Lessing, Niebuhr.

7. Examine the following arguments:—

a. As civilisation advances, poetry necessarily declines: as a magic lantern is seen best in a dark room, so as to produce an illusion upon the eye of the body; so poetry, which, to be worthy of the name, should produce the same illusion on the eye of the mind, is best reflected in a dark age.

b. The spendthrift is better than the man who hoards; for the first benefits many, the second benefits no one, not even himself.

[*New Coll. Matriculation and Exhibitions*, 1869.]

XXXIV.

1. Describe the relation of the Prophets to the Monarchy at different periods of the kingdom of Israel.

2. With what names and occasions are any particular Psalms connected?

[1] *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

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3. Show from various instances the spirit in which the legislation of Moses dealt with existing customs.

4. Describe the locality of the following places, and name the chief events connected with them :—Bethhoron, Mahanaim, Ramoth-Gilead, Sichem, Bethel, Gerizim, Cæsarea, Hebron.

5. Explain fully with reference to the context *not more than two* of the following :—

a. Διὰ τοῦτο πᾶς γραμματεὺς μαθητευθεὶς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν τῶν οὐρανῶν ὅμοιός ἐστιν ἀνθρώπῳ οἰκοδεσπότῃ ὅστις ἐκβάλλει ἐκ τοῦ θησαυροῦ αὐτοῦ καινὰ καὶ παλαιά.[1]

b. Γύναι, πίστευσόν μοι, ὅτι ἔρχεται ὥρα ὅτε οὔτε ἐν τῷ ὄρει τούτῳ οὔτε ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις προσκυνήσετε τῷ πατρί.[2]

c. Τοῦτο γὰρ ποιῶν ἄνθρακας πυρὸς σωρεύσεις ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ.[3]

d. Τὸ ἐπιεικὲς ὑμῶν γνωσθήτω πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις. ὁ Κύριος ἐγγύς.[4]

e. Ἐγὼ γὰρ διὰ νόμου νόμῳ ἀπέθανον ἵνα Θεῷ ζήσω.[5]

6. Translate into Greek [and Latin] :—

a. If he were to say that he did not believe that I did it, he would be speaking more clearly than kindly.[6]

b. If I had said that you were base, I do not fear that you would have dared to deny it.[7]

c. The man who does not allow that the honourable is to be preferred to the pleasant, is not fit to be the friend of an honourable man.[8]

d. Epaminondas laid his plans with such care, that the enemy could never surprise him.[9]

[1] S. Matt. xiii. 52. [2] S. Joann. iv. 21. [3] Ep. *ad Rom.* xii. 20. [4] Ep. *ad Phil.* iv. 5. [5] Ep. *ad Galat.* ii. 19.

[6] Εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνο ἐμὲ μὴ πεποιηκέναι ἀπιστεῖν φάσκοι, ἐναργέστερον ἢ εὐνούστερον λέγοι ἄν.

[7] Εἰ δὲ αἰσχρόν σε εἶναι ἔλεξα, οὔ τοι δέδια μὴ τοῦτο μὴ οὐκ ἀληθὲς εἶναι ἀπαρνήσασθαι ἐτόλμησας.

[8] Τὸ δὲ δίκαιον ὑπὲρ τοῦ τερπνοῦ τιμητέον ὁ μὴ συγχωρῶν, ἀνάξιός ἐστιν ἀνδρὸς σπουδαίου καὶ χρηστοῦ φίλος νομίζεσθαι.

[9] Ὅσα δὲ βούλοιτο μετὰ πολλῆς ἀεὶ προνοίας παρεσκευάζετο ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας ὥστε μήποτε ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου ἐπιτίθεσθαι τοὺς πολεμίους.

[For (7), see Mr. Shilleto's Dem. *F. L.*, App. A.]

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e. He did it by these means and for this purpose, and was rewarded by the king at the rate of two minæ a month.[1]

7. In what cases can μὴ be used with the indicative mood, and οὐ with the subjunctive or optative?

8. In what ways is the Latin perfect formed? What analogies are there in Greek?

9. How far is the Latin language deficient in participles as compared with the Greek? How does it supply their absence?

10. Describe, giving the Greek terms, the process of putting a play on the Athenian stage.

11. Describe, with quotations where you can, the rooms and furniture of a Roman house.

12. How came Augustus to become Emperor of Rome?

13. Describe the state of Greek society which we see in the Homeric poems.

14. What were the leading States of Greece at the time of the Persian war, and what parts did they severally take?

15. Give an account of the life and character of *one* of the following:—Pausanias, Themistocles, Alcibiades, Pericles, Demosthenes (the Orator).

16. Give some account, with dates, of not more than *three* of the Orations of Cicero, and the circumstances that led to them.

17. What events are connected with the names of Servius Tullius, Spurius Cassius, Camillus, Coriolanus, Appius Claudius, Marcellus, Fabius Cunctator, Ti. Gracchus, Marius?

[*New Coll. Matriculation and Exhibitions*, 1869.]

[1] Διὰ τούτων μὲν οὖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ποιήσας, μισθὸν παρὰ βασιλέως κατὰ δύο μνᾶς τοῦ μηνὸς ἔλαβε.

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XXXV.

Modern History.

1. What is the existing law of succession to the English throne? How and when was it established?

2. Explain the phrases :—Balance of Power, Blockade, Habeas Corpus, The Cabinet, The Speaker, The King can do no wrong.

3. Which do you consider the greatest of English kings, and why?

4. Give a very short account, with dates, of *any three* of the following :—Magna Charta, the Battle of Hastings, the Trial of Charles I.; the Trial of the Seven Bishops, the Sicilian Vespers, the First Crusade.

5. How much of Europe has ever been conquered by Mahometans, and at what periods?

6. What is a Federal Government? To what sort of States is it likely to be advantageous?

7. Sketch in outline the history of the occupation of America by European powers. What parts of America are now in the hands of the nation which first colonized it?

8. Where are the following places, and for what are they famous:—Antwerp, Bologna, Bordeaux, Delhi, Geneva, Leipsic, Malta, Salamanca, Tours, Worms?

9. Give a short account of the German War of 1866. What changes did it make in the map of Europe?

10. When was the first English Parliament called? Were there any similar institutions before it. At what subsequent periods have great changes been made in its constitution?

11. Who were Charlemagne, Charles the Bold, Frederick Barbarossa, Gustavus Adolphus, Ignatius Loyola, Lorenzo de Medici, St. Louis, Peter the Great, William the Silent?

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12. Mention any great battles of the English navy, giving, if possible, the date, the enemy, and the name of the English commander.

13. What English statesmen have been celebrated on other grounds?

[*New Coll. Matriculation and Exhibitions*, 1869.]

XXXVI.

1. Account for the moods and tenses of the words italicised :—

a. Verum anceps pugnæ *fuerat* fortuna. *Fuisset:*
Quem *metui* moritura? Faces in castra tulissem, etc.[1]

b. Delitui dum vela darent si forte *dedissent.*[2]

c. Troum socia arma secutum
Obruerent Rutuli telis; animam ipse *dedissem,*
Atque hæc pompa domum me, non Pallanta *referret!*[3]

d. Ni docta comes tenues sine corpore vitas
Admoneat volitare cava sub imagine formæ
Irruat, et frustra ferro *diverberet* umbras.[4]

e. ἐβουλόμην μὲν οὖν...τὴν βουλὴν, τοὺς πεντακοσίους, καὶ τὰς ἐκκλησίας, ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφεστηκότων ὀρθῶς διοικεῖσθαι.[5]

f. οἶσθ' ὡς ποίησον;

g. αὐτὸς βαδίζω καὶ πονῶ, τοῦτον δ' ὀχῶ,
ἵνα μὴ ταλαιπωροῖτο μηδ' ἄχθος φέροι.[6]

2. What are the rules for the use of a double or redundant negative in Greek? Are there any similar inaccuracies in Latin?

3. Explain the use of relative adverbs as final conjunctions,

[1] Virg. *Æn.* iv. 603. [2] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 161. [5] Aeschin. *Ctes.* § 2.
[3] *Ib.* ii. 136. [4] *Ib.* vi. 292. [6] Ar. *Ran.* 23.

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and give instances in Greek and Latin to illustrate the transition from one use to the other.

4. Translate into Latin :—

χρὴ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην μὴ ἐκφοβοῦντα τοὺς ἀντεροῦντας ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου φαίνεσθαι ἄμεινον λέγοντα· τὴν δὲ σώφρονα πόλιν τῷ τε πλεῖστα εὖ βουλεύοντι μὴ προστιθέναι τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἐλασσοῦν τῆς ὑπαρχούσης, καὶ τὸν μὴ τυχόντα γνωμῆς οὐχ ὅπως ζημιοῦν ἀλλὰ μηδ' ἀτιμάζειν.[1]

5. Translate and comment on :—

a. *ἔργον τε ἔπος τε τελέσσαι.*

b. *νῦν τοι ἐελδέσθω πόλεμος κακὸς, εἰ θοὸς ἐσσί.*[2]

c. *μὴ τεχνησάμενος μηδ' ἄλλο τι τεχνήσαιτο*
ὅς κεῖνον τελαμῶνα ἐῇ ἐγκάτθετο τέχνῃ.[3]

d. *σέβειν μὲν εὐσέβειά τις,*
κράτος δ', ὅτῳ κράτος μέλει,
παραβατὸν οὐδαμῇ πέλει,
σὲ δ' αὐτόγνωτος ὤλεσ' ὀργά.[4]

e. Date vulnera lymphis Abluam.[5]

f. Non incendia Karthaginis impiæ
Ejus, qui domita nomen ab Africa
Lucratus rediit, clarius indicant
Laudes quam Calabræ Pierides.[6]

g. Suffenus unus caprimulgus aut fossor
Rursus videtur.[7]

6. What are Prepositions originally? Account for Prepositions being used with more than one case, and show how their original meanings are modified by the case-endings.

7. Illustrate Pleonasm as a peculiarity of Attic Greek.

8. 'Hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta.'[8] Translate this, and state arguments for and against the existence of a 'second future tense' in Latin.

[1] Thucyd. iii. 42. 5.
[2] Homer, *Il.* xvi. 494.
[3] Ib. *Odys.* xi. 613.
[4] Soph. *Antig.* 872.
[5] Virg. *Æn.* iv. 683.
[6] Hor. *C.* iv. 8. 17.
[7] Catull. xxii. 10.
[8] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 62.

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9. The difference in form between the representation of Greek Comedy and Greek Tragedy.

10. Points of resemblance or contrast between Roman and English Satire.

11. Estimate the influence of the Latin language in the composition of the English tongue. Is there any Greek element in English?

[*Queen's Coll. Scholarships and Exhibitions, Easter*, 1868.]

XXXVII.

1. Translate—

Ad Ciceronem venio . . . eodem modo determinet.[1]

2. Write a short critique on Horace as a lyrical poet.

3. Does Horace borrow Greek idioms as well as Greek metres?

4. Translate, with notes :—

a. Vix reliquit, qui efferretur.[2]

b. Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias.[3]

c. Scriberis Vario fortis . . . . [Mæonii carminis alite.]

d. Vox hominem sonat.

e. Primo quoque die.

5. Explain the use of the ablative with such verbs as *utor*, *fruor*, *nitor*, *vescor*, and the ablative of price.

6. Show that the present tense of a Latin verb does not usually give the simplest form of the root. What evidence is there of another form of *dico*, *fido*, *nubo*, *odi*?

7. 'The relative pronoun itself is the great conjunction of all languages.' Explain this, with instances, chiefly from the Latin.

[1] Tacitus, *Dialog. de Orat.* 22. [2] Corn. Nep. *Aristid.* 3. [3] Ter. *Andr.* ii. 1. 10.

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8. Distinguish the proper uses of *ita, sic; jam, nunc; at, autem, sed, vero.*

9. Translate into Latin :—

a. ἐάν τι ἔχῃ, δώσει.

b. εἴ τι ἔχοι, διδοίη ἄν.

c. εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν.

d. εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν.

10. Derive *secundus, neuter, vel, aut, que, quoniam.*

11. Give the Latin derivation of *age, feeble, quit, spite.*

12. Trace the connection between the English words *foot, head, heart, know, wit, sweet, milk,* and their Latin equivalents.

[*University College*, 1863.]

XXXVIII.

1. Some account of slavery in Greece and Rome.

2. The policy of the reign of Augustus.

3. Instances of different views entertained at different times about any remarkable characters in history.

4. The causes of the Thirty Years' War.

5. The good and evil of the Crusades.

6. Some account of the chief French monarchs before Louis XIV.

7. Trace the growth of the power of the House of Commons.

8. Compare the later Greek and modern poets in their treatment of Homeric characters.

[*University College*, 1864.]

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XXXIX.

1. Where are the following places, and with what events are they connected :— *Beneventum, Sphacteria, Artemisium, the Ægates, Arbela, Corioli, Decelea?*

2. What do you know of the following names :—*Stesichorus, Cleon, Spurius Cassius, Plautus, Corinna, Philomelus, Antiochus Epiphanes?*

3. Explain the terms Θεσμοθέται, *Res mancipi*, εἰσαγωγεύς, πρυτανεῖα, προβούλευμα, *tabularium, perduellio, municipium*, παράβασις.

4. Translate the following, with short notes :—

a. οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα, βακχεύσεις δ' ἰὼν,
μηδ' ἐξομόρξεις μωρίαν τὴν σὴν ἐμοί ;[1]

b. οὐχ ὅπως ἀδικοῦντες, ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐπιδημοῦντες, ἐφυγαδευόμεθα.[2]

c. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν λογίσαι φαύλως, μὴ ψήφοις ἀλλ' ἀπὸ χειρὸς,
τὸν φόρον ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων συλλήβδην τὸν προσιόντα.[3]

d. ὑπὸ γὰρ τόκων χρήστων τε δυσκολωτάτων
ἄγομαι, φέρομαι, τὰ χρήματ' ἐνεχυράζομαι.[4]

e. Nimium difficile est reperiri amicum ita ut nomen cluet.[5]

5. Give the derivation and various meanings of the following :—φερέγγυος, κόσμος, προσίκτωρ, πρόσφατος, ὁλοίτροχος, διάκτορος, ἀμαυρός, ἀβληχρός, *comissatio.*

[*Magdalen Demyship*, 1862.]

[1] Eur. *Bacch.* 343.
[2] Xen. *Hellen.* ii. 4. 14.
[3] Ar. *Vesp.* 656.
[4] Ib. *Nub.* 241.
[5] Plaut. *Trin.* iii. 1. 19.

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XL.

1. Show how far the literature of Rome is indebted to that of Greece.

2. Compare the languages of modern Europe in respect of their derivation and capabilities.

3. Explain the terms *agglutinative*, *inflectional*, and *analytical*, as applied to language.

4. Comment on the following criticisms of Quintilian :—

a. Raro assurgit Hesiodus.[1]

b. Novem Lyricorum longe Pindarus princeps.[2]

c. Æschylus grandiloquus sæpe usque ad vitium.[3]

d. Euripides magis accedit oratorio generi.[4]

e. Lucanus ardens et concitatus.[5]

f. Nec opponere Thucydidi Sallustium verear.[6]

g. Multum veræ gloriæ quamvis uno libro Persius meruit.[7]

5. Draw a map of the City of Rome in the time of Augustus, and trace as far as you can its growth to that date.

6. What changes took place in the constitution and powers of the Roman Senate from its first establishment to the period of the Empire?

7. Give a history of Syracuse, with dates.

8. Show the importance of Bœotia in the military history of Greece.

[*Magdalen College Demyship*, 1867.]

XLI.

1. Quote any metaphorical or proverbial expressions in use among the Greeks, derived from the following sources :—

[1] Quint. x. 1, § 52.
[2] Ib. § 61.
[3] Quint. x. 1, § 66.
[4] Ib. § 68.
[5] Ib. § 90.
[6] Quint. x. 1, § 101.
[7] Ib. § 94.

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(1.) Naval pursuits; (2.) Gaming; (3.) Athletic sports; (4.) Religious ceremonies.

2. Make a scheme of the Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic metres, as used by the Greek tragedians.

3. Compare the public games in vogue among the Romans in the time of Juvenal, with those of the Greeks in the time of Pericles, quoting passages that illustrate or describe them.

4. Compare the following characters, as represented in Homer, with their treatment in later writers, Greek, Latin, and English:—viz., Achilles, Hector, Ulysses, Ajax.

5. What are the principal differences of structure and arrangement in a Latin sentence, as distinguished from Greek and English respectively?

6. What is the dialect of the following passage, and where was that dialect spoken? Translate it into Attic.

Ὦ παῖδες Ἀλεύεω, ἔτι τί λέξετε, τάδε ὀρέοντες ἐρῆμα; ὑμεῖς γὰρ οἱ πλησιόχωροι ἐλέγετε Λακεδαιμονίους οὐ φεύγειν ἐκ μάχης, ἀλλὰ ἄνδρας εἶναι τὰ πολέμια πρώτους· τοὺς πρότερόν τε μετισταμένους ἐκ τῆς τάξιος εἴδετε, νῦν τε ὑπὸ τὴν παροιχομένην νύκτα καὶ οἱ πάντες ὀρέομεν διαδράντας. διέδεξάν τε, ἐπεί σφεας ἔδεε πρὸς τοὺς ἀψευδέως ἀρίστους ἀνθρώπων μάχῃ διακριθῆναι, ὅτι οὐδένες ἄρα ἐόντες, ἐν οὐδαμοῖσι ἐοῦσι Ἕλλησι ἐναπεδεικνύατο.[1]

7. Mention the most common forms of ellipse that occur in Greek.

8. State the principal usages of the gerund and gerundive in Latin, quoting or framing examples.

9. Explain the meaning of the term *ῥήτωρ*, and give some account of the Athenian orators who preceded Demosthenes.

10. Trace the course of the following rivers, and mention, with dates, any remarkable events which have taken place on their banks:—Vulturnus, Metaurus, Allia, Rubico, Ticinus, Halys.

[1] Hdt. ix. 58. 2.

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11. Give a short history of Corcyra.

12. Give a short life of any of the following persons:—Timoleon, Empedocles, Socrates, Coriolanus.

[*Magdalen Demyships*, 1868.]

XLII.

1. Give the dates, exact or approximate, of the principal Crusades, describing briefly the distinctive features of any which you remember.

2. The life and campaigns of Belisarius.

3. Whom do you mean by the Nonjurors? Give your reasons for thinking that their conduct was or was not justifiable.

4. Can you point out any circumstances in the reigns of Elizabeth and James which prepared the way for the Great Rebellion?

5. Give the dates of the conquests of Mexico and Peru. How do you explain the fact that these civilized countries were so soon conquered by Europeans?

6. Edward I. has been called 'the greatest of the Plantagenets.' Does history justify this appellation?

7. Give some account of the Thirty Years' War, and of the state of parties in Germany at that time.

8. Who were Cimon, Cleisthenes, Caius Gracchus, Hildebrand, Berwick, Bothwell, Calvin, Timour, William the Silent? Give dates, where you can.

9. Contrast and compare the constitutional history of Spain with that of England up to the time of Charles V.

10. Describe the encroachments of France upon her neighbours in the reign of Louis XIV., and the forces by which they were resisted.

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11. Draw a comparison between the reigns of Richard II. and Henry VI.

12. Give a sketch of the expedition against Syracuse, and show how it was a turning-point in Athenian history.

13. Enumerate the foreign enemies with whom Rome had to contend during the time of the Republic, and add the dates of the principal contests.

14. What was the condition of parties, and what were the principles at stake, in the contest between Pompey and Cæsar?

15. What events do you connect with the following names:—Culloden, Clarendon, Mecca, Seringapatam, Utrecht, Legnano, Sphacteria, Mantinea, the Metaurus? Give dates.

16. Circumstances which favoured the spread of Christianity in the age of its promulgation.

[*Christ Church Junior Studentships*, 1868.]

XLIII.

1. Explain the idioms in—

a. κρίνομέν γε ἢ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὀρθῶς τὰ πράγματα.[1]

b. ἓν γέ τοι η τὰ πλεῖστα κατορθοῦν.[2]

c. ἄγγελλε δ' ὅρκῳ προστιθείς.[3]

d. οἰός γε νεαρᾶς νεοπόκῳ μαλλῷ λαβών.[4]

e. ἦκει ὁ Πέρσης οὐδέν τι μᾶλλον ἐπ'
ἡμέας ἢ οὐ καὶ ἐπὶ ὑμέας.[5]

f. τὸ μὲν ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι.[6]

[1] Thucyd. ii. 40. 2.

[2] The construction is that of the cognate accusative, κατόρθωμα being understood; for γέ τοι see Liddell and Scott, *s. v.* γε i. 5, and especially Ar. *Vesp.* 934.

[3] Soph. *Electr.* 47.

[4] Ib. *O. C.* 475. [What is the objection to the old reading, οἰὸς νεαρᾶς, κ.τ.λ.? What other readings are there?]

[5] Hdt. iv. 118. 5. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 749. 3.

[6] Thucyd. viii. 48. 5. See Lex. *s. vv.* ἐπί B. f., and εἰμί E. 1.

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2. Suggest derivations for any of the following words :— *templum, oppidum, religio, hostia, immo, consul, mœnia, indulgeo, calamitas, immanis, sublimis, filius, homo.*

3. Describe the origin and growth

a. In Italy, of either Epic Poetry or Satire,

b. In Greece, of either History or Tragedy.

4. *a.* πολλοῖσι δούλοις τοὔνομ' αἰσχρόν, ἡ δὲ φρὴν
τῶν οὐχὶ δούλων ἐστ' ἐλευθερωτέρα.[1]

b. ἀλλ' ἐγὼ μολὼν
ὁ μηδὲν εἰδὼς Οἰδίπους ἔπαυσά νιν.[2]

When would you use οὐ and when μή? Show their force in the above passages.

5. What method of inquiry would you use if you wished to ascertain what had been the original reading in any corrupt passage of the Classics?

6. Explain and illustrate the uses of—

a. The Nominative Absolute.

b. The Partitive Genitive.

c. The Ethical Dative.

d. Double Accusatives.

7. When is *si* used with the Indicative? when with the Subjunctive? In what cases does *quum* take the Indicative?

8. Explain and illustrate :—

a. Curatus inæquali tonsore capillos.
Assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ.[3]

[1] Eurip. *Fragm. Phrix.* 17.

[2] Soph. *O. R.* 397.

In (1) we find οὐχὶ with δούλων, because the sense is, 'their mind is more liberal than those who *are universally admitted to be no-slaves.*'

In (2) μηδὲν is used because Œdipus speaks in reference to the contemptuous opinion expressed of him by Teiresias in the lines preceding; μηδὲν implies 'the knower, *as you say*, of nothing.' For a curious juxtaposition of οὐ and μή, see Eurip. *Fragm. Meleagr.* xx., where, speaking of the state after death, a character says τὸ μηδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει. Cf. Soph. *Aj.* 1231.

[3] For the lines, see Hor. *Epist.* i. 1. 94, and Juv. i. 13, with Mayor's Note. The words *inæq. t.* and *as. l.* are really in the ablative absolute. Compare Hor. *C.* i. 6. 2, reading *alite, Epist.* i. 19. 13.

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b. Matutine pater seu Jane libentius audis.
Macte virtute esto.[1]

c. Æneas se matutinus agebat.[2]

d. καί σ' οὔτ' ἀθανάτων φύξιμος οὐδείς.[3]

e. καὶ ξυμμετίσχω καὶ φέρω τῆς αἰτίας.[3]

f. ἀκούω φθόγγον ὀρνίθων...κλάζοντας.[3]

9. Mention any old ideas (about the moods, tenses, voices, cases, or parts of speech, in Latin and Greek, or about the connection between the two languages) which Comparative Philology has shown to be false; and state what new views it has given us.

10. Give a criticism on any two Classical Authors, with illustrations of their faults, merits, and peculiarities.

[*Christ Church Junior Studentships*, 1868.]

XLIV.

1. Mention any peculiarities characteristic of the style of Thucydides, Sophocles, Lucretius, Tacitus.

2. Give a short account of the Scazon, the Saturnian, and the Galliambic metres, and mention any poets who have written in them.

3. What is meant by attraction? Explain, with examples, what are the most usual instances of its occurrence in Greek.

4. The uses of the Greek future optative, and the Greek participle. Give examples, with the corresponding Latin expressions.

5. Mention any words or constructions peculiar to Latin writers of the silver age.

[1] See Hor. *S.* ii. 6. 20, and i. 2. 31. Cf. Livy, ii. 12. 8, and see Conington, Exc. on Virg. *Æn.* ix. 641.

[2] See Virg. *Æn.* viii. 465. Cf. Hor. *S.* ii. 4. 17, and Virg. *Georgic.* iii. 537.

[3] See Soph. *Antig.* 788, 537, 1001; and Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* 380. 2.

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6. Illustrate the uses of the words *argutus, numerus, ultro, miscere, improbus, justus, ruina.*

7. Translate, noting any peculiarity:—

a. Daphni, quid antiquos signorum suspicis ortus?[1]

b. Quid tibi hanc digito tactio est?[2]

c. Tentatum domi ut ambo patricii consules crearentur rem ad interregnum perduxit.[3]

d. Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.[4]

e. Obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum.[5]

f. Non populi gentesque tremunt . . . .
Nequid ob admissum foede dictumve superbe
Poenarum grave sit solvendi tempus adultum.[6]

g. λόγοι δ' ἐν ἀλλήλοισιν ἐρρόθουν κακοὶ,
φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα.[7]

h. κτύπησε μὲν Ζεὺς χθόνιος, αἱ δὲ παρθένοι
ῥίγησαν ὡς ἤκουσαν.[8]

i. τῆς θυμοβόρου φρένα λύπης.[9]

k. γράψας . . . . τὴν τῶν γεφυρῶν δι' αὐτὸν οὐ διάλυσιν.[10]

8. Give rules for the use of *quum* with the Indicative and Subjunctive. When are ἵνα and ὅπως used with the Indicative?

9. Illustrate the *frequentative* use of ἄν with the Indicative Mood.

10. What is meant by the 'Irony' of Sophocles? Illustrate from any of his plays.[11]

11. Translate, and explain the constructions:—

a. κέκλοντο δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος
ἵπποις· οἱ δ' ἐπέτοντο κονίοντες πεδίοιο.[12]

[1] Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 46.

[2] Plaut. *Pœn.* v. 5. 29, et alibi.

[3] Liv. [See Raschig on i. 53. 1; vii. 8.]

[4] Hor. *Epod.* v. 87.

[5] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 646.

[6] Lucret. v. 1222.

[7] Soph. *Antig.* 259.

[8] Ib. *O. C.* 1606.

[9] Æsch. *Ag.* 103.

[10] Thucyd. i. 137, § 7.

[11] See the admirable paper by Bp. Thirlwall in the *Philological Museum*, ii. 483-537.

[12] *Iliad*, xxiii. 372.
On (6) see, especially, Kritz on Sall. *Cat.* 31, § 5; Zumpt, § 661: Madvig, § 413, *Obs.* 2.

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b. ἀλλ' εὐτυχοίης, καί σε τῆσδε τῆς ὁδοῦ
δαίμων ἄμεινον ἤ 'με φρουρήσας τύχοι.[1]

c. τῆς τε γὰρ Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καλῶς παράπλου κεῖται (ἡ Κέρκυρα).[2]

d. ὄζειν τε τῆς χρόας ἔφασκεν ἡδύ με.[3]

e. καὶ φιλῶ τοὺς ἱππέας
διὰ τοῦτο τοὔργον· ἄξιον γὰρ Ἑλλάδι.[4]

f. σοὶ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει, παῖ Μενοικέως, Κρέον,
τὸν τῇδε δύσνουν καὶ τὸν εὔμενῆ πόλει;[5]

g. Assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ.[6]

h. Curatus inæquali tonsore capillos.[7]

i. Quibus cœlo te laudibus æquem?
Justitiæne prius mirer, belline laborum?[8]

[*Christ Church Junior Studentships*, 1869.]

XLV.

1. What data have we for estimating the relative age of the several cases in Greek and Latin?

2. Illustrate any one Greek myth that occurs to you by the light of Comparative Philology.

3. What symptoms of incipient decay are traceable in the Greek of Demosthenes, in respect (1.) of forms, (2.) of idioms?

4. What peculiarities are characteristic of the Latinity of the *Silver Age*? Mention the principal writers of that period.

5. Give the meanings and etymological connexions of the following prefixes:—α, ε, αρι, δυσ, ζα.

6. Explain the origin and force of—

a. Genitive Absolute;

b. Ablative Absolute;

c. Nominativus Pendens;

[1] Soph. *O. R.* 1478.
[2] Thucyd. i. 36. 2.
[3] Ar. *Plut.* 102
[4] Ar. *Ach.* 7.
[5] Soph. *Antig.* 211.
[6] Juv. i. 13.
[7] Hor. *Ep.* i. 1. 94.
[8] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 125.

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d. Historical Infinitive.

Discuss in each case the appropriateness of the name.

7. Illustrate the influence of the Homeric Hexameter upon the forms of words. Can any analogous effect be assigned to the use of Iambic metre by the Attic dramatists?

8. Describe, with quotations, a walk through Rome, embracing the following localities:—Porta Capena, P. Carmentalis, Capitolium, M. Esquilinus, Ædes Vestæ, Ædes Opis, Carinæ, Suburra, Argiletum, Rostra, Rupes Tarpeia, Via Sacra.

9. Describe the mode of voting in the Roman Senate, and explain the following terms:—Pedibus ire in sententiam; Discessionem facere; Loco consulari dicere; Censeo; Princeps Senatus; Senatores Pedarii.

OR,

Describe the constitution of a Roman Law-Court in the time of Cicero, and explain the following terms:—Divinatio; Prævaricator; Advocati; Decuriæ Judicum; Quæstiones perpetuæ; Comperendinatio.

10. Account for the use of the Subjunctive Mood in the following passages:—

a. Haud equidem credo quia sit divinitus illis
Ingenium.[1]

b. Bene majores accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominaverunt.[2]

c. Literas quas me sibi misisse diceret recitavit homo.[3]

d. Peccare fuisset ante satis.[4]

e. Tarquinio quid impudentius, qui bellum gereret cum iis qui ejus non tulerant superbiam?

In which of the above might the Indicative have been used, and with what difference of meaning?

[*M. T.*, 1869.]

[1] Virg. *Georg.* i. 415.
[2] Cic. *De Sen.* 13, § 45.
[3] Cic. 2 *Phil.* 2, § 3. See Mayor's note.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* ix. 138.

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XLVI.

1. In what cases may either the Indicative or the Subjunctive be employed in Latin, and what is the difference of meaning?

2. What changes have the following words undergone:— ἕπομαι, τέσσαρες, λύχνος, ῥέζω, λείπω, ἠέλιος, γαμβρός, νίφα, *gloria, brevis, venire, narrare, flamma, Jovis, foris, cæruleus*?

3. The rules of the Porsonic Pause.

4. Is there any analogy between the Greek tense and mood formations, and the Auxiliary verbs of modern languages?

5. The uses of οὐ μή and μὴ οὐ; of *num, ne* interrogative, *anne, nonne.*

6. Give and explain the various uses of the gerund and the participle in *-dus.*

7. In what different ways may languages be classified?

8. Explain the Homeric use of the following words:— εὐδειελος, ἠέριος, ἀμφίς, ἠλίβατος, ἱερός, κουρίδιος, ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν, οὐλαί or οὐλοχύται, ὑπερφίαλος, πολυήρατος.

9. The merits and demerits of the Augustan literature.

10. Compare the Greek and Latin Orators.

11. Is it true to say that the religious and moral element is the predominant one in the plays of Sophocles?

12. Criticise the various forms in which the doctrine of the divided authorship of the Homeric poems has been held.

13. Contrast the plots of Shakespeare with those of the ancient dramatists, and point out the reason of the difference.

14. Compare any of the Greek lyrical poets with modern writers.

[*Balliol College Scholarships*, 1869.]

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XLVII.

1. Who were Wycliffe, General George Monk, Richelieu, Velasquez, Galileo?

2. Mention any important events you may remember in the reigns of the first and last of the kings of the house of Stuart.

3. Estimate the advantages and disadvantages of England's insular position.

4. The effects of slavery on the dominant class.

5. 'Est finitimus oratori poeta.'[1] Show clearly how poetry and oratory agree and differ.

6. The characteristics and use of good novels.

7. Criticise:—

a. 'I bridle in my struggling muse with pain,
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.'[2]

b. 'The report is, that he should have said in confidence, that he would never bear arms against him.'[3]

c. 'An I might live to see thee married, I have my wish.'

8. Explain carefully 'an Epigram.' What is its use? Explain the following in the light of your definition:—

a. 'He surpassed himself.'

b. 'The irresistible logic of facts.'

c. 'Nothing is so fallacious as facts, except figures.'[4]

d. 'The legendary age was a past that was never present.'[5]

e. 'Sensation is sensation.'[6]

[*Pembroke College Scholarships*, 1869.]

[1] Cicero (*De Orat.* i. 16. 70).
[2] Addison.
[3] Hume.
[4] Canning.
[5] Grote.
[6] Johnson.

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XLVIII.

1. On what grounds is it maintained that the termination in *μι* is the oldest form of the Greek verb?

2. Explain the expressions:—Centesimæ usuræ; Heres ex dodrante; Semisses usuræ; Sestertium vicies; Testimonium alicui denuntiare; Comperendinare reum.

3. How does the study of Philology bear upon questions outside the mere range of grammatical criticism?

4. Translate and explain:—Assiduo vindex assiduus esto, proletario quoi quis volet vindex esto.

[*From Pembroke Scholarships*, 1869.]

XLIX.

1. Translate and explain—

Ὄνομα μέν ἐστι φωνὴ σημαντικὴ κατὰ συνθήκην ἄνευ χρόνου, ἧς μηδὲν μέρος ἐστὶ σημαντικὸν κεχωρισμένον· ἐν γὰρ τῷ Κάλλιππος *τὸ ἵππος οὐδὲν αὐτὸ καθ' ἑαυτὸ σημαίνει, ὥσπερ ἐν τῷ λόγῳ τῷ καλὸς ἵππος. ῥῆμα δέ ἐστι τὸ προσσημαῖνον χρόνον, οὗ μέρος οὐθὲν σημαίνει χωρὶς, καὶ ἔστιν ἀεὶ τῶν καθ' ἑτέρου λεγομένων σημεῖον. λέγω δὲ ὅτι προσσημαίνει χρόνον· οἷον ὑγίεια μὲν ὄνομα, τὸ δὲ ὑγιαίνει ῥῆμα· προσσημαίνει γὰρ τὸ νῦν ὑπάρχειν.*[1]

What is the signification of *ῥῆμα* and *ὄνομα* here? How are they otherwise used? Mention any Greek classification of the parts of speech, giving the Greek names.

1 Aristoteles, *de Interp.* 1, 2. See *New Cratyl.* § 125. Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 17. The names of the several parts of speech are (1.) *The Article*, Τὸ Ἄρθρον. (2.) *Nouns*, Ὀνόματα. (3.) *Pronouns*, Ἀντωνυμίαι. (4.) *Verbs*, Ῥήματα. (5.) *Participles*, Μετοχαί. (6.) *Adverbs*, Ἐπιῤῥήματα. (7.) *Prepositions*, Προθέσεις. (8.) *Conjunctions*, Σύνδεσμα.

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2. Explain and illustrate the use of the negatives in the following instances :—

a. οὐδ' εἰκὸς χαλεπῶς φέρειν αὐτῶν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ κήπιον καὶ ἐγκαλλώπισμα πλούτου πρὸς ταύτην νομίσαντας ὀλιγωρῆσαι.[1]

b. Δαρείῳ δὲ δεινὸν ἐδόκεε εἶναι μὴ οὐ λαβεῖν τὰ χρήματα.[2]

c. [ὁ νόμος] κελεύει κατὰ τῶν ῥητόρων αὐτῶν τὰς εἰσαγγελίας εἶναι περὶ τοῦ λέγειν μὴ οὐ τὰ ἄριστα τῷ δήμῳ.[3]

d. εἷς γάρ τις ἦν ἕκαστος οὐξειργασμένος, κοὐδεὶς ἐναργὴς, ἀλλ' ἔφευγε πᾶς τὸ μή.[4]

e. οὐ σῖγ' ἀνέξει μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς ;[5]

f. ὃν μήτ' ὀκνεῖτε, μήτ' ἀφῆτ' ἔπος κακόν.[6]

3. Translate—

Συμμαρτυροίη ταῦτ' ἂν ἐν δίκῃ Κρόνου
μήτηρ, μεγίστη δαιμόνων Ὀλυμπίων,
ἄριστα, Γῆ μέλαινα, τῆς ἐγώ ποτε
ὅρους ἀνεῖλον πολλαχῇ πεπηγότας·
πρόσθεν δὲ δουλεύουσα, νῦν ἐλευθέρα.
πολλοὺς δ' Ἀθήνας πατρίδ' εἰς θεόκτιτον
ἀνήγαγον πραθέντας, ἄλλον ἐκδίκως,
ἄλλον δικαίως, τοὺς δ' ἀναγκαίης ὕπο
χρησμὸν λέγοντας, γλῶσσαν οὐκέτ' Ἀττικὴν
ἱέντας, ὡς ἂν πολλαχῇ πλανωμένους,
τοὺς δ' ἐνθάδ' αὐτοῦ δουλίην ἀεικέα
ἔχοντας, ἤθη δεσποτῶν τρομευμένους,
ἐλευθέρους ἔθηκα· ταῦτα μὲν κράτη
ὁμοῦ βίην τε καὶ δίκην συναρμόσας
ἔρεξα καὶ διῆλθον ὡς ὑπεσχόμην.

[1] Thucyd. ii. 62. 3. Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 749. 3.
[2] Herod. i. 187. 4. Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 750. 2, *b.* Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 603.
[3] Hyperides, *Eux.* c. 20. Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 529 (*f*), *Obs.* 1.
[4] Soph. *Antig.* 263. Jelf, § 749. 1.
[5] Ib. *Aj.* 75. Jelf, § 748.
[6] Ib. *Œd. Col.* 731. The *pres. imp.* implies 'Be not fearful,' a continuous act, the *aor. subj.* a *single definite act.*

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Δεσμοὺς δ' ὁμοίους τῷ κακῷ τε κἀγαθῷ
εὐθεῖαν εἰς ἕκαστον ἁρμόσας δίκην
ἔγραψα. κέντρον δ' ἄλλος ὡς ἐγὼ λαβών,
κακοφραδής τε καὶ φιλοκτήμων ἀνήρ,
οὔτ' ἂν κατέσχε δῆμον οὔτ' ἐπαύσατο,
πρὶν ἂν ταράξας πῖαρ ἐξέλῃ γάλα.[1]

Explain the allusions in this passage.

Enumerate the political and social reforms due to (1.) Solon, (2.) Cleisthenes, (3.) Pericles. How is the character of the change effected by the Solonian constitution briefly described by Solon himself and by Aristotle?

4. Translate:—

πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἐπιβουλεύει μοι μετὰ τῶν ἀντιδίκων, καὶ πίστιν αὐτοῖς δίδωσιν· ἔπειτ' ἀγώνων μοι συνεστηκότων πρὸς αὐτοὺς τούς τε λόγους ἐκφέρει* μου εἰδώς, καὶ ἐγγράφει τῷ δημοσίῳ ἀπρόσκλητον* ἐξ ἐμφανῶν καταστάσεως* ἐπιβολὴν ἑξακοσίας καὶ δέκα δραχμάς, διὰ Λυκίδου τοῦ μυλωθροῦ ποιησάμενος τὴν δίκην. κλητῆρα* δὲ κατ' ἐμοῦ τόν τε ἀδελφὸν τὸν αὐτοῦ Ἀρεθούσιον τοῦτον ἐπιγράφεται,* οὗπερ ἐστὶ τἀνδράποδα ταῦτα, καὶ ἄλλον τινά· καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο, εἰ ἀνακρινοίμην* κατὰ τῶν οἰκείων τῶν ἀδικούντων με τὰς δίκας ἃς εἰλήχειν αὐτοῖς, ἐνδεικνύναι* με καὶ ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον.[2]

Explain the words to which asterisks are affixed.

Explain the law terms φάσις, ἔνδειξις, ἀπαγωγή, ἐπαγγελία, εἰσαγγελία, προβολή, ἀπογραφή, ἐγγραφή, παραγραφή.

5. What was the nature of the εἰσφορὰ and τριηραρχία?

[1] Solon, 35. See *Solon* in *Dicty. of Biogy.*, with the authorities quoted. Grote, ch. 11. For Solon's description of his changes, see Dicty. *ut supr.* 860 b. For Aristotle's, see Ar. *Polit.* ii. 12, especially § 3, Ἔοικε δὲ, κ.τ.λ., with the notes in Congreve's and Eaton's editions.

[2] Demosth. *Nicostr.* p. 1250. ἐκφ., 'he betrays to them.' *Rationes prodit*, Reiske in Dindf. *Notes on Dem.* vol. vii. p. 1307. ἀπροσκλ., 'to which I had not been legally summoned.' ἐμφ. καταστ., production in open court, Lat. *editio*, of property or vouchers. ἐπιβ., a penalty. κλητήρ, a witness to prove the serving of a summons. ἐπιγρ., registers. ἀνακρ., 'had the case examined as to its legality.' ἐνδ., to indict me: for ἐνδείξις, 'erat in eos qui causas agerent cum nondum ærario satisfecissent.' See the passage explained in Dind. *ut supr.* For the legal terms, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* under the several heads.

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What changes were made at different times in the laws affecting the latter?

Explain the expression *προεισφορὰν μὴ κομίζεσθαι.*[1]

Distinguish between *φόρος* and *σύνταξις.*

6. What were the leading doctrines of the Eleatic school of philosophy? Give briefly the history of the school.

State and discuss Aristotle's criticism of the Platonic doctrine of ideas in the Nicomachean Ethics. He says elsewhere of Plato :—

Οὗτος οὖν τὰ μὲν τοιαῦτα τῶν ὄντων ἰδέας προσηγόρευσε, τὰ δ' αἰσθητὰ παρὰ ταῦτα καὶ κατὰ ταῦτα λέγεσθαι πάντα· κατὰ μέθεξιν γὰρ εἶναι τὰ πολλὰ τῶν συνωνύμων ὁμώνυμα τοῖς εἴδεσι· τὴν δὲ μέθεξιν τοὔνομα μετέβαλε· οἱ μὲν γὰρ Πυθαγόρειοι μίμησιν τὰ ὄντα φασὶν εἶναι τῶν ἀριθμῶν, Πλάτων δὲ μέθεξιν, τοὔνομα μεταβαλών.[2]

Translate and explain this passage.

7. Describe the great geographical features of Attica. Draw a map representing the mountain ranges and the principal passes. Mark also the position of the following demes :—(1.) Acharnæ, (2.) Brauron, (3.) Cerameicus, (4.) Colonus Hippius, (5.) Deceleia, (6.) Eleusis, (7.) Marathon, (8.) Œnoë, (9.) Oropus, (10.) Peiraeus, (11.) Phalerus, (12.) Phyle, (13.) Rhamnus, (14.) Sunium, (15.) Thoricus, (16.) Thria. Mention the historical associations or other circumstances which give importance to each of these demes.[3]

8. From what source are the main elements of the Latin

[1] Demosth. p. 977. See Kennedy's *Demosthenes*, vol. i. App. iv. v. (Bohn's Class. Liby.), and, for several points of Attic Law, *ib.* vol. iii. App. viii. ix. *φόρος*, a tribute paid by allied states to Athens up to B.C. 415. *Σύνταξις* was the substitute for the *εἰκοστή* or duty of five per cent. upon all commodities exported or imported by sea in the states of the allies subject to Athens.

[2] *Metaphys.* i. 6, *init.* See (1.) *Dicty. of Biogy.* s.vv., *Xenophanes, Parmenides, Zenon* (2). (2.) Grote's *Plato*, i. 16 *seqq.* See *infra* App. on *Plato's Ideas*, and see Ar. *Eth.* i. 6.

[3] (1.) Trade in charcoal, gives title to the *Acharnenses* of Aristophanes. See v. 609, ὦ Μαριλάδη—'*Mr. Collier.*' (2.) Worship of Artemis Brauronia : Iph. and Orest. said to have landed on return from Tauris. See Eur. *Iph. T.* 1462 ; Ar. *Lys.* 645. (3.) Road to the Academy : burial-place of all who had a public funeral : most beautiful suburb. Thuc. ii. 34. 6 ; Ar. *Av.* 395. (4.) Birthplace of Sophocles : scene of *O. C.*, see v. 668 *seqq.* (5.) Occupation by the Lac.

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language derived? What peculiarity has Niebuhr remarked in the words furnished by the Oscan? Quote instances of words in the Latin language derived from the Etruscan. What was the general opinion of antiquity as to the origin of the Etruscans? What was the opinion of Dionysius? What arguments does he bring forward in support of it? What was Niebuhr's opinion on this point?[1]

9. What are the general relations indicated in a Latin proposition by the dative and ablative cases? Show, by various illustrations, how the latter are modified by the prepositions *ab, de, ex, præ.* Explain the effects produced on a language by increasing or limiting the number of cases with which prepositions may be constructed.[2]

10. Lay down rules for the inflection in the genitive case of nouns ending in *ius* and *ium;* distinguishing between the usages at different periods, and noticing the special cases of trisyllabic nouns and Greek derivatives.[3]

in latter part of Pelop. War, B.C. 413: retreat of Mardonius before battle of Platææ. See Thucyd. vi. 93, vii. 18 *seqq.;* Hdt. ix. 15 *seqq.* (6.) The birth (B.C. 525) of Æschylus: mysteries of Demeter. (7.) Battle (B.C. 490). Hdt. vi. 102-116. (8.) Close to Marathon: portion of the Tetrapolis, or original division of Attica. (9.) Changes of ownership from Bœotia to Attica: neighbourhood of Tanagra. (10.) Harbours, fortifications. (11.) Harbour. (12.) Strong fortress: seized by Thrasybulus, B.C. 404. Xen. *Hellen.* ii. 4. 2 *seq.* (13.) Worship of Nemesis: fortress: birth, B.C. 480, of orator Antiphon. (14.) Promontory (Soph. *Aj.* 1217): statue of Athene: fortress: near mines of Laurium. (15.) Fortified B.C. 407: Thorician stone (Soph. *O. C.* 1595). (16.) Plain: liability to invasion from W. Thuc. i. 114. 4, ii. 19. 2.

[1] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 1. Niebuhr (*H. R.* i. 82) says that Oscan words are contracted and curtailed in Latin like Zend words in Persian. Instances are *Mæsius, Mamers, suæ, censitor,* which become *Maius, Mars, si, censor.* See Varronianus, ch. iv. Of words derived from the Etr., we have *Capra, Cassis* (f), *Februum, Histrio, Lituus, Lanista, Nepos* (a spendthrift). Ib. ch. v. On the origin of the Etr. there were two theories—(1.) That they were *Lydian.* (2.) That they were *Pelasgian.* See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Etruria;* Niebuhr, *H. R.* i. 38 *seq.* D. (i. 30) says that the E. were an aboriginal or autochthonic people, because their manners, customs, language, and religious rites were essentially different from those of other people. Niebuhr (*H. R.* i. 109-142; *Lect.* i. 57-67) says that the race consisted of two elements—(1.) The *Rasena,* or Etruscans proper, as nobles; (2.) Pelasgic portion, as serfs.

[2] The dative is the case of *limitation,* rest, and proximity; the abl. of instrumentality and *motion from* an object or agent. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* §§ 110 (a). *ib.* (c), 169 (B). On the cases generally, Varron. cap. viii.

[3] See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 49. Madvig, § 37, *Obs.* 1.

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11. Translate into Latin:—

On the 3d of May he was staying at Capua, a city in Campania.[1]

Translate into English:—

a. Accepi vicies ducenta triginta quinque millia quadringentos decem et septem nummos. Why is the *et* inserted? Convert the sum into English money.[2]

b. Fenus ex triente factum erat bessibus. Give the rates of interest according to our present mode of computation.[3]

12. Explain the force of the mood in the following passages:—

a. Laudat Panætius Africanum, quod *fuerit* abstinens.[4]

b. Quod *spiratis*, quod vocem *mittitis*, quod formam hominum *habetis*, indignantur.[5]

c. Pugiles in jactandis cæstibus ingemiscunt, non quod *doleant* animove *succumbant*, sed quia profundenda voce omne corpus *intenditur venitque* plaga vehementior.[6]

d. Res, quum hæc *scribebam*, erat in extremum adducta discrimen.[7]

e. Zenonem, quum Athenis *essem*, audiebam frequenter.[8]

f. Ut illum Di Deæque senium perdant, qui me hodie *remoratus est*, meque adeo qui *restiterim*![9]

[1] V. Non. Mai. Capuæ, quæ in Campaniâ urbs est, deversabatur.

[2] 2,235,417 sesterces. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 55, *Obs.* 6.

[3] Int. rose from four to eight per cent. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 56, *Obs.* 4.

[4] The *opinion* of P. respecting A. is described by the subj.

[5] *Positive facts* are described by the indic.

[6] The subjves. describe the opinion of the *pugiles*; the indicves. positive facts.

[7] The indic. shows that the times of the extreme danger alluded-to and of the author's writing were simultaneous.

[8] This is a temporal sentence, equivalent to a participial, and there is also some inter-dependence of the two actions described.

[9] See Ter. *Eun.* ii. 3. 10, and Parry's note. The first clause with *qui* is simply adjectival: the second partly causal, and equal to a participial clause: *qui r.* = *resistentem.*

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13. Explain the following terms, adding the etymology, whenever it throws light upon the meaning of a word :— Mancipium ; Vindicta ; Postliminium ; Conventio in manum ; Patria potestas ; Agnatus ; Fundus serviens ;[1] Plebiscitum ; Lex curiata.

14. Arrange the writings of Horace in their order of publication, determining their dates from their own internal evidence. Quote also from his works any passages that throw light upon his personal history, habits, and disposition.[2]

15. Write a commentary upon the following passage, explaining and illustrating every point which, in your opinion, requires elucidation :—

Eodem anno sæpius audita vox principis . . . cum Claudius libertos, quos rei familiari præfecerat, sibique et legibus adæquaverit.[3]

[*Trinity College, Cambridge*, 1860.]

L.

1. Into what main groups are languages at present divided by comparative philologers, and to which group respectively

[1] *Conventio in m.* was the term employed when a woman passed into the *familia* of her husband, and became a *materfamilias*, and stood in the light of a daughter to her husband. See *Dict. of Ant.* s. v. Matrimonium, p. 740. *Fundus Serviens* is applied to land or other real property, the owner's power over and enjoyment of which is limited in any way, either positively or negatively. See Cic. *de Oratore*, i. 38, 39 ; and *ut supr.* s. v. *Servitus.*

[2] The precise determination of the order in which Horace's writings were published has been pronounced by Dean Milman an impossibility. The following Table gives the order according to his authority :—

	B.C.	*Æt. Hor.*
1. Satires, Book i.,	35	30
2. ,, Book ii.,	31	34
3. Epodes, . . .	30	35
4. Odes i., ii., iii., .	(?) 22	43
5. Epist. i., . . .	(?) 20	45
6. Carm. Sec., . .	17	48
7. Ode iv., ...	14	51
8. Epist. ii., . .	Uncertain, but before the poet's death B.C. 8.	
9. Ars Poetica, .		

Passages bearing on the chronology are collected in Tate's *Horatius Restitutus*, pp. 90-94. *Sat.* ii. 6. 56. is one of the most important ; see also *ib.* 40. The most interesting record of his early days and private life is in *Sat.* i. 6. 71 *seqq.* See also *C.* iii. 4. 9-20 ; ii. 13 ; *ib.* 7, 9 *seqq.* ; iii. 8 ; *S.* i. 4, 105 ; *Epist.* i. 20, 24.—The above is necessarily but imperfect.

[3] Tac. *Ann.* xii. 60.

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would you refer the following:—Sanscrit, Finnish, Arabic, Basque, and Latin?[1]

2. Give a list of the Ionic words found in the Attic poets. Explain the metrical term *συνάφεια*. In what metres is it found?[2]

3. Give instances of desiderative verbs in Greek and Latin. What do you consider to be the origin of these forms?[3]

4. Translate and explain:—

ἐκεῖνος οὖν (ὁ Σόλων) τὴν κλῆσιν ἐς δύ' ἡμέρας
ἔθηκεν, ἕς γε τὴν ἔνην τε καὶ νέαν,
ἵν' αἱ θέσεις γίγνοιντο τῇ νουμηνίᾳ.
ΣΤ. ἵνα δὴ τί τὴν ἔνην προσέθηκεν;
ΦΕ. ἵν', ὦ μέλε,
παρόντες οἱ φεύγοντες ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ
πρότερον ἀπαλλάττοινθ' ἑκόντες, εἰ δὲ μή,
ἔωθεν ὑπανιῷντο τῇ νουμηνίᾳ.
ΣΤ. πῶς οὐ δέχονται δῆτα τῇ νουμηνίᾳ
ἀρχαὶ τὰ πρυτανεῖ', ἀλλ' ἔνῃ τε καὶ νέᾳ;
ΦΕ. ὅπερ οἱ προτένθαι γὰρ δοκοῦσί μοι παθεῖν·
ἵν' ὡς τάχιστα τὰ πρυτανεῖ' ὑφελοίατο,
διὰ τοῦτο προὐτένθευσαν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ.[4]

5. Explain the common termination of the words *Clitumnus* and *alumnus*. Derive *prælium*, *Velia*, *Argiletum*, *Idus*. Explain the use of the prefix *re*, with instances.[5]

[1] See Farrar's *Gk. Syntax*, §§ 1-6.

[2] The chief words are μοῦνος, ξεῖνος, and, in lyrical tragic passages, κοῦρος, the forms in δουρ, from δόρυ: also, occasionally, γούνατος, etc., not γουνός, from γόνυ. See Elmsl. *Med.* 324.—By σ. is meant the mutual connexion or linking together (σύν, ἅπτειν) of all the verses in a system, so that the scanning may begin anywhere, and they may be scanned as a continuous sequence of metres. It is found in Anapæstic Dimeters, Iambic Dimeters, the Ionicus a Minore, and Dactylic tetrameters.

The discovery of this peculiarity was claimed by Bentley on Hor. *C.* iii. 12. 6, 'ut primus olim docui,' etc., but a hint, at least, was thrown out by Terentianus Maurus, a grammarian who lived about A.D. 100. See Bentley on *Ep. of Phal.* i. pp. 190 *seqq.*, ed. Dyce.

[3] Instances are, in Gk., θρασείω, πολεμησείω, γελασείω, στρατηγιάω. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 363 (2). In Latin we find *parturio*, *esurio*. See Cope on Ar. *Kn.* i. 2. 18.

[4] Ar. *Nub.* 1189. For the explanation of ἔνη καὶ νέα, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Calendarium*, p. 223; Walsh's *Aristoph.* pp. 333, 387.

[5] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 114 (mm), and, for *Clitumnus*, Paley on *Propert.* v. 1. 124.

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6. Translate—

a. Hi quum ovum inspexerant, quæ id gallina peperisset, dicere solebant.

b. Cum palam ejus annuli ad palmam converterat, a nullo videbatur, ipse autem omnia videbat.[1]

What would have been the meaning if *inspexissent* and *convertisset* had been the reading?

7. Translate, explaining the negative particles :—

a. ἑτέρας οὖν (σπονδὰς) ἐκέλευε βελτίους σπένδεσθαι ἢ ταύταις γε οὐ χρήσεσθαι.[2]

b. ΔΙ. χαῖρ' Ἀμφίθεε.

ΑΜ. μήπω, πρὶν ἄν γε στῶ τρέχων·

δεῖ γάρ με φεύγοντ' ἐκφυγεῖν Ἀχαρνέας.[3]

In what cases is εἰ followed by the negative οὐ?[4]

8. Translate and explain—

a. Uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim
Quæritis? Uxori nubere nolo meæ.[5]

b. Jus tibi natorum vel septem, Zoile, detur,
Dum matrem nemo det tibi, nemo patrem.[6]

9. Give the different forces of ἀ in composition, with examples. With what limitation are εὖ and δύς used in composition? What is the objection to the word 'telegram?'[7]

10. What are the words *ruri*, *domi*, and *militiæ*, and how do you account for the apparent anomaly of different cases expressing rest in a place, in different declensions?[8]

For *Prælium*, *Idus*, see Donalds. *Varr.* pp. 264, 158; *Argiletum* from *argilla*, clay; see also *Æn.* viii. 345. For *Velia*, see *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. For usages of *re*, see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 111; Varron. p. 337.

[1] Cic. *De Off.* iii. 9. 38.

[2] For the construction, see Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 745, *Obs.* 3.

[3] Ar. *Ach.* 176.

[4] For εἰ—οὐ, see *Comm.* on Eur. *Med.* 88; Soph. *Ajax*, 1131; Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 744; and, especially, Buttm. *Gk. Gr.* § 148, with the explanation of Thucyd. i. 121. 7, ἢ δεινὸν . . . δαπανήσομεν. The construction is also found in dependent interrog. sentences, *e.g.*, Plat. *Protag.* 313 A. See Cope, Ar. *Rh:* i. p. 301.

[5] Mart. viii. 12.

[6] Ib. xi. 13. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. Lex Julia et Papia Poppæa, and Paley on Mart. ii. 91, 92; x. 27. (*Epigr.* 107, 108, 529.)

[7] On the so-called ἀ intensive, see Donalds. *New Cratyl.* § 185; *Gk. Gr.* §§ 115, 374 d. For εὖ and δύς, see *New Cratyl.* § 437, and, on *telegram*, Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 49.

[8] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 168.

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11. Distinguish—οἱ κατὰ χθόνα, οἱ κατὰ χθονός; φαίνομαι ὤν, φαίνομαι εἶναι.

Explain καὶ δὴ (hypothetical), and καίπερ.

Distinguish between ὥστε οὐ and ὥστε μή.[1]

12. Translate—

Nam volitare in foro, hærere in jure, ac prætorum tribunalibus, judicia privatarum magnarum rerum obire, in quibus non de facto, sed de æquitate, ac jure certetur; jactare se in causis centumviralibus, in quibus usucapionum, tutelarum, gentilitatum, agnationum, alluvionum, nexorum, mancipiorum, parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura versentur insignis est impudentiæ.[2]

13. Do you consider the use of εἰ with the subjunctive to be a solecism? and, if not, what distinction do you draw between such an expression and (1.) εἰ with the future indicative, (2.) εἰ with the optative?[3]

14. Explain the composition of the future infinitive passive in Latin. What do you consider the supines to be?[4]

How do you explain the use of the participle in *-dus* in the following passages?[5]

a. Ante conditam condendamve urbem.[6]

b. .....Quod optanti divom promittere nemo
Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro.[7]

15. Translate—

ΚΡ. ἔμελλες οἰκεῖν τἄμ', ἐμοῦ βίᾳ λαβών. . . .

[1] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 479, 591, 621, 596, and, for a curious juxtaposition of the two constructions of ὥστε, Xen. *Anab.* ii. 2. 17.

[2] Cic. *De Orat.* i. 38, 173.

[3] Taking the general practice of Attic prose writers as a standard, the construction is a solecism; it is found in four passages of Sophocles, *O. R.* 198, 874; *O. C.* 1443; *Antig.* 710, and elsewhere in the Trag.; also, very rarely, in prose, as Thuc. vi. 21. 1; Xen. *Mem.* ii. 1. 12. See, on the usage, Jelf, § 854, *Obs.* 1; and, on the distinctions, Buttm. *Gk. Gr.* § 139, *Obs.* 2, and Jelf, *l. c.*

[4] The infinitive expresses the mere action of the verb, and may be considered as a substantive, and therefore declined. The supines are respectively the *accus.* and *ablat.* of the infin. so declined.

[5] For the passages, see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 183. The participle in *-dus* supplies, to a certain extent, the want of a present and future participle in the passive voice.

[6] Liv. *Præf.*

[7] Virg. *Æn.* ix. 7.

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ΙΩ. κἄπειτα τοῦ μέλλειν μ' ἀπέκτεινες φόβῳ;

ΚΡ. ὡς μὴ θάνοιμί γ', εἰ σὺ μὴ μέλλων τύχοις.[1]

16. Explain the symbol H.S., and derive the word *Sestertius*. Quote any Greek expression resembling this compound.[2]

What is the Latin for May 29, May 12?

Give the full expression of the number denoted by the following letters :—*βψνς*.

[*Trinity College*, 1864.]

LI.

1. 'Aristarchi *notas* quibus aliena carmina compunxit, recognoscam,' says Seneca.[3]

a. Explain the allusion. Who was Aristarchus? When did he flourish?

b. Distinguish ἡ ἐπέκδοσις, ἡ προέκδοσις. Who were the χωρίζοντες?

c. What were the different provinces of the κριτικὸς, γραμματιστὴς, γραμματικὸς, in the Alexandrian school?[4]

2. Bacon says of Aristotle :—'nova artium vocabula pro libitu cudendi licentiam usurpavit.'

Give some instances of the new coinage with which Aristotle enriched or encumbered the vocabulary of philosophy.[5]

[1] Eur. *Ion.* 1295.

[2] Compare the Gk. *τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον*= 2½ talents. The number=2756. See Donald. *Gk. Gr.* § 253.

[3] *Ep.* 88.

[4] Aristarchus was the head of the Alexandrine critical and grammatical School; he was the tutor of Ptolemy Epiphanes and Pt. Physcon, and died, aged seventy-two, about 146 B.C. He is said to have *marked* such verses in the Homeric poems as he thought spurious with an obelus (†), and those which he thought particularly beautiful with an *.—The ἐπέκδοσις and προεκδ. were names given to successive editions of the Homeric poems, the πρ. being the earlier. The χωρ. (*separaters*) were the critics who assigned the authorship of the *Iliad* and *Odyss.* to different persons.—γραμματιστής, a teacher of rudiments, an elementary schoolmaster. γραμματικός, *a scholar* in its highest sense. κριτικός was the name applied to the highest order of γραμματικοί. See, for an explanation at length, *Notes and Queries*, Series iv., vol. iv. 315.

[5] See Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* i. 149, note.

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3. What is the construction and meaning of *καίπερ*?[1]

a. *καί περ ἐκεῖνό γ' ᾤμην τι εἶναι, ὦ ἄνδρες δικασταί· δικασταὶ γὰρ ἔστε τῆς Σωκράτους ὑπερηφανίας.*[2]

b. *καί περ, εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος, ἔχεις πρὸς τὰ ἔτη μέλαιναν τὴν τρίχα.*[3]

Specify the fault of these passages, and the correction you would apply.

4. Distinguish—

a. *πρὶν δειπνεῖν, πρὶν δειπνῆσαι, πρὶν δεδειπνηκέναι.*[4]

b. *αἰσχρὰ καὶ πολλά, πολλὰ καὶ αἰσχρά.*[5]

c. Translate into Greek :—

'All in the country fled to the city.'[6]

'To fail in one of two things' :[7] also negatively.

5. Translate—

a. *οὐκοῦν καὶ αὐτὸν ὑμῖν καλέσω τὸν Ἡγήσανδρον.*[8]

b. *οὐ γὰρ ἀφανῆ κρινεῖτε τὴν δίκην τήνδε, ἐπαινούμενοι δὲ περὶ οὐδὲ ἡμῶν μεμπτῶν.*[9]

c. Distinguish—

οὕτως ἄφρων ἦν ὥστε οὐκ ἐβούλετο.

οὕτως ἄφρων ἦν ὥστε μὴ βούλεσθαι.

How would you express them in Latin?[10]

6. *a.* Give the oblique cases in Latin of the Proper names Euripides, Anchisiades, Orpheus, Orestes.

b. Under what circumstances does the ablative of the third declension end in *i*? Give instances.[11]

[1] For *καίπερ*, see Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 621; *καί τοι* should be read.

[2] Plato, *Symp.* p. 219 c.

[3] Theophr. *Charact.* c. ii.

[4] Before (1.) beginning dinner, (2.) finishing dinner, (3.) rising up from dinner.

[5] Disgraceful deeds, and many too. Many deeds, and disgraceful too.

[6] *πάντες οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀγρῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἐξέφευγον.* See Xen. *An.* v. 2. 24.

[7] *Δυοῖν θάτερον (μὴ) ἁμαρτάνειν.*

[8] See L. and S. *s. v. οὐκοῦν.*

[9] Thuc. iii. 57. 1. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 493.

[10] In the first case the result is particular, in the second it is general. In Latin we should use the *perfect* and *imperf. subj.* respectively. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 596; Jelf, § 863; Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 382, *Obs.* 1; Livy, i. 4, § 5; 16, § 1; Cæs. *B. G.* iii. 15. See Shilleto, Dem. *F. L.* App. C.

[11] See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* §§ 63, 69.

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7. *a.* Explain the different uses of *quin*.[1]

b. How are $\left.\begin{matrix} quod \\ non\ quod \end{matrix}\right\}$ used with the Subjunctive?[2]

Explain accurately the usage of the words *potissimum*, *ultro* (in Tacitus), *scilicet*, *enimvero*, *ceterum*, *unæ literæ*, *singulæ literæ*.[3] Explain the origin and meaning of 'mea interest.'

8. What exceptions are there to the rule that *suus* refers to the subject of the sentence in which it occurs? Give examples. Distinguish $\left\{\begin{matrix} se\ ipsum \\ se\ ipse \end{matrix}\right.$; how is *sese* used?[4]

9. In what case is a question in Oratio Obliqua expressed by the Infinitive? Explain the uses of the gerund and gerundive, where they are supplementary to each other, and where they are mutually convertible. What peculiar use of them occurs in Tacitus?[5]

10. Translate the following passages:—

a. Ecquis erit mecum juvenes? qui primus in hostem?[6] Alter the punctuation as you like, giving reasons.

b. Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent.[7] Explain tenses.

[1] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* §§ 112 (G), 209 (γ); Zumpt, § 542.

[2] Zumpt, § 537.

[3] *Potissimum*, see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 108 (d). *Ultro*, see Ritter on Tac. *Ann.* iii. 66. *Ultro* polluebat, but the reading is doubtful. *Hist.* i. 71. Exemplum *ultro* imputavit; it might be rendered by *went a step beyond* in this passage. On the word generally, see Donalds. *Varronianus*, cap. x. § 3. *Enimvero*, Zumpt, § 348.

[4] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 201 (dd); Zumpt, 550, note 1; Madvig, § 490.

The difference is best seen by an example. Liv. xxii. 57: Altera virgo *sibimet ipsa* mortem consciverat. 'The other had *committed suicide*,' as contrasted with another virgin who had been put to death. Sibimet ipsi would have implied 'had destroyed *herself*,' as opposed to murdering some one.

Sese is sometimes used pleonastically, as in Ter. *And.* iv. 5. 2; Sall. *Cat. init.*

[5] We find in Tacitus such expressions as 'Vologesi vetus et penitus infixum arma R. *vitandi*' (xv. 5), and 'Non grave manumissis per idem obsequium *retinendi* libertatem' (xiii. 26). See also xv. 21. The genitive depends on *negotium* or some similar word suggested by the several passages. See Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 663; Orelli on xv. 5.

[6] Virg. *Æn.* ix. 51. See Forbiger *in loc.*, and Paley on Ov. *F.* ii. 83, with the extract from the Varronianus there given.

[7] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 112. The protasis to *dedissent* is suppressed. The full construction is 'nec veni *ad vos debellandos, nec venissem omnino*.' Cf. Juv. x. 123, where *et contempsisset* may be supplied; Liv. ii. 10. 3; Tac. *A.* i. 35.

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c. Quæris, quid agam. Ita vivam, ut maximos sumtus facio.[1]

d. Haud procul inde citæ Metum in diversa quadrigæ
Distulerant,—at tu dictis, Albane, maneres!—[2]

Explain and illustrate the tense of *maneres*.

11. Explain the origin and meaning of the phrases:—Patres conscripti; Populus Romanus; Quirites; Prisci Latini; Procurator Cæsaris;[3] Conventus provinciæ;[4] Jus gentium;[5] Edicta prætoris.'[6]

Distinguish *rebellio, seditio*:[7] *flamen, pontifex, sacerdos*.[8]

Explain—
Una Quiritem
Vertigo facit.[9]

12. Translate into Latin:—

a. He cannot have done what you say: at least he could not have done it had he been in his right mind.[10]

[1] Cic. *ad Att.* v. 15. 2. *Vivam* is the *optative* use of the subj. '*Ita vivam ut*' ='May I live as positively as,' etc.='As I hope to live, I am,' etc.

[2] Virg. *Æn.* viii. 642. The usage of *maneres* is doubly curious:—*First*, we have the imp. subj. used in an optative sense, because an event is referred to which was past at the time that the author wrote; *secondly*, the subj. has the meaning, 'Oh that thou wert *represented* (on Æneas's shield) *as abiding* by thy word!' Also, the impf. subj. is used because there was no possibility of the wish being realized. Cf. xi. 153: Cautius ut sævo *velles* te credere Marti!

[3] The *proc. Cæs.* was an officer who, in the provinces belonging to the Cæsar, discharged the duties performed in the other provinces by the Quæstor. The *Proc.* were either equites or freedmen of the Cæsar; they looked after the taxes, paid the troops, and cared for the interests of the fiscus generally; in the other provinces they collected certain dues of the fiscus which were independent of those due to the ærarium. See *Dict. Ant.* s.vv. *Procurator* and *Provincia*, p. 967).

[4] See *Dict. Ant.* s. v. *Conventus*.

[5] *Ib.* s. v. *Jus*.

[6] *Ib.* s. v. *Edictum*.

[7] *Rebellio* of an external nation breaking out into war after surrender.

Seditio, an outbreak of citizens against citizens.

[8] *F.* is any R. priest devoted to the service of *one particular god*; *p.* is a priest, not of any one god, but a member of a college above all other priests, and superintending the whole external worship of the gods; of *s.* there were two divisions, the superintendents of the forms of worship, and the interpreters of signs. See Cic. *de Leg.* ii. 8. 20: Divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines, quoted in *Dict. Ant.* s. v. *Flamen*, and cf. Liv. i. 33. 1.

[9] Pers. v. 75. *Dict. Ant.* s. v. *Manumissio*.

[10] Fieri non potest ut quæ tu dicis fecerit ille: sanus quidem non fecisset.

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b. The interest of money has been lowered from 18 to 6 per cent. Therefore your £100,000, divided among your four children, will only produce for each a revenue of £1500 per ann. Express this all according to Roman reckoning.[1]

[*Trinity College*, 1866.]

LII.

1. Translate, with explanatory and illustrative notes :—

a. μὴ μνηστεύσαντες, μηδ' ἄλλοθ' ὁμιλήσαντες,
ὕστατα καὶ πύματα νῦν ἔνθαδε δειπνήσειαν.[2]

b. Δωριέες τε τριχάϊκες δῖοί τε Πελασγοί.[3]

c. μὰ γῆν, μὰ παγίδας, μὰ νεφέλας, μὰ δίκτυα,
μὴ 'γὼ νόημα κομψότερον ἤκουσά πω.[4]

d. ἔῤῥει τὰ κᾶλα· Μίνδαρος ἀπεσσούα· πεινῶντι τῶνδρες·
ἀπορέομες τί χρὴ δρῆν.[5]

2. Show that the following passages need correction, and amend them :—

a. ΜΗ. οὔπω θρηνεῖς· μένε καὶ γῆρας.
ΙΑ. ὦ τέκνα φίλτατα.
ΜΗ. μητρί γε, σοὶ δ' οὔ.[6]

[1] * Ex asse et semisse semisse factum est fenus: quaternis igitur liberis tuis ex capite isto † H.S. centies vicies quinquies, non amplius H.S. septingena quinquagena, æquatis partibus, in annum vectigal fuerit.

* For the phraseology, see Cic. *Att.* iv. 15, § 7. For the notation, Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 64, *Obs.* 4 *ad fin.*, where, for *six* per cent. and *four* per cent., as the equivalents of *sextantes* and *quadrantes*, we should read *two* and *three* respectively.

† The sestertium is taken at £8. The sum in question=£8×12500=125×100000 sestertii = H.S. centies vicies quinquies. Similarly, the total income=£6000=£8×750=750 sestertia.

[2] Homer, *Odyss.* iv. 684. See L. and S. *s. v.* μή, iv., and compare *Odyss.* xi. 613.

[3] Homer, *Odyss.* xix. 177. Cf. Hesiod, *Fragm.* vii. (Goettl.) See L. and S. *s. v.* τριχάϊκες.

[4] Ar. *Av.* 194. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* 741 *e.* Paley on Iliad, x. 329. cf. Ar. *Eccl.* 1000, *Lys.* 916 *seqq.*

[5] Xen. *Hellen.* i. 1. 23. This is the celebrated *laconic* despatch of Hippocrates. The old reading was τὰ καλά : ἐ.τὰ κᾶλα=' the *timbers* (ships) are lost.' See Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* i. 28, note. For the history, see *Student's Greece*, cap. xxxii. ; Grote, ch. lxiii.

[6] Eur. *Med.* 1396. Porson reads γήρασκ'. See Paley *in loc.*

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b. τῷδέ γ' ἀψήκτῳ πατάξω τῷ κοθόρνῳ τὴν γνάθον.[1]

c. ἑκάστη αὐτῶν περὶ λόγους ἐστὶ τούτους, οἳ τυγχάνουσιν ὄντες περὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα, οὗ ἑκάστη ἐστὶν ἡ τέχνη.[2]

3. Translate—

τί δῆτ' ἐμοὶ ζῆν κέρδος, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐν τάχει
ἔρριψ' ἐμαυτὴν τῆσδ' ἀπὸ στύφλου πέτρας,
ὅπως, πέδοι σκήψασα, τῶν πάντων πόνων
ἀπηλλάγην ;[3]

Show the force of the aorist ἔρριψα. Explain the use of ὅπως (final) with the Indicative.[4]

4. Describe (with examples) the normal development of a Greek polity.[5]

5. Determine the position of Socrates in relation to preceding and to succeeding philosophers.[6]

What was his δαιμόνιον?[7]

6. State and criticise Plato's Ideal Theory. Distinguish the different meanings which have been attached to the word Idea.

7. Translate into Greek prose :—

a. So it was Themistocles who saved Greece![8]

b. I shall be told that he was an honest citizen. I answer that he was a bad king.[9]

8. Translate, with explanatory and illustrative notes :—

a. Hoc verum est tota ferri te, Cynthia, Roma,
Et non ignota vivere nequitia?[10]

[1] Ar. *Lys.* 657. Read τἀψήκτῳ (τῷ ἀψ.), κ.τ.λ. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 398.

[2] Plat. *Gorg.* 450 B. We should read τούτους ἐστὶ τοὺς λόγους. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 398.

[3] Æsch. *P. V.* 766.

[4] For the use of the aorist, see Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 427. For ὅπως, *ib.* § 614; Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 171 *seq.*

[5] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Civitas* (*Greek*), *Colonia.*

[6] On Socrates generally, see Grote's *Greece*, ch. lxviii.; Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* ch. i.

[7] On the δ., see Xen. *Mem.* i. 1, 2; and Kühner's *Prolegomena*, § 5; Dr. Thompson's *Phædrus*, pp. 36, 152; Riddell's *Apology.*

[8] ἔμελλεν ἄρα τὴν Ἑ. σῶσαι ὁ Θ.

[9] ἀλλὰ πολίτης ἦν καλὸς κἀγαθός· βασιλεὺς δὲ κακός.

[10] Propert. ii. 5. 1.

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b. Mi. Mihi sed videtur. De. Quid istic? tibi si istic placet,
Profundat, perdat, pereat.[1]

c. Sublimem hunc intro rape quantum potes.[2]

d. Longum est si velit ad Pirum venire,
Et scalis habito tribus, sed altis.[3]

9. Determine accurately the meaning of the following conditional sentences, and comment on any forms which seem to you unusual :—

a. Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias.

b. Si ita sententia esset, tibi servire mavelim.

c. Vin' ad te ad cœnam veniam? EP. Si possim, velim : Verum hic apud me cœnant alieni novem.

d. Si per L. Metellum licitum esset, matres illorum, uxores, sorores veniebant.

e. Me truncus illapsus cerebro
Sustulerat, nisi Faunus ictum
Dextra levasset.

f. Si non pertæsum thalami tædæque fuisset,
Huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpæ.[4]

10. Convert into the Oratio Obliqua :—

a. An quicquam superbius est quam ludificari sic omne nomen Latinum?[5]

b. Quid de præda faciendum censetis?[6]

c. Si colloquendi cum Pompeio potestas facta erit, æquis conditionibus ab armis discedetur.[7]

11. Comment on an unusual Syntax exemplified in the following sentence :—

Tamen tantum abfuit ab eo, ut ulla ignominia iis exercitibus quæreretur, ut et urbs Roma per eum exercitum qui ab Allia Veios transfugerat, reciperaretur, et Caudinæ legiones, quæ

[1] Ter. *Ad.* i. 2. 53.
[2] Ib. *And.* v. 2. 20.
[3] Mart. i. 117.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* iv. 18.
[5] *Esse* for *est.*
[6] *Censerent.*
[7] *Facta esset, fore ut discederetur.*

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sine armis redierant Romam, armatæ remissæ in Samnium eundem illum hostem sub jugum miserint, qui hac sua ignominia lætatus fuerat.[1]

12. Distinguish the historical from the mythical element in the early Roman annals.[2]

13. Describe fully and graphically the daily occupations of a Roman citizen under the empire.[3]

14. What is meant by the terms Dialectic Regeneration, Phonetic Decay? What is the origin of the French adverbial termination?[4]

15. Derive *apricus*, *armentum*, *bruma*, *hornus*, *jumentum*, *quirites*, *boutique*, *cheval*, *bombasin*, *caitiff*, *licorice*.[5]

16. Write down the ancient names of Antibes, Coblenz, Cologne, Gibraltar, Monaco, Saragossa, Seville, Strasbourg, Turin, and Varna.[6]

[*Trinity College*, 1867.]

LIII.

1. Explain the use of the preposition πρός in the following passages:[7]—

a. μὴ, πρός σε γονάτων τῆς τε νεογάμου κόρης.[8]

b. πρὸς γὰρ Διός εἰσιν ἅπαντες
ξεῖνοί τε πτωχοί τε.[9]

[1] Liv. xxv. 6. 5. The tense of *miserint* is noticeable.

[2] See Niebuhr, *H. R.* i. 241 *seqq.*

[3] See Martial, iv. 8; Becker's *Gallus*; Juv. i.

[4] See Max Müller, *Lectures* i. 42-58, ii. 29-33.

[5] Perhaps from *aperire-arare*, contr. for ara-mentum—contr. for *brevi(ssi)ma*—ὥρα, *season*—*jugum*. For *Quirites*, see Varronianus, cap. iv. § 2; and cf. Ov. *F.* ii. 477. —ἀποθήκη.—*caballus*—*bombyx*—*captivus* —γλυκυρρίζα (Varron. cap. vii. § 3).

[6] *Antipolis*—*Confluentes* (*aquæ*—Rhine and Moselle)—*Colonia Agrippinensis* or Agrippina, so called after the mother of Nero, who was born there A.D. 15, and afterwards (51) persuaded her husband, the Emperor Claudius, to send a colony of veterans there.—Tac. *Ann.* xii. 27.—*Calpe*, —Portus Herculis *Monæci*—*Cæsarea Augusta*—*Hispalis*—*Argentoratum*—*Augusta Taurinorum*—*Odessus*.

[7] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 486.

[8] Eur. *Med.* 324.

[9] Hom. *Od.* vi. 207, 208.

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c. πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων, Φοῖβε, τὸν νόμον τίθης.[1]

Distinguish between πρὸς ταῦτα and πρὸς τούτοις.

2. Translate, with notes explaining and illustrating the constructions :[2]—

a. γενοίμαν ἀετὸς ὑψιπέτας,
ὡς ἂν ποταθείην ὑπὲρ . . . λίμνας.[3]

b. τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν
ἔκτεινας εὐθὺς, ὡς ἔδειξα μήποτε
ἐμαυτὸν ἀνθρώποισιν, ἔνθεν ἦ γεγώς.[4]

c. οὔτ' ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.[5]

d. πρὸς δὲ τοῦθ', ὅ μοι βάλοι
νευροσπαδὴς ἄτρακτος, αὐτὸς ἂν τάλας
εἰλυόμην δύστηνον ἐξέλκων πόδα
πρὸς τοῦτ' ἄν.[6]

3. Explain the force of οὐχ ὅτι, μὴ ὅτι, οὐχ ὅπως in the following passages :[7]—

a. δανειζόμενος οὐχ ὅτι παρὰ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ παρὰ τῶν πόλεων.[8]

b. οὐδεμίαν οἶμαί σε βούλεσθαι ῥητορικὴν καλεῖν, οὐχ ὅτι τῷ ῥήματι οὕτως εἶπες.[9]

c. ἐδίδασκον τὸν δῆμον ὡς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὐχ ὅπως τιμωρήσαιντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπαινέσαιεν τὸν Σφοδρίαν.[10]

d. διὰ ταῦτα οὐ νόμος ἐστὶ σεμνύνεσθαι τὸν κυβερνήτην, καίπερ σώζοντα ἡμᾶς. οὐδέ γε, ὦ θαυμάσιε, τὸν μηχανοποιὸν, ὃς οὔτε στρατηγοῦ, μὴ ὅτι κυβερνήτου, οὔτε ἄλλου οὐδενὸς ἐλάττω ἐνίοτε δύναται σώζειν· πόλεις γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε ὅλας σώζει.[11]

[1] Eur. *Alc.* 57.

[2] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 608-614; Jelf, §§ 424 *β*, 432 *β*. In (5) ἄν is used with δ. because it is really the apodosis of a hypl. sentence, the protasis being suppressed; οὔτε being used because a positive fact is stated; ἐν. is used without ἄν because a simple wish is expressed; and μήτε because the negation is indirect. See *New. Crat.* § 187.

[3] (Soph. *ap.*) Aristoph. *Av.* 1337-9.

[4] Soph. *O. T.* 1391-3.

[5] Ib. *Ant.* 686.

[6] Ib. *Philoct.* 289-292.

[7] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 570, 548 (30), 571; Jelf, § 762.

[8] Dio Cass. 42, p. 285.

[9] Plat. *Gorg.* p. 450 E.

[10] Xen. *Hellen.* v. 4. 34.

[11] Plat. *Gorg.* p. 512 B.

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4. How did Pericles modify the Athenian constitution? How did his influence affect the prosperity of his country and the character of his countrymen? Justify your statements.

5. Assign to their authors the following dogmas, and explain them:—

a. μίμησίς ἐστι τὰ ὄντα τῶν ἀριθμῶν.[1]

b. πάντα χρήματα ἦν ὁμοῦ· εἶτα νοῦς ἐλθὼν αὐτὰ διεκόσμησε.[2]

c. τὸ δίκαιόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ αἰσχρὸν οὐ φύσει ἀλλὰ νόμῳ.[3]

d. πάντων χρημάτων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος.[4]

6. Distinguish the Atoms of Democritus from the Homœomeriæ of Anaxagoras.[5]

7. State and discuss Mr. Paley's theory of the authorship of the Homeric poems.[6]

8. Determine the meaning of the following Homeric phrases:—

a. ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

b. ἄπτερος ἔπλετο μῦθος.

c. κουριδίην ἄλοχον.

d. Ἰθάκην εὐδείελον.[7]

9. Explain the following proverbs:—Διὸς Κόρινθος—Λήμνια ἔργα—δεύτερος πλοῦς—κολοιὸς ποτὶ κολοιόν—ὗς πρὸς Ἀθηνᾶν.[8]

10. Explain:—ἀπαγωγή, ἀπογραφή, ἐπωβελία, παραγραφή, πρόκλησις, ἀγὼν τιμητός, ἀγὼν ἀτίμητος.[9]

[1] Pythagoras. See Ar. *Met.* i. 5.

[2] Anaxagoras.

[3] Hippias the Sophist. Plat. *Gorg.* 482 E; *Prot.* 337 C.

[4] Protagoras. Plat. *Theætet.* 183 B.

[5] See Grote's *Plato*, i. 50.

[6] See Paley's *Homer*, vol. i., Preface.

[7] *b.* ἄπτ.=*unwinged.* 'The word took not flight from her heart.'—*Odyss.* xvii. 57, xix. 29. *c.* κ.=lawful.—See *Il.* i. 114, xix. 298. *d.* εὐδ. is variously derived (1.) from εὖ, δῆλος, and, therefore, *clearly seen*, which applies to Ithaca; (2.) from εὖ, δείλη, *the afternoon sun*, and, therefore, *sunny*; (3.) westerly. It is a general epithet applied to islands.—See Hayman's *Odyss.* vol. i. App. A, p. xxviii.

[8] See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Lemnos*, and allusion in Æsch. *Choëph.* 634; Eur. *Hec.* 887.—Plat. *Phæd.* 99 D. δ. π. the *next best* way. The explanation by Menander is ἂν ἀποτύχῃ τις οὐρίου, κωπαῖσι πλεῖν, the metaphor being from those who use oars when the wind fails.—ὗς. Theocr. v. 23, = *Sus Minervam* (docet sc.) = Teach your grandmother, etc., used of dunces setting up against wise men.

[9] ἀπ.=summary arrest; the lit. signif. is *a leading off, i.e.*, before one of the ἔν-δεκα. ἀπογρ.=(1.) a copy; (2.) a list, espe-

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Translate into Greek :—

'To become bankrupt.'

'To acquit of the capital charge.'

11. ἐπὶ ὀκτὼ ὀβολοῖς τὴν μνᾶν δανείσαντι τοῦ μηνὸς ἑκάστου.[1] State this in the English notation.

12. Comment on the grammar of the following passages :[2]—

a. Atque equidem, extremo ni jam sub fine laborum
Vela traham et terris festinem advertere proram,
Forsitan et, pinguis hortos quæ cura colendi
Ornaret, canerem . . ,
. . . nec sera comantem
Narcissum aut flexi tacuissem vimen acanthi.[3]

b. Et faceret, si non æra repulsa sonent.[4]

c. Celsa sedet Æolus arce
Sceptra tenens, mollitque animos, et temperat iras.
Ni faciat, maria ac terras cœlumque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras.[5]

d. Nullum numen habes si sit prudentia ; nos te,
Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam cœloque locamus.[6]

e. Verum anceps fuerat pugnæ fortuna.—Fuisset ;
Quem metui moritura ? Faces in castra tulissem.[7]

13. Compare the syntax of Plautus with that of the Augustan writers.[8]

cially of property held by private individuals and claimed by the State; (3.) copy of *declaration* before a magistrate, *a deposition*. ἀτ.=a penalty, at the rate of one obol in a drachma, *i.e.*, at one-sixth of the damages laid, to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant if he (the pl.) did not get a fifth part of the jury's votes. παραγρ.=an *exception* to an *indictment*, a demurrer. προκλ.=a formal challenge made by either side to the other, in order to settle disputed points—Lat. *sponsio*. ἀγ. τ. a case in which damages are to be assessed by judges: ἀγ. ἀτ. in which they are fixed by law. Some say just the reverse.—The Gk. phrases are ἀναισκενάζεσθαι—τοῦ θανάτου ἀπολύειν.

[1] The rate is 16 per cent. per ann. For 8 obols per month for the use of a mina (600 obols) for a month=96 obols for use of 600 obols for a year=16 obols for use of 100 obols=16 per cent. per ann.

[2] *a*, and *b*. see Conington *in loc.* In *a*. *Canerem* describes a continued, *tacuissem* a single and completed act. *c*. Conington *in loc.* *d*. Mayor *in loc.* *e*. Conington *in loc.*; Paley on Ov. *Fast.* i. 315, *Institerint* Nonæ. The protasis to *tulissem* is suppressed.

[3] Virg. *Georg.* iv. 116 *seqq.*

[4] Tibull. i. 8. 22. See Dissen's *Tibullus*, p. clxxix.

[5] Virg. *Æn.* i. 56-59.

[6] Juv. x. 365, 366.

[7] Virg. *Æn.* iv. 603, 604.

[8] Among the peculiarities of the syntax

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14. Discuss the credibility of early Roman history, illustrating your remarks from the legendary history of other countries.[1]

15. Discuss the character of Nero.[2]

16. Trace the effects of the literature of Greece upon that of Rome.

17. Describe the arrangements of a Roman house and of a Roman amphitheatre.

18. What was the original seat of the Aryan race? Name the principal languages of the Aryan family.

How is Sanskrit related to Greek and to Latin?[3]

19. What theories have been proposed to account for the origin of language?[4]

20. Derive the following French words:—*âge, aujourd'hui, car, ce, cette, cour, demoiselle, même, queue, verre.* Also: *church, priest, squirrel.*[5]

[*Trinity College*, 1868.]

of Pl. are (1.) the construction (*a*) of *fungi*; (*b*) of *uti*; (*c*) of *potiri* with an accusative. See *Most.* i. 1. 45; *Men.* i. 4. 5; *Epid.* ii. 2. 80; *As.* iii. 2. 9; Hildyard on *Men.* l. c.; Parry on Ter. *Andr.* Prol. 5; Tac. *Ann.* iii. 2, iv. 38. (2.) The double negative. *Aul.* ii. 4. 7; *Epid.* v. 1. 57. (3.) Construction after verbal substantives in *-io*, as in *Most.* i. 1. 33; *Aul.* iii. 2. 9. See Ramsay on *Most.* l. c. (4.) Quasi-causative sense of *cum* with indic. *Most.* ii. 2, 2; *Trin.* iv. 1. 1 *seqq.* (5.) *Quisque=quicunque. Amph.* i. 1. 156, iv. 3. 14. (6.) Pleonastic use of pronouns, *e.g.*, *Merc.* iv. 3. 14. *Suus* vir *suam* uxorem salutat. (7.) Strict use of *quamvis*, e. g., *Men.* ii. 2. 43; *Rud.* ii. 3. 42. (8.) Peculiar use of *qui. Men.* iii. 1. 6, v. 5. 31. Excursus i.-ix. in Ramsay's edition of *Most.* may be consulted with advantage.

[1] See Sir G. C. Lewis, *Credibly. of Early R. H.* i. 15, 19 *seqq.*; ii. 488.

[2] See Index to Merivale's *Rome*, and, in *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Nero*, a short summary of his character.

[3] The original seat of the Aryan race was near the sources of the Oxus and Yaxartes, the highest elevation of Central Asia. See Max Müller, *Lect. on Science of Lang.* i. 248; *ib.* 421; Gk. L. and S. may be said to be sisters; *ib.* 176, ii. 407.

[4] The three main theories are—(1.) That language was innate and organic. (2.) That it was the result partly of imitation, partly of convention. (3.) That language was revealed. See Farrar's *Origin, etc.*, p. 7. The second is, we think, the most tenable. See, however, M. Müller, i. 371 *seq.*

[5] *Ætaticum — ad-diem-hunc — qua-re — ecce — ecce-iste — curia — dominicilla — me(t)-ipsissimus — cauda — vitrum.*

Church is usually derived from κυριακὴ (οἰκία sc.), but it has been proposed to connect it with *Cyrch*, a central-point or place of central meeting. See Smith's *Dicty. of Bible* s. v., and a letter in the *Guardian*, Nov. 28, 1866. This last is a communication by Rev. J. Earle, late Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. *Priest* from πρεσβύτερος. *Squirrel* from Σκί-ουρος, 'the animal with a shadowing tail.' See Max Müller, *ut supr.* i. 382.

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LIV.

1. When is the Future Optative employed by Attic writers ?[1] Criticise its use in the following passage :—

ΘΕ. ἀλλὰ δεινόν, ὦ Σώκρατες, τοῦτό γε φάναι.

ΣΩ. δεῖ γε μέντοι, εἰ σώσοιμεν τὸν πρόσθεν λόγον· εἰ δὲ μή, οἴχεται.[2]

2. Compare the use in the Homeric Poems and Pindar with that found in the Attic writers of the particle ἄν (or κέ) with (1.) Future Indicative, (2.) Subjunctive Mood, (3.) Optative, (4.) Participle, (5.) Infinitive.[3]

3. What is Dawes's rule respecting the construction of ὅπως μή and οὐ μή with the subjunctive ?[4] Criticise its accuracy.

4. Explain the grammar of the following sentence:—

a. ἐπισχὼν ἄν, ἕως οἱ πλεῖστοι τῶν εἰωθότων γνώμην ἀπεφήναντο, ἡσυχίαν ἂν εἶχον.[5]

b. ὄλοιο μήπω, πρὶν μάθοιμ' εἰ καὶ πάλιν γνώμην μετοίσεις.[6]

c. τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρίν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν.[7]

5. Translate—

a. μὴ γὰρ οὐ μάτην τὴν πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτὸς ἔχει φιλίαν ἕκαστος, ἀλλ' ἐστὶ τοῦτο φυσικόν.[8]

b. καὶ τὸ πλῆθος δὲ τῆς κτήσεως ὁρᾶν δεῖ, μήποτε βέλτιον ἑτέρως διορίσαι τῷ σαφῶς μᾶλλον.[9]

[1] See, on *fut. opt.*, Madvig's *Gk. Synt.* §§ 132 *seqq.* He says (§ 134, *Rem.* 2), 'In fact, the *future* of the *optative* is formed and used for the *sole purpose* of representing the *fut. ind.* in *orat. obl. after a past tense.*' The passage quoted is virtually of this kind: { 'Si conservaturi essemus.' / 'If we are to be abiders-by, *as we proposed to be*, our former argument.' *N.B.*—There is no v. l. in the passage.

[2] Plato, *Theæt.* 164 A.

[3] See Hayman's *Odyssey*, App. A. § 9, 'On the use of Moods by Homer.'

[4] See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* §§ 812, 1; 814, 748, *Obs.* 3.

[5] Dem. *Phil.* i. § 1.

[6] Soph. *Phil.* 961.

[7] Homer, *Il.* i. 28.

[8] Aristot. *Pol.* ii. 1262a. See Eaton's notes on ii. 5. 8, ii. 6. 8.

[9] *Ib.* 1264. See Eaton, *ib.*

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c. καὶ τἀμὰ τεύχη μήτ' ἀγωνάρχαι τινὲς
Θήσουσ' Ἀχαιοῖς, μήθ' ὁ λυμεὼν ἐμός.[1]

d. οὐ θᾶσσον οἴσεις μηδ' ἀπιστήσεις ἐμοί;[2]

e. μὰ γῆν, μὰ παγίδας, μὰ νεφέλας, μὰ δίκτυα,
μὴ 'γὼ νόημα κομψότερον ἤκουσά πω.[3]

Explain the uses of μὴ exemplified in these extracts.

6. Comment on the syntax of the following sentences :—

a. Continui montes ni dissocientur opaca
Valle.[4]

b. Ut ignava animalia, quibus si cibum suggeras, jacent torpentque.[5]

c. Numeros memini si verba tenerem.[6]

d. Tamen tantum afuit ab eo ut ulla ignominia iis exercitibus quæreretur, ut et urbs Roma per eum exercitum, qui ab Allia Veios transfugerat, reciperaretur; et Caudinæ legiones, quæ sine armis redierant Romam, armatæ remissæ in Samnium, eundem illum hostem sub jugum miserint.[7]

e. Phaselus ille quem videtis, hospites,
Ait fuisse navium celerrimus.[8]

f. Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est.[9]

7. Translate and explain :—

a. I nunc, edere me jube libellos :
Lectis vix tibi paginis duabus,
Spectas eschatocollion, Severe,
Et longas trahis oscitationes.
Hæc sunt quæ relegente me solebas
Rapta exscribere, sed Vitellianis.[10]

b. Si damnaverit, ad salariorum
Curras scrinia protinus licebit,
Inversa pueris arande charta.[11]

[1] Soph. *Aj.* 572.
[2] Ib. *Trach.* 1183.
[3] Ar. *Av.* 194.
[4] Hor. *Ep.* i. 16. 5.
[5] Tac. *H.* iii. 36.
[6] Virg. *Ecl.* ix. 45.
[7] Liv. xxv. 6. 5.
[8] Catull. 4.
[9] Juv. xiii. 100.
[10] Mart. ii. 6.
[11] Ib. iv. 87.

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c. Quid petis? ut nummi, quos hic quincunce modesto
Nutrieras, pergant avidos sudare deunces?[1]

8. Explain the following words and phrases:—Boves Lucæ; Cedro digna locutus; Clavum anni movere; Egredi relationem; Talassio; Dies intercisus; Bissextus dies; Annus bissextus,—in such a year what day is meant by X. Kal. Mart.?

9. Translate and explain:—

ἐκεῖνος οὖν τὴν κλῆσιν εἰς δύ' ἡμέρας
ἔθηκεν, εἰς γε τὴν ἔνην τε καὶ νέαν,
ἵν' αἱ Θέσεις γίγνοιντο τῇ νουμηνίᾳ.[2]

10. Translate—

χρὴ δέ, ὅταν μὲν τίθησθε τοὺς νόμους, ὁποῖοί τινες εἰσι σκοπεῖν· ἐπειδὰν δὲ Θῆσθε, φυλάττειν καὶ σκοπεῖν.

By what tenses in Latin would the words τίθησθε and Θῆσθε be rendered?

11. Discuss the question whether women were admitted to the theatre at Athens.[3]

12. Give some account of the legal position of a Roman *paterfamilias.*

13. What are the Greek technical grammatical terms for —letters, accents, proper names, article, participle, infinitive?[4]

14. What age do you assign to the art of writing among the Greeks, and what do you consider to be the origin and time of its introduction at Rome?[5]

15. Describe briefly, with dates, the leading events of the first Punic War.

16. Write a life of Sulla, with dates.

[1] Pers. v. 149.

[2] Ar. *Nub.* 1189.

[3] See authorities in Wilkins's *Lat. Prose*, p. 175; *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Theatrum*, p. 1124; Plat. *Gorg.* 502 D. οἷον παίδων τε ὁμοῦ, κ.τ.λ.

[4] γράμματα, or στοιχεῖα, προσῳδίαι, ὀνόματα κύρια, τὸ ἄρθρον, μετοχὴ, ἔγκλισις ἀπαρέμφατος.

[5] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Atramentum*; Comm. on *Iliad* vi. 168.

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17. Give an account of the siege-works constructed at Syracuse at the time of the Athenian invasion, and a summary of the events of the war.

18. Describe the battle of Arbela. What was its date?

[*Trinity College*, 1869.]

LV.

1. Point out and correct the errors in the following passage. Write it out with the proper accents and breathings :—

ἀλλ' ἐρπ' ἐς Ολυμπον και κεραυνιους βολας
λαβουσα πατερος ἐκ χειρων καρα δοκει
οταν στρατευμα Αργειον εξιοι καλως.
μωρος δε θνητων οστις εκπορθει πολεις
ναους τε τυμβους τε, ιερα των κεκμηκοτων,
ερημιᾳ δους αυτος ωλετ' ὑστερον.[1]

2. State and illustrate by examples the various constructions of *πρίν*.

3. Translate the following sentences into Greek :—

a. If the guardians take proper care of their ward's estates, he will have a large sum of money when he comes of age.[2]

b. Flavius's maternal uncle left him a legacy of £10,000. But for this he must have been made a bankrupt.[3]

c. I wish the landlord had known that the tenant was cutting down wood, that he might have prevented him.[4]

[1] Eur. *Troad.* 92.

[2] Ἐὰν οἱ ἐπίτροποι τὰ τοῦ ἐπιτροπευομένου εὖ διοικῶσι, *δεδοκιμασμένῳ αὐτῷ εἰς ἀνδρας πολὺ ἔσται τὸ ἀργύριον.

* Dem. 814, Isocr. 238 c. § 28.

[3] Τεσσεράκοντα τῷ Φλαβίῳ τάλαντα διέθετο ὁ πρὸς τῆς μητρὸς θεῖος. Εἰ μὴ διὰ ταύτην τὴν διαθήκην, ἀνασκευασθῆναι ἂν αὐτὸν ἔδει.

[4] Ὤφελεν ὁ τὸ χωρίον μισθώσας τὸν μισθωσάμενον τὰ ξύλα γνῶναι διατέμνοντα, ὅπως ἐκώλυσεν.

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d. A duty of five per cent. was laid upon all exports, of which the chief items were hides, hemp, flax, wool, wheat, barley, rye, rock-salt, and copper-ore.[1]

4. Derive and explain the following words:—(1.) Flamen, (2.) Compitalia, (3.) Februarius, (4.) Mostellaria, (5.) Bidental, (6.) Arrhabo, (7.) Postliminium, (8.) Redemptor, (9.) Licitatio, (10.) Simultas, (11.) Vexillum.[2]

Quote any passages you may remember, which illustrate their respective meanings.

5. What is meant by the 'Epic Cycle?'[3] What part of it supplied the largest proportion of subjects to the ancient artists, especially to the painters? What poems are extant upon the Argonautic Expedition? State their respective antiquity.

[1] Ἐπὶ εἰκοστῇ τῆς τιμῆς ἐτάσσετο πάντα τὰ ἐξαγόμενα· ἐξῆγον δὲ μάλιστα τὰς διφθέρας, τὴν κάνναβιν, τὸ λίνον, τὸ ἔριον, τὸν πυρὸν, τὰς κριθὰς, τὰς ὀλύρας, τὸν ἅλα, καὶ τὸν λίθον τὸν χαλείτην.

[2] (1.) *Flamen*, most prob. for *filamen*, from a band of wool (*filum*) worn round their head-dress (*apex*). Hence Liv. vi. 41, *apicem dialem* imponere=to make a flamen dialis. Cf. Ovid, *Fasti*, iii. 397. Another derivation is from *pileus*, *flamines* being considered=*pileamines*.

(2.) *Compitalia*, a festival of the cross-roads (*compita*, 'ubi viæ *competunt*'). See Ov. *ut supr.* v. 140, with Paley's note.

(3.) See Ov. *ut supr.* ii. 19-54.

(4.) The title of one of the comedies of Plautus, from *Mostellum*, dim. of *monstrum*. The titles ending in *-aria* are adjectives, and derived, severally, from the noun which describes that on which the plot of the play turns. Thus, *Aularia* (fabula sc.) is 'the little-jar (*Olla*, *Ollula*, *Aulula*) play.' *Cistellaria*, 'the little chest play.' *Vidularia*, 'the little wallet (*Vidulus*) play.' *Asinaria*, 'the ass-play,' etc. In the *Most.*, Theuropides, an old man, is made to believe, by Tranio, the slave of his son Philolaches, that his house is haunted. See ii. 2, and especially v. 73. Quæ hic *monstra* fiunt, anno vix possum eloqui.

(6.) *Arrhabo*, from a Hebrew root meaning *a pledge*, is that which is given, in a money transaction, by one contracting party to another, as evidence of a contract, and of agreement as to price. The name is sometimes given to a present made, on betrothal, by a future husband to a future wife. See Plaut. *Most.* iii. 1. 109 *seqq.*: *Mil. Glor.* iv. 1. 11.

(7.) *Postliminium* is the term applied to the recovery by a man of the rights of citizenship on coming back to his own home and *threshold*, *after* being in an enemy's power. See, on the case of Mancinus, who was delivered up to the Numantines as a prisoner, and refused by them, Cic. *De Or.* i. 40. 181; *De Off.* iii. 30. 109; *Pro Cæcinâ*, 34.

(10.) *Simultas*, from *simul* together, is, 'a coming together, an encounter,' in any way, but always in a hostile sense. In later Latin the word=an agreement.

(11.) *Vexillum*, like our *flag*, is used of the standard, and the men serving under it. Tacitus denotes, by this term, *any body of soldiers serving apart from the legion under a separate ensign*, and sometimes an army collectively. See *Ann.* ii. 78; *Hist.* i. 31, 53, 70; ii. 11.

[3] By the 'Epic Cycle' is meant a collection of upwards of thirty poems on heroic subjects taken from Gk. legends, and arranged by the grammarians of Alexandria, about the second century B.C., in a chrono-

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6. Name the Greek historians who wrote before Herodotus. Give a list of the principal historians between Herodotus and Polybius, and the subjects of their works.[1]

7. Give a brief sketch of the principal events of the Peloponnesian War, with dates. What was its result upon the extent of the Athenian dominion? What was the character of Lysander?

8. What was the Athenian system of raising the revenue?

Explain τέλος, εἰσφορά, ἐπίδοσις, τριηραρχία.

Give the principles of the Roman system; and explain *census, capite census, indictio, caput, publicani, portoria.* Explain the legend on a medal of Nerva's, 'Vehiculatione Italiæ remissa.'[2]

9. Give a brief history of the First Civil War of Rome, stating the changes made in the constitution of the Republic by Marius, and by Sylla. What were the offices held by Julius Cæsar in the last years of his life, and what was the extent of the powers he enjoyed in virtue of them?

10. (1.) Give Cæsar's account of the religion of the Gauls. (2.) Quote the *locus classicus* in Lucan, describing their pantheon. (3.) What were the national deities of the Britons, and to which of the Roman divinities were they made individually

logical series, beginning with the intermarriage of Uranos and Ge, and ending with the death of Ulysses by the hands of his son Telegonus. See Müller, *Hist. Lit. Greece*, cap. vi.; Orelli on Hor. *A. P.* 136; Grote, ch. 21.

The great poems are the *Argonautica*, in four books, by Apollonius Rhodius (cir. B.C. 200), and a poem, bearing the same title, by Valerius Flaccus, written about A.D. 70. The subject is also treated in the fourth *Pythian* Ode of Pindar (B.C. 466), and in the seventh book of the *Metam.* of Ovid (A.D. 7).

[1] The historians before Hdt. were Hecatæus of Miletus, Charon of Lampsacus, Eugeon of Samos, Deiochus of Proconnesus, Eudemus of Paros, Hellanicus of Lesbos, Pherecydes of Leros, Xanthus a Lydian, Dionysius of Miletus. See Müller, *ut supr.* cap. xix.; *Museum Criticum*, i. 79-101, 216-225. Hdt. was born B.C. 484, Polybius, B.C. 204; the principal historians are, therefore, *Pherecydes* (fl. 480), *Thucydides* (471), *Xenophon* (? 444), *Ctesias* (fl. 400), *Theopompus* (378), Callixenus (270).

[2] *Indictio* is (1.) the imposition of a tax, and hence (2.) a tax itself, paid *in kind. Caput* is the capital or principal.—See Hor. *S.* i. 2. 14.—*Vehiculatio* was the providing of couriers, like the Persian ἄγγαροι (Hdt. viii. 98), for the emperor's speedy information of what might be happening in distant parts of Italy or elsewhere: the cost was defrayed, as a rule, by the several provinces through which they passed, but sometimes out of the emperor's privy-purse; hence the inscription, 'On remitting the cost of the imperial couriers in Italy.'—See Forcellini, *s. v.*

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to correspond? (4.) Give examples from ancient dedicatory inscriptions. (5.) What was the office of Jupiter *Dolychenus*, and what localities were peculiarly consecrated to his worship?[1]

11. *a.* From what nation did the Romans take the model of their original coinage, and what was its nature?[2]

b. Give the etymology of *stater*, *drachma*, *obolus*, *collybus*. Explain *solidus*, *denarius*, *victoriatus*, *milliarensis*, *sestertius*.[3]

Translate—

(1.) 'Et toties tamen sestertio æditiales cænæ frugalissimis viris constiterunt.' (2.) 'Divitem avarum millies sestertium servum.' (3.) 'Tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est a Cyzicenis HS ⌈XII⌉'—(4.) 'Pretium ejus in libras X.VI.' (5.) 'Conturbabit Atlas et non erit uncia tota.'[4]

[*Trinity College Scholarships*, 1865.]

[1] (1.) See Cæsar, *B. G.* vi. 17, 18. (2.) See Lucan, i. 444 *seqq*. (3.) and (4.) See *Notes and Queries*, fourth Series, iv. 316 *seqq*. (5.) See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Roma*, p. 812.

[2] Probably from Etruria. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *As*.

[3] *Stater*, from same root as ἵστημι, literally means *a standard*. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Stater*.

Drachma, from δράσσομαι, *I hold in* my hand, is A handful (of obols sc.)

Obolus is from ὀβελός, *a spit*, with which the coins were stamped. See L. and S. *s. v.* ὀβολός for another derivation.

Collybus, (1.) the exchange between one country and another; or, (2.) the profit or loss on such exchange; this is from the Gk. κόλλυβος, which, besides the above, also means *a small coin*. The origin is said to be Phœnician.

Solidus (*nummus* sc.) was the name given, after the time of Alexander Severus, to the *aureus nummus*, or *denarius aureus*, he having coined pieces of the value of one-half and one-third of the *aureus*, called *semissis* and *tremissis*. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Aureus*.

Denarius (sc. nummus), so called as originally containing ten asses.

Victoriatus was the name given to the *quinarius*, or half-denarius, from the figure of Victory on it. See Cic. *pro Font.* 5, 9. Exegisse Porcium ternos victoriatos, and Liv. xli. 13. The victory commemorated appears to have been that of Clodius over the Istrians, B.C. 177. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Denarius*.

Milliarensis is *containing a thousand*, and might be applied to a coin or sum of the value of 1000 asses.

[4] The passages are from (1.) Senec. *Epist.* 95. (3.) Plin. *H. N.* xxxv. 9. (4.) *Ib.* xii. 25. (5.) Martial, ix. 3. 5. See Paley *in loc.*

In (4.) Pliny is describing the *costum*-root. The meaning is, 'Its price is six denarii the pound.' See Forcell. *sub lit.* X, and *Dict. Ant.* s. v. Denarius, *sub fin.*

In (1.) the ordinary reading is *aditiales*, in which case the passage will mean, 'And yet as many times inaugural entertainments cost the most economical men a sestertium.' *Aditialis* is from *adire*, *to approach*, *enter upon*; if *æd.* be read, the meaning might be, 'House-warming suppers.' See Forcell. *s. v.*

In (2.) the meaning appears to be, 'A rich miser, a slave to a hundred million sesterces.' See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 55, *Obs.* 6: § 56, *Obs.* 4.

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LVI.

1. What was the grand object kept in view by Herodotus in planning his History? Briefly sketch the mode in which he has carried it out. For what purpose does Polybius state he composed his History, and what space of time did it embrace? What great historical periods are described in the extant portions of his work?[1]

2. Give an account of the two Persian invasions of Greece. Trace the line of march of Xerxes on that occasion, indicating his principal halting-places. What idea of the extent of his kingdom may be deduced from the contingents of troops furnished to his army by the respective provinces? What was the equipment of the Ethiopians serving under him? How far did the second Persian Empire extend in the reign of Chosroes II., and what was his date?[2]

3. Describe the principal events of the Peloponnesian War. To what point is the history of it carried down by Thucydides, and what other contemporary author has left an account of the concluding period?[3]

4. Briefly narrate the circumstances of the rise and fall of

[1] The object of P., as stated by himself (iii. 2-5), was (1.) to explain the cause of the Hannibalic war: (2.) to describe the invasion of Italy: (3.) the alliance of Philip with Carthage: (4.) the disputes between Antiochus and Ptolemy Philopator: (5.) the war of Prusias and the Rhodians with Byzantium: then to detail the C. and R. operations in Spain, Sicily, and Africa, together with other wars arising in connection with the history of Rome. See the extracts in *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Polybius.*

His main object he states, more briefly, to be the showing by what means, and in what manner, the R. became masters of the world—(i. 3, § 9: ἵνα μηδεὶς ζητῇ ποιοῖς διαβουλίοις ἢ ποίαις δυνάμεσιν καὶ χορηγίαις χρησάμενοι Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς γῆς καὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἐγένοντο πάσης ἐγκρατεῖς). See also i. 13.

The History consisted originally of forty books, extending from B.C. 220 to B.C. 146. We have five books (1-5) entire, and fragments of the others. The third book carries the second P. war down to Cannæ: the fourth and fifth are devoted to the affairs of Greece and Syria. See Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* ii. 76-86.

[2] For the Ethiopians, see Hdt. vii. 69. Chosroes II. reigned from 590 to 628 A.D. He extended the P. empire over Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Asia Minor, ultimately pitching a camp at Chalcedon, opposite to Constantinople, where the P. remained ten years. See *Student's Gibbon*, cap. xxiv., and *Dicty. Biog.* s. v. *Sassanidæ*, No. 24.

[3] Thucyd. ends with the twenty-first year of the war, B.C. 411. The conclusion is told by Xenophon in the *Hellenica*. See, for this work of X., Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* i. 26 *seqq.*

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the Thirty Tyrants of Athens. In what way do they bear upon the fate of Socrates?

Who were the Thirty Tyrants of the Roman Empire?[1] Which of them had possession of Britain?[2] Give an account of the independent empire established in this island.[3]

5. How is the dual used in Greek? Explain the government of the singular verb by neuter plural nouns. In Attic poets what gender in the adjective do feminine plural pronouns require? Quote examples. What is the Latin rule for the adjective attached to several nouns of different genders?[4]

6. Quote passages from the ancient historians illustrative of the estimation in which the Arts of Design were held amongst the Greeks and Romans. What was the educational law established by Pamphilus? In what light were musicians regarded during the same period?[5]

Translate—

'Ανδρὶ μὲν αὐλητῆρι θεοὶ νόον οὐκ ἐνέφυσαν,
ἀλλ' ἅμα τῷ φυσῆν χὠ νόος ἐκπέταται.[6]

7. Trace the military history of the two Africani (Scipiones). To what *gens* did they belong individually, and how were they related to each other?

What reason had Virgil for using the expression 'Duo fulmina belli—Scipiadæ?'

[1] The so-called Thirty Tyrants of Rome were the pretenders to the throne during the reign of Gallienus (A.D. 261-267). We have a biography of them by Trebellius Pollio, who lived in the reign of Constantine: it will be found in *Hist. Aug. Script.*: an estimate of its value in *Dicty. Biogy.* s. v. *Aureolus.*

[2] The possessors of Britain, as part of the *Præfectura Gallica*, were M. Cassianus Latinius *Postumus*, and C. Pesuvius *Tetricus*. According to some authorities, Lollianus, Victorinus, T. the younger, and Marius are to be added. See Niebuhr, *Lect. Rom. Hist.* iii. 295; *Wright, p. 111.

[3] The empire was that of *Carausius.*

[4] For the *dual*, see Jelf, § 387. For *neut. plur.*, *ib.* § 384; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 381, 418 (aa). For fem. pl. nouns, Jelf, § 390. For gender of Lat. adj., Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 214.

[5] See *Dict. Ant.* s. vv. *Pictura, Statuaria Ars.* The law of Pamphilus (B.C. 390-350) was that, before all other art-education, free-born boys learnt how to use the γραφίς. See *Dict. Biog.* s. v. *Pamphilus.* For some account of the ancient Gk. musicians, see Müller's *Gk. Lit.* ch. xii., xxx.; *Dict. Biog.* s. vv. *Timotheus, Terpander.*

[6] Pipers with wit to grace Heaven thinks not fit;
They blow and swell, and—puff!—out goes their wit.—*Anon.*

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By what epithet was Hamilcar, the opponent of the Elder Scipio, distinguished?[1]

8. Draw a map of Roman Britain, tracing the fortified lines of Agricola, Antoninus, Hadrian and Severus: the great military roads, with their Latin and Saxon names. Mark the situation of the principal towns with their Roman titles, and the stations of the legions. Give the present names of (1.) Othona, (2.) Dubræ, (3.) Lemane, (4.) Branodunum, (5.) Garianonum, (6.) Regulbium, (7.) Rutupiæ, (8.) Portus Adurni, (9.) Anderida, and place them on the map. When and how was the first in the list discovered? What were the 'Littus Saxonicum,' 'Valentia,' 'Insula Romana,' 'Beleri Promontorium?'[2]

9. Explain the earliest form of arithmetical notation employed by the Greeks, and on what monuments it occurs. Also their later system, stating to what antiquity it can be traced back. What was the true source of the latter, and how is it indicated by the ciphers for 6 and 90? What is the ἐπίσημος?

What theory has been propounded concerning the origin of the Roman system of notation? What was its ancient cipher for 100?

[1] The *elder* Scipio Africanus was the son of P. *Cornelius* Scipio, who, with his brother Cnæus, was killed in Spain, B.C. 211.

The younger, P. C. Scipio *Aemilianus* Africanus Minor, was, by birth, the second son of L. Aem. Paulus, the conqueror of Macedonia, by his first wife Papiria. He was adopted by his cousin P. C. Scipio Africanus, the elder son of the great Africanus by his wife Aemilia, sister of Aemilius Paulus. The passage from Virgil is *Æn.* vi. 843.

[2] The places are, respectively, (1.) Bradwell-juxta-Mare, Essex; (2.) Dover; (3.) *Lymne;* (4.) *Brancaster;* (5.) *Burgh Castle;* (6.) *Reculver;* (7.) *Richborough;* (8.) Bramber Castle, near Shoreham; (9.) *Pevensey.*

The first was discovered in 1864, when a Company was formed for enclosing the Essex marshes, during the removal of the soil at St. Peter's Head.

By 'Litt. Sax.' was meant, during the latter Roman period, the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk. * Wright, p. 392.

By 'Valentia,' the country lying N. of the *Picts' Wall,* and including *Northumberland, Dumfries,* etc.—'Ins. R.' was Britain itself.

By 'Bel. (or Bol.) Prom.,' *the Land's End.* * Wright's *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon,* to which students are referred, and *Notes and Queries,* fourth Series, iv. 317.

The chief stations of the legions were (1.) Deva (*Chester*), Legio xx.; (2.) Isca (*Caerleon*), Legio ii.; (3.) Eburacum (*York*), Legio vi.

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Translate—

Janus—digitis ita figuratis ut trecentorum quinquaginta quinque dierum nota, per significationem anni, temporis et ævi se deum indicaret.[1]

10. What was the primitive coinage of the Romans, and from what nation derived? Explain 'Nummi scortei,' 'Nummi fictiles.' What author mentions their use at Rome? Give the dates of the first coinage there of silver and of gold, and the denominations of the pieces. Explain 'Bigati,' 'Serrati.'

The lowest rate of interest known under the Empire was 'Trientis usura;' give this in modern terms.

Translate—

'Duobus scyphis H.S |XII.| æstimatis,'—'Pytheas, cujus duæ unciæ X. $\overline{X}$. venierunt.'[2]

'Conturbabit Atlas et non erit uncia tota:
Tecum ut decidat non habet aula Jovis.'[3]

11. Translate—

ἀπέφθου χρυσοῦ τέσσαρα, τρία ἡμιτάλαντα ἕκαστον ἑλκοντα—λέων ἕλκων σταθμὸν ἕβδομον ἡμιτάλαντον, ἀπετάκη γὰρ αὐτοῦ τέταρτον ἡμιτάλαντον.[4]

12. Derive δραχμὴ, ὀβολὸς, Πνγμαῖοι, ἔκπλεθρος δρόμος:

[1] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 253, *Obs.* 4. It is found, among other monuments, on the Arundel marbles, and dates, according to some authorities, from the time of Solon (B.C. 594). 'It is impossible, from any existing records or monuments, to fix the date of the origin of Gk. arithmetical notation.'—*Peacock, § 42. The later system was, in origin, Phœnician or Hebrew. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 16; *New Crat.* §§ 153 *seqq.* By ἐπ., considered as a technical numerical term, is meant 'the indicating letter:' thus ἐπ. βαῦ was the name given to the character which supplied the place in the Gk. alphabet of the Hebrew Vau. (Peacock, § 44.) For the R. notation, see Varron. ch. 7, § 7. * Dean Peacock's Treatise on Arith. in the *Encycl. Metrop.*, 1829, to which the student is referred, as also to Girdlestone's *Arith.* § 13.

The passage is from Pliny, *H. N.* xxxiv. 16 (ed. Tauchn.) See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Janus.*

[2] N. *Scortei*, n. *fictiles*, are coins of *leather* and *earthenware* respectively. They are mentioned by S. Jerome, who says of Numa, 'Capitolium quoque a fundamentis ædificavit, et congiarium dedit asses ligneos et *scorteos*.' Hieron. *Chron.* sub anno MCCC. (*Opera.* viii. p. 426, ed. Vallarsi.)

The dates are 269 and 207 B.C. See *Dict. Ant.* s. v. Denarius.—Triens=4 per cent. per annum.—H.S. |XII|=12,000 sesterces. For this and the following, see Plin. *H. N.* xxxiii. 55, but the readings vary: X. $\overline{X}$. appears to be 10,000 denarii. See *ante*, page 114.

[3] Mart. ix. 3.

[4] Hdt. i. 50.

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cælum, cœna, convicium, infitias ire, extemplo, incitega, sigillum, immanis, segnis, securus, silicernium, simplex, Manius, Scipio, Thorius Furius, Agrippa, Cocles, Mancinus.

Give the exact sense of *candor, simplicitas, vanitas, urbanitas.*[1]

[*Trinity College Scholarships*, 1866.]

LVII.

1. What does Cicero mean by ὕστερον πρότερον Ὁμηρικῶς? Describe briefly the adventures of Ulysses after leaving Troy till he arrived in Phæacia.

What appear to have been Homer's notions of Geography? Mention any words used in different senses in the Iliad and Odyssey, or any other apparent discrepancies.[2]

2. What is known of the historians Berosus, Menander, and Manetho? Have any of their works been preserved, and in what form?

[1] *Convicium*, from *con*, *vox*. *Incitega* is a corruption of ἀγγοθήκη, or ἐγγυθήκη. See *Dict. Ant.* s. v.—*Immanis* is said to be the opp. of *Manis*, good, from which we have *Di Manes*. See *Dict. Ant.* s. vv. *Mana, Manes.*—*Silicernium*, see Parry on Ter. *Ad.* iv. 2. 48.—*Manius* is said to be derived from *mane*, and=*one born in the morning*.—*Scipio*, from σκίπων, a staff —Lat. *scipio*. (Liv. v. 41. 7.) The name is said to have been given to a Cornelius because he served as a staff in directing a blind father (*patrem pro baculo regebat*,—Macrob. *Sat.* i. 6, *ad fin.*) Munro on Lucr. iii. 1034.

In Thorius Furius the latter name is a kind of translation of the former, which is from θούριος, *fierce*.

Agrippa is said, by Plin. *H. N.* vii. 6, to be from *ægrè partus*; the name is applied to a birth at which the child is presented with feet foremost, and, therefore, given birth to with difficulty.

Cocles, connected with *oculus*. Donalds. *New Crat.* § 154, derives from *cæculus*.

Mancinus, connected with *mancus*, which is, properly, one maimed in, or who has lost, a hand. Juv. iii. 48.

Candor=pure bright whiteness, especially produced by excessive heat: hence in our sense of refined uprightness.

Simplicitas=single-heartedness, with no duplicity in the character.

Vanitas=unsubstantialness in any way.

Urbanitas='city-mannerism,' whether in a good or bad sense: most commonly in the former.

[2] See *ad Att.* i. 16. 1. The allusion appears to be to Homer's passing at once *in medias res*, and introducing explanatory details after the subject had begun. See, *e.g.*, *Iliad* i.

On Homer generally, see Grote's *Greece*, ch. 16; Mure's *Literature of Greece*; Hayman's *Odyssey*, vol. i., Introduction.

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Trace the influence of Alexander's conquests, and especially the founding of Alexandria, on the language and literature of the world. What was the literary rival of Alexandria? Describe the introduction and progress of the study of the Greek language at Rome.[1]

3. What light has been thrown on Babylonian history by modern discoveries?

What is known of their system of calculation, and of their weights and measures?

Derive *μνᾶ*, *κάδος*, *βῖκος*.[2]

4. Who were the *διαιτηταί* at Athens, and how appointed?[3] Distinguish *δίκαι* and *γραφαί*.[4] Explain *γραφαί ἀπροστασίου*, *ἐπιτροπῆς*, *ἐξούλης*, and the phrases *τὴν μὴ οὖσαν ἀντιλαχεῖν*, *ὑπωμοσία*, *διωμοσία*, *παράστασις*.[5]

5. Translate, explaining the construction, and illustrating by parallel passages :—

[1] *Berosus* lived in the reign of Antiochus II. (B.C. 261-246). Fragments of his work Χαλδαϊκά are preserved in Josephus, Eusebius, and elsewhere. See Donalds. *Lit. Gr.* i. 329.

The date of *Menander* of Ephesus, or Pergamus, is quite uncertain (Donalds. *Lit. Gr.* i. 330): fragments are found in Josephus.

Manětho lived in the reigns of Pt. the son of Lagus, and Pt. Philadelphus: he was an E. priest, and was the first to give in Gk. an account of the doctrines, history, etc., of his native country. His great work was an E. history in three books: fragments in Josephus. (Donalds. *Lit. Gr.* i. 326.)

For some account of Alexandria, see Donalds. *Lit. Gr.* i. 256 *seqq*. The literary rival city was Pergamus, famous for its parchment copies, as A. was for those on papyrus.

[2] See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. vv. *Babylon, Babylonia; Dict. Ant.* s. vv. *Pondera, Mensuræ*. Μνᾶ, from Hebrew *maneh*= weight, and containing the same root as *monsta, money*.

κάδος, from same root as *χανδάνειν, to contain*.

βῖκος, oriental word for *πίθος*, a wine-jar.

[3] The δ. were of two kinds, (1.) public, (2.) private, and were persons to whom the decision of disputed points was referred, in preference to their being taken into court. The public δ. were, most likely, appointed by the several tribes: the private by mutual agreement between the contending parties.

[4] Δίκη, a private suit or *action*: *γραφή*, a public *indictment*.

[5] γ. ἀπρ. was when a resident alien at A. did not choose a *προστάτης or patron* from among the citizens. See Dem. c. *Lacrit.* 940; and cf. Soph. *O. R.* 411: *ὥστ' οὐ Κρέοντος προστάτου γεγράψομαι*. γ. ἐξ. (1.) *actio rei judicatæ*, for contempt of court. (2.) *a. unde vi*, brought by a person violently ejected from his property.—*τὴν μὴ οὖσαν* (*δίαιταν* sc.) *ἀντιλ.*=to get a decision of a *διαιτητής* set aside as false or groundless.—*ὑπωμ.*=an application for delay on affidavit.—*διωμ.*=an oath taken by both parties at the *ἀνάκρισις*, or preliminary examination before an archon as to whether an action would lie.—*παρ.* was a small deposit by way of court-fee: also used of the drachma paid as a fee to the *διαιτητής*.

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a. δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν
εἴην τοιάνδε μὴ οὐ κατοικτείρων ἕδραν.[1]

b. ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀῤῥήτοις γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις.[2]

c. ὅρα μὴ οὐχ οὕτω ταῦτ' ἔχει.[3]

d. ἔπειτα περὶ τῶν μεγίστων κινδυνεύοντας δεξάμενοι ὡς ἂν μάλιστα μετὰ ἀειμνήστου μαρτυρίου τὴν χάριν κατάθησθε (al. καταθεῖσθε).[4]

Which do you prefer? Discuss the question of the use of ἂν with future.

e. ὁ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος αἰτίαν ἂν παράσχοι ὡς, εἰ ἐλέχθη, σωτήριος ἂν ἦν.[5]

f. ἐκεῖνον τὸν νεανίσκον τὸν δανείσαντα ἐξηπάτησαν ὡς ἐπ' ἐλευθέροις τοῖς χρήμασι δανειζομενοι.[6]

What is meant by a tertiary predicate?[7]

[1] Soph. *Œd. Tyr.* 12. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 750, 3; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 529, *Obs.* 1, § 530, *Obs.* 603; *Journal of C. and S. Philology*, vol. i. 309.

In the last-named authority, the usage is said to be epexegetic, and with reference to a suppressed protasis, the author stating that some idea like μὴ θέλων is to be supplied from ὡς θέλοντος ἄν in the preceding line: he would translate, 'As I should be devoid of pity, *if I were not to be willing, that is to say*, if,' etc. He compares v. 220: οὐ γὰρ ἂν μακρὰν ἴχνευον αὐτὸς μὴ οὐκ ἔχων τι σύμβολον, and *O. C.* 360. The ordinary explanation is, that μὴ οὐ is used after a negative notion, or a phrase equivalent to a negative notion, where, in Latin, *quin* with subj. would be used. The passage, v. 12, is=τὸ μὴ δυσάλγητον εἶναι κωλύει μὴ οὐ κατοικτείρειν, and v. 221 may be resolved in a similar way. Cf. Xen. *An.* ii. 3. 11: ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουδάζειν.

[2] *Antig.* 556. See L. and S. *s. v.* ἐπί, B. i. g, and Donalds. *in loc.*

[3] Plato. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 814.

[4] Thucyd. i. 33. 1. The following version is taken almost verbatim from the *Guardian* for Sept. 16, 1868, p. 1048. 'By receiving as your allies men whose highest interests are at stake, you would *invest* your favour to the best advantage, with an acknowledgment of the debt which time can never cancel.' κατ. is a metaphor from banking. The reading καταθεῖσθε is preferable. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 870, *Obs.* 4; for ἂν with fut. ind., *ib.* § 424, δ; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 505.

[5] Thucyd. iii. 53. 3. Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 502 (δ. *aa*).

[6] Dem. 930. 13. Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 496. The best example for showing the contrast between the active and middle voices is the epigram (*Anth. P.* ix. 13) on a blind man, who could walk, carrying a lame man who could see: πόδας χρήσας, ὄμματα χρησάμενος—*lending* feet, *borrowing* eyes.—See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 432 *cc.*

[7] A predicate generally is a substantive, adjective, or participle, expressing that which is asserted (*prædicatum*) of the subject or object.

Tertiary predicates are oblique cases of substantives, adjectives, and participles, in apposition with the object, and are used when there is some sort of πρόληψις or anticipation of a primary or secondary predication in the nominative case. (Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 489.) Thus, in the passage given, we have the anticipation of εἰ τὰ χρ., ἐφ' οἷς ἐδανείζοντο, ἐλεύθερα ἦν.

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g. πρὶν ἂν καὶ οἱ δοῦλοι καὶ οἱ δι' ἀπορίαν δραχμῆς ἂν ἀποδόμενοι τὴν πόλιν, δραχμῆς μετέχοιεν.[1]

6. Give a brief account of Epaminondas, with dates. What influence did he exercise on the history of Greece? Compare the Macedonian and Bœotian tactics.

7. What was the relative power, in theory and in fact, of the consuls, the senate, and the Roman people, at the time of the Second Punic War?

8. Explain briefly but precisely the following terms with reference to the history, government, antiquities, or topography of Rome :—Imperium; Auctoritas; Populus; Curia; Plebs; Classis; Comitia; Colonia; Prætor; Miles; Centuria; Tribus; Dictator; Magister equitum; Populus Romanus Quiritium; Roma quadrata; Septimontium; Mons; Collis; Collini; Ianus Quirini; Esquiliæ; Mœnia; Pomerium; Possessio; Exilium; Pecunia; Scribere; Sella curulis.[2]

9. Give a summary of the argument in any one of the following works, Cicero's *De Finibus*, *Tusculan Disputations*, *De Officiis*, or the first and second books of Lucretius.[3]

[1] Xen. *Hell.* ii. 3. 48. This is from a speech of Theramenes in reply to Critias. The peculiarity is πρὶν ἂν...μετέχοιεν. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 583 γ, and note; Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 848. 5 (a).

[2] For *Rom. Quadr.*, see *Dicty. Geogy.* s. v. *Roma*, pp. 724, 726, 727. For *Septimontium*, *ib.* p. 734.

[3] In the *De Finibus* the opinions of the Gk. schools of philosophy on the Supreme Good are discussed. In the *first* book, C., in an imaginary dialogue with L. Manlius Torquatus, attacks the philosophy of Epicurus, particularly his doctrine that the Supreme Good is Pleasure, and the Supreme Evil, Pain. This is answered by Torquatus, who explains at length what the Epicureans really held to be ἡδονή.

In the *second* book we have the arguments of the Stoics against the whole system.

In the *third* book, the scene of which is laid in the villa of young Lucullus at Tusculum, we have a discussion between Cicero and Cato on the relative merits of the systems of Ethics put forth by the disciples of Plato, and Aristotle, and those of Zeno.

The *fourth* book details the argument of the New Academy against the Stoics.

In the *fifth* book, of which the scene is laid at Athens, M. Pupius Piso expounds fully the ideas of Aristotle and his successors as to the *Summum Bonum*. Cicero states the objections of the Stoics, which are answered by Piso.

In the *Tusculan Disputations* we have (Lib. i.) a discussion on the wisdom of despising death, with an investigation of its real nature. Next (Lib. ii.), the endurance of pain is dwelt upon. The *next two* books prove that the wise man is insensible to sorrow and exempt from all mental disquietude. The *fifth* book determines that virtue is, in itself, sufficient to secure happiness.

The treatise *De Officiis* discusses, in

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10. Compare Niebuhr's or Arnold's estimate of Cicero, and Cæsar's character and policy with that given by Mommsen or Napoleon III.; and state which you are inclined to agree with.[1]

11. *a.* Explain why several letters in the Latin Alphabet have a different position from that which they have in the Greek.

b. Give the reason for the forms of the following words derived from Greek:—*dracuma, mina, Hercules, Hecuba, Æsculapius, turunda, placenta, amphora.*

Book i., the nature of the *honestum*, with its four subdivisions of *Sapientia, Justitia, Fortitudo, Temperantia:* in Book ii. the *utile* is considered: in Book iii. the relative merits of *utile* and *honestum*. This book contains a number of difficult cases of conscience, among which may be mentioned the stories of Gyges (cap. 9), of Canius and Pythius (14), Regulus (26), Hannibal's prisoners (32. See Liv. xxii. 58).

The subjects of the several books of Lucretius are—(1.) The wretchedness of *religio* (superstition). (2.) The eternity of matter. (3.) The corpuscular theory. (4.) The theory of the senses. (5.) Cosmogony, physical and metaphysical. (6.) Natural phenomena, disease—the Plague at Athens.

In i., beginning with an address to Venus, the universal mother, to help him to describe the nature of things, and especially to secure peace, that Memmius, to whom the poem is dedicated, may be able to attend to his poem, we have the abject state of men under *religio* described, till Epicurus came: sacrifice of Iphigenia: the nature of the soul, its origin, its state after death: first principle of nature: a definite origin necessary for everything: nothing can be reduced to nothing: all nature consists of body: doctrine of first-beginnings: ideas of Heraclitus about fire shown to be absurd: the doctrine of Anaxagoras also defective: the book concludes with an appeal for attention while he applies what he has been stating about atoms and void to explain the system of the universe (vv. 921-950).

Book ii.—Transcendent delights and advantages of philosophy: nature of atoms explained: by them everything comes into and goes out of being: their ceaseless motion: they swerve imperceptibly from the perpendicular: though the several atoms are in motion, yet the universe appears to be at rest because we cannot trace their motion: they have many shapes, but the number of different shapes is finite, and yet the number of atoms of each shape is infinite: atoms have no colour, because colours must have light, and atoms never come to the light, but beget colour by their motions, by which fact we may account for changes of colour: furthermore, they are without heat, cold, sound, flavour, or smell. There are more worlds than one: there cannot be gods, for they could not rule all the worlds. On Lucretius generally, see, besides Prof. Munro's masterly edition, *Oxford Essays*, 1855; Sellar's *Roman Poets of the Republic*, 199-336, especially 228-237: *Macmillan's Mag.* xii. 49, xviii. 1, 97; *Journal of C. and S. Phil.* i. 21, 252, 372, iv. 121, 287; *Journal of Philology*, i. 114.

[1] See (1.) Niebuhr's *Lectures on R. Hist.* vol. iii. (ed. Schmitz). (2.) Arnold's *Later Roman Commonwealth*, ii. 107 *seqq.* (Cæsar), 212 *seqq.* (Cicero). (3.) Mommsen's *Rome*, Book v. c. 11 (Cæsar); *ib.* c 12 (Cicero). (4.) Napoleon's *Jules Cæsar*, i. 399, 485; ii. 428, 511, 571, 579, 608. The sketch of Cæsar by Mommsen is the most graphic: that by Napoleon represents him more as an intriguer than a genius.

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c. Account for the following barbarous spellings of words, and give in each case the true spelling, with your reasons :—*coelum, coena, coenum, quatuor, connecto, connubium, conditio, ditio, solatium, tentare, secius, auctumnus, eumdem, inperator, litera, solennis, suspicio* (noun), *Caius, Cneius.*

12. State, with sufficient examples, the leading rules which determine the moods and tenses used in the Latin Oratio Obliqua.

[*Trinity College Scholarships*, 1867.]

LVIII.

1. How were dates recorded at Athens, Sparta, and Argos, in the time of Thucydides? Explain the method of reckoning by Olympiads. When and by whom was it introduced?[1] What year B.C. corresponds to Ol. 87. 2?

Arrange the following events in chronological order, and give the date (B.C.) of each :—the (1.) commencement and (2.) termination of the Peloponnesian War; (3.) the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ; (4.) the formation of the Achæan league; (5.) the return of the Heraclidæ; (6.) the death of Socrates; (7.) the peace of Antalcidas; (8.) the capture of Corinth by Mummius; the battles of (9.) Arbela, (10.) Chæronea; (11.) Himera, (12.) Mantinea, (13.) Marathon, and (14.) Salamis.[2]

2. Draw a 'stemma Cæsarum,' showing the relationship of Tiberius, Claudius, and Nero to Augustus and to each other.[3]

[1] See *Dicty. Antiq.* s. v. *Chronologia.*

[2] The order is 5, 3, 13, 11 and 14, 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 10, 9, 4, 8; the several dates, 1104, 510, 490, 480, 431, 404, 399, 387, *362, †338, 331, 280, 146, B.C.

* This supposes the battle in which Epaminondas was killed to be meant: there were also battles at the same place in 418, 295, 242, 207.

† Philip's victory: there was also a battle in 447.

[3] Tiberius was the son of Livia, and stepson of Augustus.

Claudius was the son of Nero Cl. Drusus,

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3. Draw a map of Roman Britain, marking the chief towns and the main roads.

Quote from the Latin poets any passages you remember in which mention is made of Britain, its inhabitants and products.[1]

4. 'They may talk as they will of the dead languages. Our auxiliary verbs give us a power which the ancients, with all their varieties of mood and inflection of tense, never could attain.'[2] Discuss this proposition, and bring examples to confirm or refute it.

5. Translate the following into Greek and Latin :—

a. The defendant left the court while the plaintiff was speaking.[3]

b. The arbitrator shall not give his decision till both parties have produced their witnesses.[4]

c. The bankers will lend no money except upon good security.[5]

d. A certain merchant borrowed £800 at six per cent. per annum.[6]

e. The bakers, butchers, and vintners would only sell for ready money.[7]

and nephew, on the father's side, of Tiberius.

Nero was the son of Cn. Domitius and Agrippina the younger, the daughter of Germanicus and Agrip. the elder: the mother of Nero afterwards married Claudius, though her own uncle: Nero would, therefore, be at once his stepson and grand-nephew.

[1] See Hor. *C.* iii. 4. 33, i. 35. 29, iv. 14. 47, i. 21. 14; Virg. *Ecl.* i. 67; Juv. iv. 141, x. 14, xv. 124; Mart. xi. 53, xiv. 99.

[2] Southey.

[3] *Μεταξὺ λέγοντος τοῦ διώκοντος, τοῦ δικαστηρίου ἐξῆει ὁ φεύγων.*

Quum jam diceret actor, excessit e curiâ reus.

[4] *Τῷ διαιτητῇ διαιτᾶν οὐκ ἐξέσται πρὶν ἂν τοὺς μάρτυρας παραστήσωσιν ᾧ τε διώκων καὶ ὁ φεύγων.*

* Or οἱ διαδικαζόμενοι.

Ante quam utrique testes adhibuerint, is, quem penes rei arbitrium, judicium ne fecerit.

[5] *Εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ ἀξίαις ταῖς ἐγγύαις δανείζειν οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν οἱ τραπεζῖται.*

Pecuniam, nisi certis nominibus, mutuam præbere nolunt mensarii.

[6] *Ἐπὶ †τρισὶν ὀβολοῖς μνᾶς διακοσίας ἐδανείζετό ἄνθρωπος τις ἔμπορος.*

† See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* p. 640, and *Dict. Ant.* s. v. *Fenus.*

Sestertia centum ex semisse mutua accepit e negotiatoribus quidam.

[7] *Εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ παρόντι τῷ ἀργυρίῳ πωλεῖν οὐκ ἤθελον οὔτε οἱ ἀρτοπῶλαι, οὔτε οἱ κρεοπῶλαι, οὔτε οἱ οἰνοπῶλαι.*

Nisi præsente pecuniâ vendere nolebant tum pistores tum lanii tum cauponeꝛ.

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f. In consequence of the frauds of his agent he became bankrupt.[1]

g. The ship was lost with its crew and freight of gold and silver plate, cameos and precious stones, curiosities of all kinds, tapestry, costly household furniture, etc.[2]

h. I wish he had come yesterday or the day before, that I might have spoken with him.[3]

6. Give the derivation and various meanings of the following words:—*annona, augur, bidental, liceo* and *liceor, litura, momentum, nundinæ, patrimus, profanus, religio, tripudium.* Quote any passage you remember in which any one of these words occurs with a rare signification.[4]

7. Discuss the origin and meaning of the proverbs:—(1.) Διὸς Κόρινθος,[5] (2.) ἀεὶ κολοιὸς παρὰ κολοιόν,[6] (3.) Μυσῶν λεία,[7]

1 * Παρὰ δὲ τοὺς τοῦ † ἐπιτρόπου φενακισμοὺς ἀνεσκευάσατο ἐκεῖνος.

* Dem. 43. † Ib. 819.

Procuratoris propter res male gestas foro cedere coactus est.

2 Αὐτοῖς δὲ τοῖς ἀνδράσι καὶ τῷ γόμῳ ἐναυάγησε τὸ πλοῖον· ἐγεγέμιστο δὲ χρυσώματα, καὶ ἀργυρώματα, καὶ ἐκτυπώματα, καὶ λίθοι, καὶ κειμήλια παντοῖα, καὶ τάπητες, καὶ ἔπιπλα πολυτελέστατα, καὶ τὰ λοιπά.

Cum nautis et mercibus periit navis: inerat autem aurum atque argentum cælatum, anaglypta, gemmæ, cujuscunque generis ornamenta, aulæa, supellex lautior, res aliæ permultæ.

3 Ὤφελεν ἢ χθὲς ἐλθεῖν ἢ πρώην, ὅπως διελέχθην.

Vellem illum aut heri venisse aut nudius tertius, ut cum illo collocutus forem.

4 *Liceo*=I am put up to sale. **Liceor*= I make a bid at a sale. See Cæs. *B. G.* i. 18: Illo *licente, contra liceri audebat nemo. The words are prob. connected with δίκ-η.

Nundinæ (novem dies)=*a market*, in Cic. *Phil.* v. 4. 11.

Religio, see Varron. chap. xiii. § 8.

Tripudium, from *terra*, and *pavire*, to strike, was the phrase used when the sacred fowls ate so greedily that the food dropt to the ground from their lips. This was called *tripudium Solistimum*. See Cic. *de Divin.* ii. 34. 72; Liv. x. 40: Cum pulli non pascerentur, . . . *tripudium solistimum* nuntiavit. The word is also used to describe the dance of the Salii, Liv. i. 20. 3. An etymology is given in Cic. *l. c.*, but this is doubtful.

5 This proverb, occurring Pind. *N.* vii. ult., *et alibi*, is used of persons who keep saying the same thing over and over again. According to the Scholiast on Ar. *Ran.* 439, it arose from a herald saying over and over again to the people of Megara, on their revolting from Corinth, οὐκ ἀνέξεται ὑμῶν ὁ τοῦ Διὸς Κόρινθος, and continuing the same strain till the M., in disgust, called out παῖε, παῖε, τὸν Δ. Κ. The actual words allude to a certain Corinthus, the son of Zeus, whom the people of C. claimed as their founder. The Schol. *l. c.* gives other explanations, and refers, amongst them, the παῖε, παῖε, κ.τ.λ., to a quarrel between C. and Corcyra.

6 This, equivalent to 'Birds of a feather,' etc., is found in Aristotle, *Eth. N.* viii. 1. 6. *Rh.* i. 11. 25.

7 Appears to have arisen either from the peaceful disposition, or the effeminacy, of the Mysians. Another is Μυσῶν ἔσχατος,

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(4.) ἥλῳ ὁ ἦλος,[1] (5.) Bovi clitellas imponere,[2] (6.) Nulla dies sine linea,[3] (7.) Modium salis simul edere.[4]

8. Correct the errors in the following passage, and write it out with the proper accents, breathings, and stops :—

αλλα εμος αει ποτμος εν πυκνω ϑεου
τροχω κυκλειται και μεταλλασσει φυσιν
ωσπερ δε σεληνης οψις ευφρονας δυο
στηναι δυναται αν ουποτε εν μορφη μια
αλλα εξ αδηλου πρωτον ερχεται νεα
προσωπα καλλυνουσα και πληρωμενη
και οταντερ αυτης ευγενεστατη φανει
παλιν διαρρει και επι μηδεν ερχεται.[5]

[*Trinity Scholarships*, 1868.]

LIX.

1. Give an account of Max Müller's theory of roots as the elementary form of language.[6] What are Plato's (Cratylus), views of the origin of language? and Locke's, of the source whence 'words are ultimately derived?'[7] State very briefly any other prevailing theories of the origin of language.

Plat. *Theætet.* 209 B. Cf. Cic. *pro Flacco.* 27. 65: Si quis despicatui ducitur, *Mysorum ultimus* esse dicitur.

[1] This is found in Ar. *Polit.* v. 11 (9, alii), § 13. ἥλῳ γὰρ ἦλος ἐκκρούεται is the complete form: Ar. is speaking of the associates of tyranny, and says χρήσιμοι οἱ πονηροὶ εἰς τὰ πονηρά· ἥλῳ γὰρ, κ.τ.λ., 'for one nail drives out another.'

[2] Cic. *Att.* v. 15. 3, as a quotation. 'A pack-saddle on an ass' almost='a hog in armour,' and said of the appointment of a person to a task for which he is not fit.

[3] This is said by Pliny, **H. N.* xxxv. 36, § 12, to have originated from the practice of Apelles, who never had a day so taken up with other employments, 'ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem.'

[4] See this passage for *Ne sutor supra crepidam.*

[5] Referred to in Cic. *De Amicit.* 19. 67. The meaning is that, before we can count any one as a real friend, we ought to have been for a long time on the most intimate terms with him. See also L. and S. *s. v.* ἅλς.

[6] Soph. *Fragm.* 713 (Dind.)

[7] *Lect. on Language*, first Series.

[8] For some account of the dialogue of Plato, see *New Cratylus*, § 60; Grote's *Plato*, ii. 501 *seqq.* See also Plat. *Cratyl.* 423 B: ὄνομα ἄρα ἐστὶν, ὡς ἔοικε, μίμημα

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2. Point out the local seats, and trace the affiliation, of the existing branches of the Indo-Germanic family of languages, in Europe.

3. Explain historically the distinction and appropriation of 'Provençal' and 'French.' Derive and explain *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oyl*. Trace the origin of the French and Italian *articles* and *demonstrative pronouns*. Derive *ici, aussi, autre, même, aurai* (fut. of *avoir*).[1]

4. Dr. Donaldson (*Varronianus*), argues that the French rather than the Italian represents the more perfect form of the original Latin. Test this view by a comparison of words in both languages with the Latin forms.[2]

5. Give some account of the distribution of the populations, and of the dialects spoken, in Italy south of the Po, during the earlier period of the Roman Republic.

6. Explain from the derivation the meaning of *declension* and *case*, and give the Greek and Latin equivalents. Criticise 'nominative case,' *genitive, dative, accusative*, as applied to the relations which the terminations of those cases are supposed to represent. Give the Greek names of the five cases.[3] What traces are there of *other* cases, originally existing in the Greek language? and whence derived? Distinguish *appellative* and *proper* nouns.

7. Define *mood* (of a verb). What is the general and funda-

φωνῆς ἐκείνου ὁ μιμεῖται καὶ ὀνομάζει ὁ μιμούμενος τῇ φωνῇ ὅταν μιμῆται, and Stallbaum's Introduction, p. 15. See Locke's *Essay*, Book iii. c. 1, § 5, and, on words in general, c. 1-10.

[1] On *langue d'oc*, see *Phil. Mus.* ii. 329; Donalds. **Varron.* c. xiv. § 8.—*Le, la*, from *ille, illa*.—See **ib.* x. § 3. The Italian articles *il, lo, la*, may be easily traced, as also their inflections, such as *del, nel, col, pel, sul, gli, degli, agli, dagli, cogli*, etc. The French dem. pronouns *ce, cet, cette, celui*, also explain themselves; the Italian are *Questo*=hic, *Cotesto*=iste, *Quello*=ille.—*Ecc' ibi, alter ecc' ibi, alter, me ipsum, habeo habere.* Donalds. *Varron.* pp. 451, 259, 457.

[2] See Varron. c. xiv. § 6. The relations will be seen by comparing *Ecclesia, Église, Chiesa; Pater, père, padre; Palea, paille, paglia; Domina, dame, donna; Apis, abeille, ape; Capillus, cheveu, capello; Folia, feuille, foglia; Focus, feu, fuoco; Felix, feu, fò.*

[3] On the cases, etc., see Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* p. 61; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 148; Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 352.

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mental distinction of *indicative* and *conjunctive* mood in Latin; and the two main divisions of the usages of the conjunctive mood in the 'leading proposition' (Madvig) or, in other words, the independent sentence?[1] Illustrate any of these.[2]

Explain logically the *epistolary* use of the past tenses:—*dabam, scribebam, habebam quod scriberem.*[3]

8. Explain *grammatically* the syntax of the following idioms: —κἂν εἰ δοκεῖ; ὥσπερ ἂν εἰ παῖς:[4] the *accusative* in *μέγιστα τιμηθῆναι, ταὐτὰ σπεύδειν; ἀλγῶ τὴν κεφαλήν, νοσεῖν ὀφθαλμούς, ἐπιτετραμμένοι τὴν φυλακήν.*[5] *Ὡς ἀναγκαῖον οὐδένα ὄντιν' οὐχὶ ἀμωσγέπως μετέχειν αὐτῆς.*[6] *σύν τε δύ' ἐρχομένω, καί τε πρὸ ὃ τοῦ ἐνόησεν, ὅππως κέρδος ἔῃ· μοῦνος δ' εἶπερ τε νοήσῃ, ἀλλά τέ οἱ βράσσων τε νόος λεπτὴ δέ τε μῆτις.*[7] Give an *exact* translation of this. State and illustrate the several usages of *μὴ οὐ* and *οὐ μή*.[8]

Comment on *regnata rura Phalanto*, and *imperor* (Hor.), *φθονεῖσθαι* (to be envied), *ἀναβαθείς* ('mounted,' of a horse, Xen. *de re Eq.* i. 1).

9. Distinguish *στέργειν, ἐρᾶν, φιλεῖν, ἀγαπᾶν. δεῖ, χρή, πρέπει, προσήκει.*[9] *Ordiri, incipere, inchoare* (by the relation of each to its implied opposite). *Hic, iste, ille.* Explain and exemplify the distinctions and usages of *quis, quisquam* and *ullus, quispiam, quisque, quidam, aliquis. Varius, diversus, contrarius.*

[1] Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 346.

[2] The *mood* expresses the aspect or *mode* under which an action is regarded. Farrar, *Gk. Synt.* p. 128. See also *Public Schools Latin Primer*, § 148.

[3] Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 345.

[4] Plat. *Gorg.* 479 A.

[5] Thuc. i. 126. 11.

[6] Plat. *Protag.* 323 C.

[7] Hom. *Il.* K. 224.

[8] See (1.) Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 432. (2.) L. and S. *s. v. κἄν.* (3.) Wayte on Plat. *Prot. l. c.*, and 317 C. (4.) Paley on *Iliad, l. c.*; L. and S. *s. v. τε*, A. 1. 3; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 389. (5.) See Paley on Ov. *Fast.* iii. 357; Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 396, *Obs.* 3. (6.) Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 372, 4; *Comm.* on Eur. *Electr.* 30; Hor. *A. P.* 56; *Epist.* i. 5. 21; *Journal of Philology*, i. 93 *seqq.*

[9] (1.) To love with natural affection; (2.) to love passionately; (3.) to love personally=*amare*; (4.) to love as a means of showing regard for=*diligere*. See Trench, *Syn. of Gk. Test.* § xii.; *Journal of Philology*, i. 88 *seqq.*—Δεῖ, of a positive obligation; *χρή*, of a relative; *πρέπει=it is proper*, with reference to the fitness of things; *προσήκει*=it belongs. See Xen. *Mem.* iv. 7. 1.—The words are severally contrasted with *desinere, pergere, perfi-*

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10. Illustrate in Greek and Latin the grammatical and rhetorical figures, (1.) ζεῦγμα, (2.) ἓν διὰ δυοῖν, (3.) σχῆμα πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον or τὴν σύνεσιν, (4.) σχ. καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, (5.) ὑπαλλαγή, (6.) μετωνυμία, (7.) ὑποκορισμός; (8.) *diminutives*, Latin, Greek, and English, noting their various terminations and usages.[1]

11. Explain the proverbs:—(1.) κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς, κολοιὸς ποτὶ κολοιὸν, κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ, (2.) τὸ ἕλος πρίασθαι καὶ τοὺς ἅλας, Ἀττικὸς πάροικος, Μυσῶν λεία, (3.) ἐπὶ ϑύραις τὴν ὑδρίαν, (4.) Διονύσιος ἐν Καρίνθῳ, μεταῤῥεῖν ὥσπερ Εὔριπος; and the 'topic of comparative good,' τὸ αὐτῷ καὶ ἁπλῶς.[2]

12. Give an outline of a civil process in an Attic court of law. Explain λαγχάνειν δίκην (why λαγχάνειν?), εὐθυδικία, ἀνάκρισις, πρυτανεῖα, παράστασις, παρακαταβολή, ἐξούλης δίκη, ὕβρις (as a legal offence), ἐπίτριτοι τόκοι.

13. Date in Olympiads and years B.C. the following events:—the battles of Marathon, Ægospotami, Arginusæ, Leuctra, Chæronea; with the names of the parties engaged; the peace of Antalcidas, the foundation of Megalopolis, defeat of the Mora by Iphicrates. Date Pharsalia, Philippi, Actium; the

cere.—Varius refers to several distinct species, *diversus* to their different directions, *contrarius* to their opposition to each other. See Cic. *De Divin.* ii. 26. 55; Virg. *Æn.* ii. 39, vi. 160; Ov. *Trist.* i. 3. 19.

[1] See (1.) Farrar's **Gk. Synt.* p. 195; Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 895 d.; Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 478, *Obs.* 4. The figure is especially common in Tacitus, *e.g.*, *Ann.* ii. 20, vi. 21, 24. (2.) **Ib.* p. 201. (3.) **Ib.* p. 194; Eur. *Hec.* 38; Virg. *E.* iii. 80-83. (4.) **Ib.* p. 77; Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* §§ 478, 584. (5.) **Ib.* p. 198. (6.) Quintil., viii. 6. 23, says that the force of this figure is 'pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere.' He instances Virg. *Æn.* i. 177; Hor. *A. P.* 63, 64. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 353. (7.) **Ib.* p. 199. See Lucret. iv. 1160-1169; Hor. *S.* i. 3. 44 *segq.*; Plat. *Rep.* 400 E, 474 E, 560 E; (8.) Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 114. 2 *ex*; *Gk. Gr.* § 361. 3 *f*; *Philological Museum*, i. 679. Ar. *Rh.* i. 9. 29.

[2] Ar. *Rhet.* i. 7. 35. (1.) κοινὸς Ἑρμῆς = 'Shares;' hence the trait of the *αἰσχροκερδής* in Theophr. 30 (λ'): *εὑρισκομένων χαλκῶν* ('coppers') *ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων, δεινὸς ἀπαιτῆσαι τὸ μέρος, κοινὸν εἶναι φήσας τὸν Ἑρμῆν.* (2.) 'To take good and bad together.' See Ar. *Rhet.* ii. 23. 15. (3.) Sc. *θεὶς.* See *Comm. ib.* i. 6. 22, 'aquam e loco remotiore petitam in foribus ipsis urceo incautius offenso profundere.' 'Ατ. π. of a restless neighbour.

(4.) Δ. *ἐν κ.*='A great man out of luck,' of Dionysius the younger, exiled B.C. 343. See Quintil. viii. 6. 52.

μεταῤῥεῖν, κ.τ.λ., of undecided characters. The ancients believed that the current of the Eur. changed seven times a day; hence *Æschin.* 66 (*c. Ctes.* § 90), of Callias, a resident in Chalcis, πλείους τραπόμενος τροπὰς τοῦ Ε. παρ' ὃν ῥᾴκει. Cf. Plat. *Phæd.* 90 C.—See Cope's Introd. to Ar. *Rhet.* 124 *segq.*

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accession of Tiberius, Nero, Septimius Severus, Constantine, the capture of Constantinople by the Turks.

Write in English, A.D. III. Non. Jan. A.D. VIII. Id. Jan. A.D. XIV. Kal. Mart. A. D. V. Id. Mart.[1]

[*Trinity Scholarships*, 1869.]

LX.

1. 'There are two methods by which Grammar may be treated as a science: the one employs the researches of comparative philology, the other reasons from the facts and laws of the human mind.' Give instances of the application of each of these methods to the explanation of difficulties in Latin syntax.

2. What language is represented by the Eugubine Tables? When and where were they discovered, and of what do they consist?[2]

3. Translate the following passages, explaining and illustrating what is remarkable in the usage of the negatives:—

a. Post si quis vellet te haud non velles dividi?[3]

b. Me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit unquam, ne nunc senem.

c. Non modo ad expeditiones sed vix ad quietas stationes sufficiebant.[4]

d. Debebat Epicrates nummum nullum nemini.

e. Non medius fidius præ lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere.[5]

f. Pr. censtur Bansæ nep fuid; nei, suæ Q. fust, nep censtur fuid, nei, suæ Pr. fust.[6]

[1] Iphicrates, B.C. 392=Ol. 97. 1.—See description in Xen. *Hellen.* iv. 5.

[2] See Varronianus, cap. iii., and Smith's *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Iguvium.*

[3] Plaut. *Aul.* 242 (ii. 4. 7).

[4] Liv. iii. 6. 8.

[5] Cic. *ad Att.* ix. 12. 1.

[6] Varronianus, cap. iv. §§ 3, 4.

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4. Explain the tense in the following passages :—

a. Jamque aderit multo Priami de sanguine Pyrrhus,
Natum ante ora patris, patrem qui *obtruncat* ad aras.[1]

b. Quantum mutatus ab illo
Hectore, qui *redit* exuvias indutus Achilli.[2]

c. (Maiam) Idem Atlas *generat*, cæli qui sidera *tollit*.[3]

d. Ceciditque superbum
Ilium, et omnis humo *fumat* Neptunia Troja.[4]

e. Cratera antiquum, quem *dat* Sidonia Dido.[5]

f. Valeri genus, unde Superbus
Tarquinius regno pulsus *fugit*.[6]

g. Barbatum hoc crede magistrum
Dicere, sorbitio quem *tollit* dira cicutæ.[7]

Why cannot the doctrine of the historic present be strictly applied to them ?

5. Within what limits is the Infinitive Mood in Latin used like a noun substantive ?

6. Examine the statement of Priscian, 'Supina nominantur quia a passivis participiis, quæ quidam supina nominaverunt, nascuntur,'—and explain the following :—Opsonatu redire ; Cubitu surgere ; Milites ubi centuriatum aut decuriatum venissent ; Tradunt ... Neronem Britannici pueritiæ illusum isse ; Contumelia mihi factum itur ; Apage dierectum ; In suæ pis ionc meddis moltaum herest, moltaum licitud.[8]

7. What historical or other evidences may be collected towards establishing rules for Latin orthography ?

8. Mark the quantities of the following words, explaining any peculiarities by reference to etymology :—*postea*, *refert* (impers.), *religio*, *nihil*, *veni*, *hortos*, *setius*, *seditio*, *sedo*, *feriæ*.

[1] Virg. *Æn.* ii. 662.
[2] *Ib.* 274.
[3] *Ib.* viii. 140.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* iii. 2.
[5] *Ib.* ix. 266.
[6] Hor. *Serm.* i. 6. 12.
[7] Pers. iv. 1.
[8] See Varronianus, *ut supr. citat.*

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9. 'Oblitei sunt Romæ loquier Latina lingua.' Whose complaint is this, and what truth is there in it? Is it prose or verse?[1]

10. Explain the following terms:—Vasa conclamare; Evocatus; Cohors; Statumina; Beneficiarii; Contabulatio; Latericulus; Phalangæ; Fiduciarius; Remulcum; Ericius; Nutricius.

11. Trace the origin of Latin Comedy. Give the criticisms of Horace,[2] Julius Cæsar, and Volcatius Sedigitus, on the leading Roman dramatists.

12. 'Elegia quoque Græcos provocamus, cujus mihi tersus atque elegans maxime videtur auctor Tibullus. Sunt qui Propertium malint.'[3] Whose is this criticism? Is it borne out by reference to the authors quoted?

13. Classify the uses of the Conjunctive Mood in principal and independent sentences.

14. Mention some of the peculiarities in prosody which we meet with in reading Plautus and Terence. When do they employ Hiatus?

15. For an Epigram:—

Noch ist Polen nicht verloren. (Nondum actum est de Polonia.)

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1863.]

LXI.

1. Classify languages. What is the relation of Latin to Greek, of Greek to Romaic, of Latin to French, of French to English?

2. Trace the Roman character in their language and literature.

[1] See *Student's Rome*, cap. xxxii. § 13.
[2] See Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1. 55 *segg.*; Suetonius, *Vit. Terent.* 5; Aul. Gell. xv. 24.
[3] See Quinctilian, x. 1, § 93.

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3. Give the chief uses of the Greek participle.

Explain—

a. εἴ μοι ξυνείη φέροντι
τὰν εὔσεπτον ἁγνείαν λόγων ἔργων τε πάντων.[1]

b. αὐτόν τε Βρασίδαν βουλόμενον μάλιστα
Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἀπέστειλαν.

c. ἀνύσαντε δήσετον.

d. καί κεν τοῦτ' ἐθέλοιμι Διός γε διδόντος ἀρέσθαι.

e. τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἄελπτα μηκύνω λόγον.[2]

4. Explain the use of the Greek article (1.) with numerals, (2.) in determining the important word in the sentence.

Translate accurately :—

a. τἀληθὲς γὰρ ἰσχῦον τρέφω.[3]

b. καὶ τὴν αἰτίαν οὐχ ἕξω πιστὴν ἀποδεικνύναι ἀλλ' η ἄδικον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐπιφέρειν ἢ ἀσθενὴς καὶ ἀδύνατος τιμωρῆσαι τὰ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους ἢν ἐπίωσιν ἀφῖχθαι.[4]

5. Explain ἐντέμνειν, αὐτοχείρ, λαρυγγίζειν, *ploxemus*, *strictura*, *circulator*, *mirmillo*, *dies nefastus*, *pomoerium*.

6. Compare the situations and characters of Œdipus and King Lear.

7. Sophocles is called Φιλόμηρος. Quote passages in illustration.

8. Mention any peculiar usages of the Greek infinitive, and explain them.

9. Translate, and notice anything unusual in the construction of the following :—

a. En micant lacrymæ trementes de caduco pondere
Gutta præceps orbe parvo sustinet casus suos.

b. Inachus in Melie Bithynide pallidus isse
Dicitur, et gelidis incaluisse vadis.[5]

[1] Soph. *O. T.* 863.
[2] Ib. *O. C.* 1120.
[3] Soph. *O. R.* 356.
[4] Thuc. iv. 85. 5.
[5] Ov. *Am.* iii. 6. 25.

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c. Fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura.[1]

10. Give a history of the Hexameter in Latin literature.

11. Write an Epigram on—

Inferna tetigit posset ut supera assequi.

[*Trinity College* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships*, 1865.]

LXII.

1. Translate and explain :—

a. Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
Et domus exilis Plutonia : quo simul mearis,
Nec regna vini sortiere talis.[2]

b. Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam,
Quærit Kalendis ponere.[3]

c. Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,
Othone contempto, sedet.[4]

d. Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.[5]

e. Hodie tricesima sabbata.[6]

f. Devictam Asiam subsedit adulter.[7]

2. Explain the following words and phrases :—Castrense peculium ; Quasi castrense peculium ; Testamentum inofficiosum ; Versura ; Subrogare legem ; Comperendinatio ; Scriptura ; *ἐπιψηφίζειν, ἀνάκρισις, εὐθύνη, δοκιμασία.*

3. Give the etymology of the following words :—*ἠλίβατος, ἔρεβος, ἴομωρος, ἄωτον, ταυηλεγής, sublimis, nebulo, justitium, pecunia.*

4. Give Horace's estimate of Varius, Plautus, Terence, Cæcilius, Virgil, and his account of Satire. Compare him with Juvenal.

[1] Virg. *Æn.* ii. 197.
[2] Hor. *C.* i. 4. 17.
[3] Hor. *Epod.* ii. 69.
[4] *Ib.* iv. 15.
[5] *Ib.* v. 87.
[6] Hor. *S.* i. 9. 69.
[7] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 268.

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5. The force of ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς with the past tenses of the Indicative Mood.

6. Account for the use of the genitive in the following passages :—

a. ἑστίας μεσομφάλου
ἕστηκεν ἤδη μῆλα.[1]

b. ἕκαμον πολέος πεδίοιο θέουσαι.

c. ἀνέδυ πολιῆς ἅλος·

d. μήπω τις λώτοιο φαγὼν νόστοιο λάθηται·

7. An account of the Satyric Drama. How does Horace allude to it?

8. In what forms may a wish be expressed in Greek?

9. ἔτλα δ' οὖν
θυτὴρ γένεσθαι θυγατρὸς, γυναικοποίνων πολέμων ἀρωγάν.[2]
Illustrate this construction by examples.

10. Is it probable that the poems of Homer were *written*? Does there seem to be any allusion to the art of writing in his works?

11. Sketch the argument of any one of Shakespeare's plays.

12. For a Latin Epigram :—πλέον ἥμισυ πάντος.

[*St. John's* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships*, 1863.]

LXIII.

1. Ὅταν δὲ παραδῷ ὁ καρπὸς, εὐθέως ἀποστέλλει τὸ δρέπανον, ὅτι παρέστηκεν ὁ θερισμός.[3]

Διατί οὐκ ἔδωκας τὸ ἀργύριόν μου ἐπὶ τράπεζαν, καὶ ἐγὼ ἐλθὼν σὺν τόκῳ ἂν ἔπραξα αὐτό.[4]

Ἀγόραιοι ἄγονται, καὶ ἀνθύπατοί εἰσιν.[5]

Καὶ προσλαβόμενοι τῶν ἀγοραίων ἄνδρας τινὰς πονηρούς.[6]
Translate, and comment where necessary.

2. Give the position of the following places, and state any event

[1] Æsch. *Ag.* 1023.
[2] *Ib.* 217.
[3] Ev. Div. Marc. iv. 29.
[4] Ev. Div. Luc. xix. 23.
[5] Act. Apost. xix. 38.
[6] Ib. xvii. 5.

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with which they are connected:—Lachish, Kadesh-barnea, Kirjath-jearim, Kirjath-Arba, Anathoth, Laish, Bercœa, Ænon.

3. The various stages in the re-establishment of the Jewish religion and polity after the Captivity.

4. Give a brief account of the lives of Joash, Uzziah, and Manasseh, kings of Judah.

5. Draw a map of Sicily, and sketch very briefly the ancient history of the island.

6. Where are the following, and with what events connected? Methone, Megara, Œnophyta, Melos, The Ticinus, The Frisii, The Allia, Actium.

7. Give some account, with dates, of Mummius, Herodotus, Lamachus, Hamilcar, Commodus, Hirtius, Pericles, Prusias, Tacitus, Aristippus.

8. Explain the terms, κλητήρ, *nexus*, συνήγορος, ἐκκλησία, *præjudicium*, *prævaricator*, *societas*, *sagmen*, *postliminium*.

9. Give the derivation and various meanings where necessary, of αἰέλουρος, ὄψον, ἱστορία, βάσκανος, ἀλαζών, *pessum dare*, *nuncubi*, *macto*, ἐνδατεῖσθαι, ἀμφιλαφής, *culmen*.

10. Translate the following, commenting where necessary:—

a. In iis rebus repetendis quæ mancipi sunt is periculum judicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit.[1]

b. Populus dedicationem ædis dat M. Lætorio primi pili centurioni.

c. καὶ βοᾷς ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα ὀνομάζων, ὥσπερ ἐξ ἀμάξης.[2]

d. οὐ δ' ἐγὼ μὲν ἀθῶος ἅπασι, τοῖς νόμοις, τῷ χρόνῳ, τῇ προθεσμίᾳ.[3]

e. Primo negabat se opus in acceptum referre posse.[4]

Fuerit Lucilius, inquam,
Comis et urbanus; fuerit limatior idem
Quam rudis et Græcis intacti carminis auctor.[5]

[1] Cic. *pro Mur.* 2, 3.
[2] Dem. *De Cor.* 268.
[3] Dem. *De Cor.* 269.
[4] Cic. 2 *Verr.* i. 57. 149.
[5] Hor. *S.* i. 10. 64.

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ἐπὶ Ἄρχοντος Εὐθυκλέους, πυανεψιῶνος ἐνάτῃ ἀπιόντος.

A quo H-S. C millia per calumniam malitiamque petita sunt.

[*Magdalen College Demyship*, 1863.]

LXIV.

1. Detail the political history of the year B.C. 362, and state what eminent authors were then alive, and how many of these were known by their works at that time.

2. Define the geographical position of the following places, and mention the celebrated men whom they respectively produced :—Apamea, Samosata, Chæronea, Cumæ, Megalopolis, Naucratis, Citium, Elea, Cnidus, Amasia, Methymna.

3. Why does Porson say :—'in lexicis nec comparet nec comparere potest verbum συνεξευπόρισα'?

Distinguish between a *synthetic* and a *parathetic* compound : explain the formation of τηλεβολεῖν and *belligerare*, and show that τηλεβάλλειν and *belligerere* would be impossible forms.

4. Translate the following passages, having first pointed out and corrected the errors of inflexion or syntax which you observe in them :—

a. οἱ δὲ πολέμιοι, ὡς ᾔσθοντο ἐχόμενον τὸ ὄρος, ἐγρηγόρησαν, καὶ ἕκαιον πυρὰ πολλὰ διὰ νύκτα. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, Χειρίσοφος μὲν ἦγε κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν· οἱ δὲ τὸ ὄρος καταλαβόντες ἐπήρχοντο.[1]

b. Τὶς ἂν λόγος ὠφελήσειεν μᾶλλον τὰς τῶν ἀκουσόντων ψυχὰς τοῦ τὴν ἀρετὴν ἐγκωμιάσοντος καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἄνδρας;[2]

c. εἰ γὰρ δή τις ἀμοιβῶν ἂν εἴη τόπος, Θάνατος τούτοις ἀρχηγὸς μεγάλων ἀγαθῶν γέγονε.[3]

[1] Xen. *Anab.* iv. 6. 22. [2] Hyperides, *Epit.* col. i. 13. [3] *Ib.* col. xi. 8.

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d. ἀπάγετ' ἐκτόπιον ὅτι τάχιστά με,
ἀπάγετ', ὦ φίλοι, τὸν ὄλεθρον μέγαν.[1]

5. Explain the usage of the negatives in the following passages :—

a. ἐπείδη δ' εὗρεν οὐκ ἐπιτήδειον, μήτε πρὸς δοῦλον μήθ' ὅλως ἐξεῖναι πράττειν ἐπέτρεψεν.[2]

b. ἔκβαιν' ἀπήνης τῆσδε, μὴ χαμαὶ τιθεὶς τὸν σὸν πόδα.[3]

c. ἐγὼ δ' ὅπως συ μὴ λέγεις ὀρθῶς τάδε
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν.[4]

6. Enumerate the principal philosophers of the New Academy and the Porch, and state as nearly as you can the period at which each of them flourished.

7. Describe the functions of the Ἄρχοντες and Πρυτάνεις at Athens, and of the Ἔφοροι at Sparta.

8. Distinguish διαθήκη, ἐπιδιαθήκη; προόμνυμι, ἐξόμνυμι; ἀπαγγελία, ἐπαγγελία, εἰσαγγελία; κατασκευὴ, παρασκευή; ἀπόδειξις, ἐπίδειξις, ἔνδειξις; διομολογεῖσθαι, ἀνθομολογεῖσθαι; ἀπορεῖν, ἀπορεῖσθαι; πρόκλησις, πρόσκλησις; ἐπίδικος, ὑπόδικος, ἐμνήσθην, μέμνημαι; καθ' ἡμέραν, μεθ' ἡμέραν; κατὰ χθονός, κατὰ χθόνα; ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ, ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς.

[*Bell Scholarship*, 1858.]

LXV.

1. Examine the value of the prefix *re-* in the following words :—*rebello, repudio, recino, recīdo, recĭdo, recondo, recludo, retego.* When did the last three change their meaning? What Greek prefix exhibits a similar variety of signification? Distinguish between *resideo* and *resido*, and exemplify your distinction by quotations from Latin poets.

[1] Soph. *O. T.* 1340.
[2] Cf. Thuc. iv. 32. 4; Dem. *Meid.* 538, § 21.
[3] Æsch. *Ag.* 879.
[4] Soph. *Ant.* 685.

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2. What is the true force of the *gerund*? Show that it may be still traced in the different uses of the *gerundive*. Explain the error of considering *repetundæ* as a noun substantive.

3. State some of the reasons on which it is now concluded that the early history of Rome is for the most part legendary and poetical. What is the argument from the period assigned to the seven kings?

4. Distinguish [1] *invenire, reperire; vectigal, ultro tributum; quietus, tranquillus;* and translate the following lines with proper attention to the apparently synonymous words:—

Adsum: videoque trementem
Pallentemque[2] metu, et trepidantem morte futura.
Redde hostem, vulnusque tuum solitumque timorem.[3]

5. Explain by a Greek analogy the relation between *fassus* and *fessus*. Does the epithet *decumanus* bear the same meaning in all the following phrases?—Decumani milites; D. fluctus; D. porta; D. frumentum. Give a full explanation in each case.

6. Describe the form of process in a civil suit at Rome. Distinguish *in jure, in judicio; vades, prædes, sponsores; vindiciæ, vindicta, vindicatio.*

7. Explain the Roman method of computing money by *sestertii*. What was the *denarius*? Show that the *Fenus Unciarium* and the *Usuræ Centesimæ* were 10 and 12 per cent. respectively.

8. What were the numbers and composition of a Roman legion in the time of Julius Cæsar? What were the numbers and functions of the *tribunus, præfectus, centurio, optio, primipilus, primus princeps, aquilifer, signifer*? What is the technical meaning of the word *vexillarius*?

[*Bell Scholarship*, 1858.]

[1] See Ovid, *Ex. P.* iii. 1. 34; *Met.* i. 654, v. 518.

[2] See Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 103; iii. 617, 644, 645; Cic. iii. *in Cat.* 4, § 8; Hor. *C.* ii. 19. 5; Cic. 2 *Phil.* 31, 77.

[3] Ovid, *Met.* xiii. 73.

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LXVI.

1. Show, by examples, the original affinity of the Latin and Greek languages. With what Greek dialect is the Latin most closely connected?

2. What traces of a *locative* case of substantives exist in Latin and Greek? Give instances.

3. Show how *adverbs* originated in Greek, giving examples of different kinds, according to their terminations.

4. What cases, and with what difference of meaning, follow the prepositions, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, παρὰ, and πρός respectively? What change of meaning do the same prepositions cause in any verb with which they are compounded?

5. What are the various meanings of the middle verb in Greek? What are the terminations of frequentative and desiderative verbs?

6. What kind of propositions are expressed by the past tenses of the Indicative with ἄν? What variety of moods and tenses follows οὐ μή and ὅπως μή respectively?

7. State the general principle of what is called 'Attic Attraction.' What cases of the relative are usually attracted? Is the nominative among them? How would you explain such phrases as ἐξ ὧν παρεσκεύασται?

8. What different classes of genitive cases are there in Latin? Give specimens of each, and their technical names.

9. What classes of verbs are followed by an accusative case and Infinitive Mood? What, by some particle (*quod*, *ut*, etc.) and finite verbs?

10. What is the primary notion of a 'Proposition in the Conjunctive'? Distinguish clearly between the three following conditional propositions:—Si sapiens est felix; Si sapiens sit felix; Si sapiens esset felix.

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11. Distinguish between *Ærarium* and *Fiscus*; *Affinis*, *Agnatus*, *Cognatus*; *Plebs* and *Populus*; *Lex* and *Jus*; *Facinus*, *Flagitium*, *Culpa*, *Crimen*; *Libertus* and *Libertinus*; *Sentio* and *Censeo*.

12. Explain the use of the tenses in the following extract:—

> Nihil habebam, quod scriberem; neque enim novi quidquam audieram, et ad omnes tuas epistolas rescripseram pridie; erat tamen rumor, comitia dilatum iri.[1]

13. Hanno unus causam fœderis egit: 'Per Deos, fœderum arbitros ac testes, monuisse, prædixisse se, ne Hamilcaris progeniem ad exercitum mitterent: non manes, non stirpem ejus conquiescere viri: nec unquam, donec sanguinis nominisque Barcini quisquam supersit, quietura Romana fœdera.'[2]

Write down, from the above, the *very words* used by Hanno, in Latin.

[*Christ's College*, 1864.]

LXVII.

1. Define 'Comparative Philology.' State briefly the conclusions which have been formed by means of this study respecting the ethnical affinities of the Greeks and Latins, and their migrations in prehistoric times.

2. Discuss the following statement of Professor Max Müller:—'. . . the philosophers and grammarians of Greece, to whom, in spite of all our new discoveries, I believe we are still beholden for more than half of our intellectual life.'

3. *a.* Translate and explain the following sentence:—

> Κρατύλος φησὶν ὅδε, ὦ Σώκρατες, ὀνόματος ὀρθότητα εἶναι ἑκάστῳ τῶν ὄντων φύσει πεφυκυῖαν, καὶ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι ὄνομα ὃ ἄν τινες ξυνθέμενοι καλεῖν

[1] Cic. *ad Att.* ix. 10. 1. [2] Liv. xxi. 10.

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καλῶσι, τῆς αὐτῶν φωνῆς μόριον ἐπιφθεγγόμενοι, ἀλλὰ ὀρθότητά τινα τῶν ὀνομάτων πεφυκέναι καὶ Ἕλλησι καὶ βαρβάροις τὴν αὐτὴν ἅπασιν.[1]

b. What is the general scope and purport of Plato's Cratylus?

c. How does Plato derive Αἴδης, Ποσειδῶν, Διόνυσος, αἰθήρ, πῦρ, ψυχή?

4. Εἰσὶ δὲ τῶν μύθων οἱ μὲν ἁπλοῖ οἱ δὲ πεπλεγμένοι· καὶ γὰρ αἱ πράξεις, ὧν μιμήσεις οἱ μῦθοί εἰσιν, ὑπάρχουσιν εὐθὺς οὖσαι τοιαῦται. λέγω δὲ ἁπλῆν μὲν πρᾶξιν, ἧς γινομένης ὥσπερ ὥρισται συνεχοῦς καὶ μιᾶς ἄνευ περιπετείας ἢ ἀναγνωρισμοῦ ἡ μετάβασις γίνεται, πεπλεγμένην δὲ, ἐξ ἧς μετ' ἀναγνωρισμοῦ ἢ περιπετείας ἢ ἀμφοῖν ἡ μετάβασίς ἐστιν.[2]

Translate the above passage, and illustrate by references to extant Greek tragedies.

5. Enumerate the chief sources of Athenian revenue at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War, and state the total annual amount. To what sum in English money of our time would this be equivalent? Mention the chief data on which this comparison rests.

6. Give an account of the life and opinions of Persius, and support your statements by quotations from his Satires.

7. Trace through their various meanings the words:—*majestas*, *usurpatio*, *universitas*.

8. Draw a scheme of the Iambic trimeter as used (1.) by the Greek, and (2.) by the Latin comic poets, and quote from Aristophanes, Plautus, or Terence, an example of each variety.

9. Write out at full length the following inscriptions, and give approximately the date of the first:—

a. I . O . M . ET . G . DD . NN . PHILIPPORV . AVGG .
LEG . VI . VIC . P . F . V . S . L . M .

[1] Plato, *Cratylus*, *sub init.* [2] Aristotle, *Poet.* c. 10.

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b. D . M . M . VALERIVS . M . F . LATINVS . CENT . EQ . MILES . LEG . X . ANN . XXXV . STIPEN . XX . H S . E .

c. ...CONIVGI . KARISSIMÆ . QVAE . MECVM . VIXIT . ANN . XXIIX . S . V . Q .

10. When did the Julian Era, the Era of the Seleucidæ, and the so-called 'Era of Constantinople,' respectively commence? Explain the term 'Indiction.'

When was the Christian Era first generally adopted in Italy, and in France?

11. When did Gibbon commence, and when did he complete, his great historical work? Into what periods does he divide his subject? Give some account of his method and style.

[*Trinity College Fellowship*, 1868.]

LXVIII.

1. What inferences may be drawn from the names of rivers and mountains in Greece with respect to the ethnical affinities of its early inhabitants?

2. Give as copious a list as you can (1.) of Latin words derived from the same roots as the corresponding Greek words, (2.) of Greek words borrowed by the Latins with a change of form, and (3.) of Greek words adopted by the Latins without change of form.

3. What may we gather from internal evidence as to the date of the composition of the History of Herodotus?

4. Give a table of Attic coinage, with the corresponding values in English money. Compare the pay of soldiers and sailors at Athens in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. with that of English soldiers and sailors at the present day. How far

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does this comparison afford a test of the relative value of money?

5. C. Gracchus...perniciosas aliquot leges tulit: inter quas frumentariam, ut semisse et triente frumentum plebi daretur; alteram legem agrariam quam et frater ejus tulerat; tertiam qua equestrem ordinem, tunc cum senatu consentientem, corrumperet.[1]

Explain fully the above passage, and give an account, with dates, of the political life of C. Gracchus.

6. Describe the limits and subdivisions of the Roman empire in Europe at the death of Trajan. What was the total strength of the army, and how was it distributed?

7. Translate and explain fully:—

a. Α. ὦ Δῆμ', ἐναργῶς ἡ θεός σ' ἐπισκοπεῖ,
καὶ νῦν ὑπερέχει σου χύτραν ζωμοῦ πλέαν.
Δ. οἴει γὰρ οἰκεῖσθ' ἂν ἔτι τήνδε τὴν πόλιν
εἰ μὴ φανερῶς ἡμῶν ὑπερεῖχε τὴν χύτραν;

b. οἴμοι παρανοίας· ὡς ἐμαινόμην ἄρα
ὅτ' ἐξέβαλλον τοὺς θεοὺς διὰ Σωκράτη.

c. ἀλλ' ἐγκονῶμεν, ὦνδρες, ὡς ἔσται Λάχητι νυνί.
σίμβλον δέ φασι χρημάτων ἔχειν ἅπαντες αὐτόν.
χθὲς οὖν Κλέων ὁ κηδεμὼν ἡμῖν ἐφεῖτ' ἐν ὥρᾳ
ἥκειν ἔχοντας ἡμερῶν ὀργὴν τριῶν πονηρὰν
ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς κολωμένους ὧν ἠδίκησεν.

d. ἔλεγεν δ' ὁ μὴ ὥρασι μὲν Δημόστρατος
πλεῖν εἰς Σικελίαν, ἡ γυνὴ δ' ὀρχουμένη,
αἰαῖ Ἄδωνιν, φησίν, ὁ δὲ Δημόστρατος
ἔλεγεν ὁπλίτας καταλέγειν Ζακυνθίων·
ἡ δ' ὑποπεπωκυῖ' ἡ γυνὴ 'πὶ τοῦ τέγους,
κόπτεσθ' Ἄδωνιν, φησίν, ὁ δ' ἐβιάζετο
ὁ θεοῖσιν ἐχθρὸς καὶ μιαρὸς χολοζύγης.

e. ἐκ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους γίγνεται Σιμωνίδης.

[1] Livy, *Epit.* lx.

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Mention, in reference to each of these passages, the drama from which it is taken, and give the date of its production.

8. Correct the errors in the following lines; write them out with the proper accents, breathings, and stops, and translate them :—

Νομοι γυναικων ουκ αλλως κεινται περι
χρην γαρ τον ευτυχουντ' οτι πλειστας εχειν
γυναικας ειπερ δη τροφη δομοις παρην
ως την κακην μεν εξεβαλε δωματων
την δ' ουσαν εσθλην ηδεως εσωζετο
νυν δ' εἰς μιαν βλεπουσιν κινδυνον μεγαν
ριπτοντες ου γαρ των τροπων πειρουμενοι
νυμφας ες οικους ερματιζονται βροτοι.[1]

9. Write explanatory notes on the following passages :—

a. Per consulatum pejerat Vatinius.[2]

b. Nam quid Brittanni cælum differre putamus,
Et quod in Ægypto est qua mundi claudicat axis,
Quidve quod in Ponto est differre, et Gadibus atque
Usque ad nigra virum percocto sæcla calore?[3]

c. Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra nec erubuit silvas habitare Thalia.[4]

d. Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem.[5]

e. Populus Romanus saga sumpsit.

f. Fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus.[6]

g. Prætorem pauper centum sestertia Gaurus
Orabat cana notus amicitia,
Dicebatque suis hæc tantum deesse trecentis
Ut posset domino plaudere justus eques.[7]

h. Vicit et hoc monstrum tunicati fuscina Gracchi,
Lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator arenam,

[1] Eur. *Ino.* Fragm. 14.
[2] Catull. lii. 3.
[3] Lucr. vi. 1106.
[4] Virg. *Ecl.* vi. *init.*
[5] Hor. *Epod.* v. 87.
[6] Cic. *ad Att.* iv. 15. 7
[7] Mart. iv. 67.

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Et Capitolinus generosior et Marcellis
Et Catulis Paulique minoribus et Fabiis et
Omnibus ad podium spectantibus, his licet ipsum
Admoveas cujus tunc munere retia misit.[1]

i. Longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo.[2]

k. Conditione tua non utar.

[*Trinity College* (*Cambridge*) *Fellowship Examination*, 1869.]

LXIX.

1. It is said that every part of every language originally had a meaning. Illustrate this with special reference to the terminations of verbs and of nouns in Greek, Latin, and English.

2. Translate, making comments when necessary, on the cases used :—

a. οἶμοι διωγμῶν οἷς ἐλαύνομαι τάλας.

b. μάλα δ' ὦκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο.

c. νέας τέσσερας αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσι εἷλον.

d. νικᾶν πᾶσι τοῖς κριταῖς.[3]

e. πόλις μέγαθος ἐοῦσα μέτωπον ἕκαστον εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίων.

f. Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpæ.[4]

g. Non hæc tibi litora suasit
Delius aut Cretæ jussit considere Apollo.[5]

h. Da lunæ propere novæ,
Da noctis mediæ, da, puer, auguris
Murenæ.[6]

3. Compare the earlier and later uses of the Greek article.

4. Mention any traces of lost cases in Greek and Latin.

5. Classify the uses of the Greek middle verb. How does Latin provide for the want of a middle voice?

[1] Juv. ii. 143.
[2] Senec. *Ep.* 54.
[3] Cf. Plat. *Legg.* 801 A.
[4] Virg. *G.* i. 183.
[5] Virg. *Æn.* iii. 162.
[6] Hor. *C.* iii. 19.

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6. State the chief points of difference between the Doric and Ionic dialects.

7. Quote or refer to passages in ancient writers which illustrate the style of weapon used at different periods in Greek and Roman warfare.

8. Give instances of archaic forms and constructions in the writings of Plautus, Lucretius, and Virgil.

9. The connection between sound and sense in language. Is this due more to conscious or to unconscious selection of words? Give illustrations.

10. *a.* χρὴ δὲ πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιοῦντι ἡμᾶς περαιτέρω προνοοῦντας λέγειν ὑμῶν τῶν δι' ὀλίγου σκοπούντων.[1]

What is the difficulty here about ἀξιοῦντι as it stands? Can you suggest any simple emendation which would improve the sense?

b. Propinqui, quibus est puella curæ,
Amicos medicosque convocate :
Non est sana puella ; nec rogate
Qualis sit ; solet hæc imaginosum.[2]

In this corrupt passage two emendations have been proposed : (1.) 'nec rogare, Qualis sit, solet; en imaginosam!' (2.) 'nec rogare, Qualis sit, solet æs imaginosum.' Which of these do you prefer? and why? Under what circumstances is it allowable to amend a passage against the authority of all the manuscripts?

[*Trinity College* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships*, 1870.]

LXX.

1. The causes of the victory of Greece over Persia.

2. State what you know about the civilisation of Ancient Egypt.

[1] Thucyd. iii. 43. 4. [2] Catullus, 41.

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3. Mention laws and usages of the Jews, Greeks, and Romans relating to (1.) the taking of interest, (2.) the tenure of land.

4. Some account of the Alcmæonid Cleisthenes, Thucydides son of Melesias, Spurius Cassius, Sulla, Justinian, Erasmus, William Pitt.

5. What were the real questions at issue between Charles I. and his Parliament?

6. The commencement and progress of British conquests in India.

7. Give an account of any past Œcumenical Councils.

8. In what respects has the physical geography of Great Britain and Ireland influenced their history?

9. Explain :—Bill of Rights; Statute of Præmunire; Habeas Corpus; Benefit of Clergy; Chartism; Martial Law; Indirect Taxation; Protection; Reciprocity.

[*Trinity College* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships*, 1870.]

LXXI.

1. What is meant by literary style? Is excellence of matter or of style the more likely to secure lasting fame for a writer? Give illustrations.

2. A short account of the works of Pindar, Lucretius, Junius, Swift, Shelley, Wordsworth.

3. Give the plot of any one of Shakespeare's plays.

4. State what you consider to be the characteristics of a good novel, with reasons and examples.

5. Examine the following assertions :—

a. 'A well-coloured photograph is the most exact representation of nature, and therefore the highest form of art.'

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b. 'The government of the people by the people for the people, being the most just, must therefore be the best, form of government.'

6. The advantages and disadvantages of anonymous authorship in journalism.

[*Trinity College* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships*, 1870.]

LXXII.

Greek History and Literature.

1. The influence of foreign nations on the early civilisation of Greece.

2. Trace the formation of the Empire, which in the reign of Darius, son of Hystaspes, threatened the independence of Greece.

3. How far was political freedom possessed by the labouring classes in the various states of ancient Greece? Point out any differences in their condition, in (1.) Athens, (2.) Sparta, (3.) Thessaly.[1]

4. Give the geographical limits and divisions, *first*, of Greece Proper; *secondly*, of Greek Colonization. Date, where you can, the founding of the several colonies.

5. An outline of the expedition of Alexander, and the extent and consequences of his conquests.

6. Was the general tendency of the Greeks towards centralization, or the contrary? Show what causes worked in each direction.

7. Discuss the question of the authorship of the Iliad.

8. A history of the historical literature of Greece.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1855.]

[1] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Thetes*, *Helotes*, *Penestæ*.

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LXXIII.

Roman History and Literature.

1. Enumerate the several modifications in the constitution of Rome, up to the period when the distinction between Patrician and Plebeian was practically effaced.

2. How was Rome brought into collision with Macedon and Greece?

3. The causes which enabled Rome to overcome Carthage.

4. The Marian Civil War.

5. The second Triumvirate.

6. What was the greatest extent to which the Roman Empire ever reached at any one time?

7. Compare Livy as a historian with Tacitus.[1]

8. To what would you ascribe the want of originality which marks the literature of Rome? Point out the chief exceptions, and account for them.[2]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1855.]

LXXIV.

1. To what family of languages does the Greek belong? To what causes do you ascribe its distinction into dialects? and what are the respective characteristics of each?

2. Show the radical connection subsisting between the Greek and Latin languages by instances of words referring (1.) to parts of the body, (2.) to sights and sounds of nature.[3]

[1] See Merivale's *Rome*, v. 97 *seqq.*, viii. 84.

[2] *Id.* iii. 36 *seqq.*

[3] Compare (1.) *πούς, πνεύμων, οὖς, ὀφθαλμός, ὦμος, χείρ, μυελός, ἄρθρον, κεφαλή, ὄνυξ, δάκτυλος, μῦς, γόνυ, ὀδούς, δεξία, κόμη, γένυς, νεῦρον, βραχίων*; (2.) *ἄνεμος, ὄμβρος, ἅλς, κέρας, ῥόδον, ὕπνος, νύξ, νεφέλη, ἥλιος, σπέος, σελήνη, μήν, θήρ*, with their respective Latin equivalents.

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3. Name the chief Greek historians of Hellenic affairs from the Persian war to the Achæan league, specifying the age, country, and limits of the history of each.

4. Determine, from internal evidence, the order in which the comedies of Aristophanes were exhibited.[1] Quote any of his criticisms on the opinions and poetry of Euripides.[2]

5. The nature and object of the reforms introduced by Cleisthenes into the constitution of Athens.

6. A sketch of the political and social state of Athens in the age of Pericles and Demosthenes.

7. Trace the history of the Sicilian Greeks from the defeat of the Athenians before Syracuse to the capture of that town by Marcellus.

8. A brief survey of the principal Greek Colonies, with the dates and circumstances of the foundation of each.

9. Notices of the most conspicuous military and political characters of Greece from B.C. 404 to B.C. 360.

10. Give an account of the Indian conquests of Alexander, with their political and social results.

11. Compare the course of procedure in a public suit in the time of Demosthenes at Athens with that at Rome in the age of Cicero.[3]

12. Describe the position of the Dionysiac theatre at Athens,

[1] The order is—

	Ol.	B.C.	See vv. (Dindorf)—
Acharnenses,	88.3	425	6, 269, 300, 509 *seqq.*, 760, 890.
Equites,	88.4	424	Throughout, *e.g.* 54, 355, 579, 834.
Nubes,	89.1	423	332, 582.
Vespæ,	89.2	422	210, 897, 947, 1284.
Pax,	89.3	421	205, 466-483, 609, 698, 989.
Aves,	91.2	414	126, 1369.
Lysistrata,	92.1	411	108, 144, 398, 983, 1137.
Thesmophoriazusæ,	do.	do.	804, 808.
Ranæ,	93.3	405	67, 197, 363, 541, 689, 694, 1196, 1532.
Ecclesiazusæ,	96.4	392	102, 197, 356.
Plutus,	97.4	388	173, 178, 747.

[2] For the criticisms on Eur., see, especially, *Ranæ*, 757-1471. His poetry is burlesqued almost in every play. For direct parody, see, besides *Ranæ*, *l. c.*, *Eq.* 1251, *Ach.* 893, *Thesm.* 194, in which last there are numerous imitations of Eur., *e.g.*, 5 *seqq.*, 39 *seqq.*, 855 *seqq.*, 871 *seqq.*, 1015 *seqq.*, 1098 *seqq.* On Eurip., see Grote, ch. 67.

[3] For the Gk. proceedings, see Kennedy's *Demosth.* iii. 326, 372; for the Latin, *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Actio*, *Judex*.

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and quote any passages from the Greek dramatists, which you may imagine would borrow effect from the surrounding scenery.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1855.]

LXXV.

1. What results has Comparative Philology established with regard to the origin of the Latin language?

2. Draw a map of Italy, marking the bounds of the different dialects spoken in early times, and specifying the most important races inhabiting the peninsula.

3. What is the historical value of the Roman legends?

4. What proofs have the Romans of the Republic left of their skill as civil and military engineers?

5. Trace the progress of Constitutional Law at Rome from the foundation of the Consulate to the full development of the Republic.

6. The colonial system and provincial administration of Rome.

7. Give a brief account of Pompey's Asiatic campaigns.

8. Trace the progress of Roman conquests in Britain to the death of Trajan.

9. Notices of eminent members of the following *houses*:— Valerian; Decian; Cornelian; Publilian; Fabian; Julian; Claudian.

10. What were the chief causes of the decay of the Roman Empire?[2]

[1] See Kennedy, *Demosth. ut supr. citat.* 321, 324; Wordsworth's *Athens and Attica*, c. xiii.; *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Athenæ*, p. 284.

[2] See Merivale's *Rome*, iv. 63, (c. xxxiii.) It has been recently stated that the Roman empire perished 'for want of men.' See *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, August, October 1869 (Lectures by Prof. Seeley).

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11. Give a sketch of the dramatic literature of Rome.

12. State the argument of any of Cicero's great speeches, adding a short criticism on the soundness of the reasoning and the style.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1856.]

LXXVI.

1. What was the geographical extent of the term Ἑλλάς in the time of Thucydides? What reason is there for believing that the Greeks were a mixed nation, and to which branches of the Arian family may their different elements be assigned?[2]

2. Give a concise but distinct account of the functions of the definite article in the machinery of Greek syntax, and explain fully and critically the construction of the following passages, translating them also idiomatically:[3]—

a. Αὐτοὺς ἐτιμωρησάμεθα κατὰ τὸν πασὶ νόμον καθεστῶτα.

b. Ἰδὲ γὰρ ἀνθρώπους οἷον ἐν καταγείῳ οἰκήσει σπηλαίωδει, ἀναπεπταμένην πρὸς τὸ φῶς τὴν εἴσοδον ἐχούσῃ μακρὰν παρ' ἅπαν τὸ σπήλαιον.

c. Ὁ δὲ Θεὸς, γλυκὺν γεύσας τὸν αἰῶνα, φθονερὸς ἐν αὐτῷ εὑρίσκεται ἐών.

d. Καὶ ἡμᾶς τε παρεκρούσαντο καὶ ἔλαθον δανεισάμενοι ἐπὶ τοῖς ἡμετέροις, ἐκεῖνόν τε τὸν νεανίσκον τὸν δανείσαντα ἐξηπάτησαν ὡς ἐπ' ἐλευθέροις τοῖς χρήμασι δανειζόμενοι.

e. Ἐντεῦθεν ἕλκει τις αὐτὸν διὰ τραχείας τῆς ἀναβάσεως καὶ ἀνάντους.

[1] See the Prolegomena to Ramsay's edition of Cicero, *pro Cluentio*.

[2] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr. init.*; *New Cratyl.* Book i. c. 4.

[3] For the passages, *b.* Plat. *Resp.* 514; *c.* Hdt. vii. 46. 6; *d.* Demosth. 930; *e.* Plat. *ib.* 515 E, see Index to Donalds. *Gk. Gr.*

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3. Explain the proceedings in a civil suit at Athens. Who were the διαιτηταί, and what were their functions? Distinguish between an ἔνδειξις, an εἰσαγγελία, a προβολή, and an ἀπαγωγή. What was the nature of the proceedings in the case which led to the speech of Demosthenes against the law of Leptines? Why does the argument of that speech say: ἡ δὲ στάσις πραγματικὴ ἔγγραφος?[1]

4. An eminent Greek author,[2] not a native of Athens, arrived there for the first time in B.C. 367. State the circumstances of his life before and after this time, and mention the subjects of his principal works. During the period of nearly twenty years, which he spent at Athens on his first visit, what persons, eminent in literature, science, and public life, had he an opportunity of meeting in that city?

5. Detail the proceedings of Alexander the Great from his invasion of Drangiana in B.C. 330 to his arrival at Pura in B.C. 326. Which of the countries or cities mentioned by his Greek historians can be identified, and what are the modern names? Compare the Greek and Indian accounts of Sandrocottus. What reason is there for preferring the reading Σανδρόκυπτος in Athenæus?[3] Where and how were Cleitus and Callisthenes slain? State what you know of the life and writings of Megasthenes.

6. How far is it possible to distinguish between the foreign and indigenous elements of Greek mythology, and, in regard to the latter, to say what is Pelasgian, and what Hellenic? Explain briefly the different theories on this subject which

[1] Kennedy's *Demosth.* iii. 372, in which (*init.*) see the speech *adv. L.* analysed. *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Paranomon graphe.*

Πρ.=*practical;* the speech deals with facts and not rhetorical inventions: π. τόπος is defined by Ernesti *Lex. Techn. Græc. Rhet.* s. v. πραγματικός, as tractatio *rerum et sententiarum* quatenus iis *argumenta orationis continentur,* et differunt *a verbis et elocutionibus.* See *ib.* s. vv. ποιότης, στάσις; and Lex. *Lat. Rhet.* s. vv. *Constitutio, Negotialis.*

[2] Aristotle.

[3] Athenæus, i. 18 e. See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Sandrocottus.*—The resemblance to the Indian name *Chandragupta.*

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have been propounded by modern scholars. What was the probable genesis of the following myths :—the shower of gold ; the stable of Augeas ; the ivory shoulder of Pelops ; the abduction of Europa ; the sowing of the serpent's teeth ; the death of Hyacinthus ?[1]

7. Give the principal arguments for and against the literary personality of Homer. Who were the χωριζοντες ? What reasons are there for the supposition that the Iliad was originally an Achilléis, built on a narrower plan, and then enlarged ? From the metre or otherwise can you show that the present text of Homer does not exhibit the original form of the language ? The common epithets of a hero in Sanscrit poetry are *nrî-pa = viros-regens*, and *para-puran-jayah = externarum-urbium-expugnator*. What Greek or Latin roots do you recognise in these Indian words ? what are the Homeric counterparts of the epithets ? and what inference does Mr. Gladstone draw from the application of the former of them ?[2]

8. How did the origin of Greek comedy differ from that of tragedy ? Distinguish accurately between a χορὸς and a κῶμος, and quote any very early references to the latter which occur to you. Describe the peculiar structure of the chorus in the old Attic comedy. What was the *parabasis*, and what were its parts ? Is there anything analogous to this ἀπαγγελία αὐτοῦ τοῦ ποιητοῦ[3] in the Epinicia of Pindar ? Refer particularly to the sixth Olympian ode. Who cultivated comedy before the Athenians, and where do we still find some representatives of its peculiar characteristics ?[4]

[1] See Max Müller's *Lectures*, Series ii. Lect. ix. ; Grote's *Greece*, Index, and ch. 16.

[2] ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν—πτολίπορθος.—Mr. Gladstone infers that the ἀν. ἀνδ. must (1.) be born of Zeus, *ab antiquo ;* (2.) hold a sovereignty, either paramount or secondary, and either in whole, or, like Æneas, by devolution in part, over some given place or tribe ; (3.) belong to a family who have held this sovereignty continuously from the time of the primary ancestor ; (4.) be the head of a ruling tribe or house of the original Hellenic stock, and must be connected with marks of the presence of the Hellenic settlement. See *Studies on Homer*, i. 531, 542.

[3] Plat. *Rep.* 394 c.

[4] See L. and S. *s. v.* κῶμος ; *Dicty. of*

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9. Why is prose always subsequent to some form of verse composition, and how far is the former influential on the structure of language? Examine the statement that there are three epochs in the history of Attic prose from Pericles to Alexander, and that two widely different causes co-operated in introducing the first epoch, namely, Athenian Politics and Sicilian Sophistry. Enumerate the principal Sophists, and compare the different views which have been taken of their character, and the effects of their teaching. Give some account of the revival of the Sophistic rhetoric in the second century A.D.[1]

10. How does Plato distinguish between the *αὐτοπώλης*, the *κάπηλος*, and the *ἔμπορος*?[2] Describe the business of a *τραπεζίτης* at Athens. Trace the various meanings of *ἀφορμή*. What were the different methods of calculating interest among the Greeks?

11. Describe the costume of the ancient Greeks, and include in your description an accurate commentary on the following passages :[3]—

a. Τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἰδεῖν ἦν διπλᾶ τὰ ἱμάτια ἐμπεπορπημένους.

b. Φάσκων Ἰοἱμάτιον ἀποδεδύσθαι ἢ τὸν χιτωνίσκον ἐκδεδύσθαι.

c. Ἀναβάλλεσθαι οὐκ ἐπιστάμενον ἐπιδέξια ἐλευθέρως.

d. Εἴ τοι κατὰ δεξιὸν ὦμον ἀρέσκει λῶπος ἄκρον περονᾶσθαι.

Antiq. s. vv. *Comœdia.* In Pind. *Ol.* vi. there is an address (v. 87) to Æneas, leader of the chorus, bidding him *ὀτρύνειν ἑταίρους Ἥραν κελαδῆσαι, γνῶναι τ' ἀρχαῖον ὄνειδος ἐλαθέσιν λόγοις εἰ φεύγομεν*, κ.τ.λ.—The peculiarities of Comedy are still found in the English Pantomimes, and perhaps in the Italian improvisatori.

[1] Because for prose, writing is essential; for verse, only memory is required. See Müller's *Hist. Gk. Lit.* c. xxxi. The chief Sophists were Gorgias, Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias; others were Tisias, Corax, Polus, Alcidamas, Antisthenes, Thrasymachus. See, on their teaching, Grote's *Greece*, ch. 67. On the later rhetoric, Donalds. *Lit. Gr.* c. lii.

[2] See *Rep.* 371 D; *Politicus*, 260 C; *Soph.* 223 D, 231 D.

[3] See Lycurg. p. 153, § 40; Lysias, 117, § 10; Plat. *Theæt.* 175 E. See Stallb. *in loc.*; Theocr. xiv. 65; ib. xv. 6; Eur. *Hec.* 933; Thucyd. i. 6. 3. See Bekker's *Charicles*, Excursus on *The Dress*, and *Dicty. of Antiq.* under the several words by which the articles of dress are described.

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e. Παντᾶ κρηπῖδες, παντᾶ χλαμυδηφόροι ἄνδρες.

f. Λέχη δὲ φίλια μονόπεπλος λιποῦσα Δωρὶς ὡς κόρα.

g. Καὶ οἱ πρεσβύτεροι αὐτοῖς τῶν εὐδαιμόνων διὰ τὸ ἁβροδίαιτον οὐ πολὺς χρόνος ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπαύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλον ἀναδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν.

12. Write succinctly, and in Latin, biographical notices of the following personages, stating the date and place of the birth of each :—Theramenes, Polybius, Poseidonius, Arcesilaus, Parmenides, Eratosthenes.[1] Give in English the dates and circumstances of the following events :—the first and second battles of Mantinea ; the peace of Antalcidas ; the defeat of the Athenians in Egypt ; the deaths of Cleon and Brasidas.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1858.]

[1] ***Theramenes*** Atheniensis, Hagnonis filius, sive, ut aliis videtur, ortu Cous, ab Hagnone adoptatus, unus ex Triginta, qui dicuntur, Tyrannis, cognomen habuit Cothurnum quippe qui, ut utrique pedi caliga illa, utrique parti conveniret : pugnæ apud Arginusas interfuit, et per eum factum ut decem illi navium præfecti capitis damnarentur. Anno ante Christum natum quadringentesimo quarto in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum conjectus, quum venenum ut sitiens obduxisset, reliquum sic e poculo ejecit ut resonaret, quæ pulchro Critiæ, cujus jussu damnabatur, propinatio foret.—Videsis Cic. *Tusc.* i. 40. 96 ; Xen. *Hist. Gr.* ii. 3. 56.

Polybio, Lycortæ filio, patria Megalopolis, quæ in Arcadia est urbs : Scipionis Africani Minoris amicus res Romanas egregiè scripsit, neque illo uti auctore dedignatur T. Livius. Philopœmene, Græcorum ultimo, familiarissimé utebatur juvenis, ideoque res tum bellicas tum ad civitatem administrandam pertinentes unicé callebat. Romam, jubente Callicrate, anno ante Christum natum centesimo sexagesimo septimo, quod rerum Romanarum contra Persea regem non fuisset fautor, advectus, in Æmilii Paulli domo versabatur : Carthagini ab Scipione deletæ interfuit, res inde Peloponnesiacas, in pejus indies, propter insanum cum Romanis bellum, jam delabentes, optimé sanavit : ante Christum natum centesimo vigesimo secundo, annum jam octogesimum tertium agens, decessit.

Poseidonius, philosophus, Panæti discipulus, Ciceronis et Pompeii æqualis, philosophiam, astronomiam, res geographicas, assiduè colebat : auctore illo in libro qui *de Officiis* vocatur usus est M. T. Cicero. Natus est Apameiæ, anno ante Christum natum centesimo tricesimo primo : Romæ, annum jam agens octogesimum tertium, ex hâc vitâ migravit.

Arcesilaus, novæ, quæ dicitur, Academiæ fundator, comis quidem atque urbanus, at vitâ tamen solutissimâ, adeo ut annum jam agens septuagesimum sextum quum vino nimium indulsisset morbo absumptus periret. Si Ciceroni (*Acad.* i. 12) credendum, et ea quæ ignoremus nos scire posse negavit. Patria illi Pitane, urbs Æolica : anno ante Christum trecentesimo decimo octavo natus est.

Patria quidem ***Parmenidis*** Italiæ urbs, Elea, quam coloniam haud diu ante deduxerant Phocæenses : tanti in urbe Eleâ habitus ut singulis annis in leges quas constituisset jurare cogerentur magistratus. Res philosophicas carminibus Epicis illustravit, immutabile Veritatis cor, monstrante

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LXXVII.

1. Trace the most important constitutional changes at Rome, giving the occasion of each, the dates, and the first holders of each new office.

2. The causes, chief circumstances, and effects of the Samnite wars.

3. Mention the names of the persons distinguished by the following agnomina :—Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, Numidicus, Creticus; and the events which gave occasion to them.

4. Write a life of Mæcenas, showing his position as chief minister of the empire, and as the centre of the literary society of Rome in the Augustan age.[1]

5. Describe the Roman system of making roads; mention the main roads leading from Rome, and give a detailed account of the Via Appia.[2]

6. Mention the chief places in Latium and Campania, illustrating your answer by quotations from classical authors.

7. Give a topographical description of the city of Rome, and an account of the every-day life of a Roman noble, at the time of Augustus.[3]

deâ Sapientiâ, adjurante quidem Justitiâ, perscrutatus: primordia rerum duo, aurâi simplicis ignem, ut Maronis utamur verbis, et caliginosam densissimæ noctis naturam, constituit: at subtiliora sunt hujusmodi argumenta quam quæ currente quasi calamo adumbremus. Anno ante Christum quingentesimo vicesimo natus est.

Eratosthenes Cyrenaicus, mortem sibi per inediam, quod, oculis captus, vitæ jam pertæsum esset, anno ante Christum centesimo nonagesimo sexto, Alexandriæ conscivit. Artis geometricæ atque astronomiæ egregié sciens quanta esset terræ moles quum perscrutari vellet successum quidem habuerit necne vix cognoscendum, quo autem modo eandem rem investigare potuerint nostrates primus ille significavit: quantum ab terrâ abesset Sol, quantum Luna, idem demonstravit: res geographicas, tabulâ, ut ipse dimensus esset, propositâ, denuo constituit: neque minus literis ac disciplinis humanioribus deditus Comicorum poëtarum insigniores, Aristophanem, Cratinum, Eupolidem dicimus, judicio subtilissimo in trutina pensaverat.

[1] See Merivale's *Rome*, iii. 280 *seqq.*, iv. 212.

[2] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Via*, and, for the Via Appia, Hor. *S.* i. 5.

[3] See Merivale's *Rome*, v. 1-87.

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8. The system of provincial administration under the early emperors.

9. Show how Rome from its position was the natural seat of empire; and give the extent, union, and internal prosperity of the empire in the age of the Antonines.[1]

10. 'Satira quidem tota nostra est.' Illustrate this assertion of Quintilian, and characterize briefly the chief writers in this branch of literature.[2]

11. Give a short view of the Latin case-system.

12. Give the derivation of the following words:—*hostis, prælium, proletarius, securis, securus, incolumis, sublimis, subtilis, calamitas, coram, duntaxat, carcer.*

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1858.]

LXXVIII.

1. Solon is said by Aristophanes[3] to have been φιλόδημος τὴν φύσιν. Show how far this epithet is justified by the provisions and tendency of the legislation of Solon.

2. What was the revenue of Athens, and what were the sources of it, B.C. 431? Calculate the expense to the State of 100 triremes kept in active employment during an entire year; and define the duties of a τριήραρχος.[4]

3. What is meant by ξυνόικια and ξυνοικίζειν? Point out the political and social effects of the change implied in the word, and give instances.[5]

[1] See Merivale's *Rome*, vii. 254.

[2] See Quintil. x. 1, § 93; Dryden's *Discourse on Satire* (ed. 1851, pp. 351 *seqq.*); Simcox, Introd. to Juvenal; Merivale's *Rome*, viii. 78, vi. 460.

[3] *Nub.* 1187.

[4] See Ar. *Vesp.* 656 *seqq.*—The state allowed (Thuc. vi. 31. 3) a drachma per day per man: taking the Ath. year as 354 days, and the average number of men on board a trireme as 200, the cost is $\frac{100 \times 200 \times 354}{100 \times 60}$ talents $= 1180$ talents $= \frac{1180 \times 39 \times 250}{40}$ £ $= £287{,}625$. —See, on the Ath. revenue, Boeckh's *Public Economy of Athens*, ii. 180 *seqq.* —See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v.; Kennedy's *Demosth.* i. 304.

[5] By these words is meant keeping festival (τὰ ξ.) for Attic union made by Theseus. See Thuc. ii. 15. 2.

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4. Λακεδαιμόνιοι πολλοὺς ἀμφισβητήσαντες χρόνους ὑπὲρ τῆς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίας, ἐπειδή ποτ' ἐκράτησαν, μόλις ἔτη δώδεκα κατεῖχον αὐτὴν ἀδήριτον. Whose words are these? What is the interval spoken of? Give a brief summary of the history of Greece during it. Explain the expression πολλοὺς χρόνους, and illustrate the meaning of the word ἡγεμονία from the Greek historians and orators.[1]

5. What was the object and nature of the ephoralty? Mention any instances of the influence of the ephori on the foreign policy of Sparta.[2]

6. From what countries did Athens import gold, hides, timber, and corn? Have we any data for determining the quantity of any of these commodities imported, or the relative value of gold and silver?[3]

7. Point out the principal conservative elements in the constitution of Athens, and their operation at any important epochs.[4]

8. Where were Scione, Crommyon, Myrcinus, Naupactus, Cyzicus, Ardericca, Megalopolis, Dyrrachium, Coryphasium, Stratus, Agylla, Acanthus, Doriscus, Arbela, Nicopolis? Mention any circumstances connected with any of them, that gave them an importance at any period of history with which you are acquainted.[5]

9. Write a clear and detailed account of any one or more

[1] See Polybius, i. 2. 3. The interval, if ἔτη δώδεκα be meant, is B.C. 404-392. For ἡγεμ., see Hdt. iii. 65. 10, vi. 2; Thucyd. v. 47. 7; Dem. 217 extr. Æschin. 62, 72, 74 (c. *Ctesiph.* §§ 58, 132, 143); Lycurg. c. *Leocrat.* § 61, where some read εὐδαιμονίας for ἡγεμονίας.

[2] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v.

[3] *Ib.* s. vv. *Aurum, Argentum, Nummus, Pondera.* Hides from Panticapæum. See Dem. 910.—Corn especially from Theodosia and the neighbourhood. Dem. *Lept.* 466. Athens derived 400,000 medimni of corn from the Cimmerian Bosporus. See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. vv. *Bosporus, Panticapæum, Theodosia: Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Sitos.* The timber from *Pontus.*

The relative value of gold to silver in the time of Hdt. was 13:1; in the time of Demosth. 51:1. Kennedy, *ut supr.* vol. i. 253, and, on these points generally, Boeckh's *Public Economy of Athens.*

[4] The council of the Areiopagus. See Kennedy, *ut supr.* ii. 332; Grote, Index.

[5] For Scione, see allusion in Ar. *Vesp.* 209.—For Ard., see Hdt. i. 185, on which passage Prof. Rawlinson remarks that no such cuttings as are there described can ever have existed.

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of these actions:—Platæa, Mantinea (the first or second battle), the last naval action in the harbour of Syracuse, Ægospotami.

10. Πολλῶν προαιρέσεων οὐσῶν τῆς πολιτείας, τὴν περὶ τὰς Ἑλληνικὰς πράξεις εἱλόμην ἐγώ.[1] Explain this passage, and illustrate it by reference to the life of Demosthenes.

11. Quote or refer to any passages in the Greek poets flattering to Athenian vanity.[2]

12. In the 124th Olympiad died Seleucus, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus. What portion of the dominions of Alexander fell to each of these sovereigns respectively, and what were their relations to each other at the time of their death? Mention also the sovereigns who died nearly at the same time in the 139th Olympiad.[3]

13. Παύεται γὰρ ἕκαστος ζητῶν πῶς πράξει ὅταν εἰς αὐτὸν ἀναγάγῃ τὴν ἀρχὴν, καὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸ ἡγούμενον· τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ προαιρούμενον· δῆλον δὲ τοῦτο ἐκ τῶν ἀρχαίων πολιτειῶν ἃς Ὅμηρος ἐμιμεῖτο· οἱ γὰρ βασιλεῖς ἃ προέλοιντο, ἀνήγγελλον τῷ δήμῳ.[4] Explain this passage, noticing particularly ἐμιμεῖτο.[5] Does this account of the relation between the Homeric kings and their subjects represent the authority of the former as absolute? Distinguish βασιλεὺς from αἰσυμνήτης. Trace the analogy between the different elements in the constitution of states and the constitution of the individual man, as drawn out and expanded by any other author.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1859.]

[1] Dem. 245.

[2] Among others may be mentioned (1.) Eurip. *Med.* 663 *seqq.*, especially the Chorus, 824 *seqq.* (2.) The Heracleidæ selecting Athens as their place of refuge.—*Heracl.* 38. (3.) The play of the *Supplices* is an ἐγκώμιον Ἀθηνῶν throughout.—See vv. 184 *seqq.* Their vanity is indirectly flattered by abuse of Sparta in *Androm.* 445 *seqq.*, and Suppl. *l. c.* We also have (4.) Theseus receiving Œdipus in *O. C.*; with the Chorus, vv. 668 *seqq.* See also (5.) Æsch. *Pers.* 349, and the description of the battle of Salamis. The ἀναγνώρισις of the Eumenides is also a direct upholding of an Athenian institution. See also (*a.*) Donalds. Index to Pindar, *s. v.* Ἀθῆναι; (*b.*) Ar. *Acharn.* 509 *seqq.*, *Eq.* 581.

[3] The dates are 280, 281, 283 B.C.—L. was married to Arsinoë the daughter of Ptolemy. They were in alliance against Demetrius, but P. and S. were jealous of each other.—Cleomenes (221), Antigonus Doson (220).

[4] Ar. *Eth.* iii. 3. 18.

[5] The word means *depicted* or *described*.

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LXXIX.

1. How many different languages were spoken in Italy at the close of the second Punic War? What reason is there for supposing that the Latin language was composite, and that its constituent parts may still be recognised and discriminated? Translate the following fragment, making remarks on the archaic forms or obsolete meanings of common words:—Si in jus vocat, ni it, antestator; igitur em capito; si calvitur, pedemve struit, manum endo jacito.[1]

2. To what period would you assign the earliest influence of Greek literature on the intellectual cultivation of the Romans?[2] What branches of Latin literature were confined to an imitation of Greek models? What form of dramatic entertainment retained its nationality for some time after the study of Greek had become general? Had the Romans any metre which was not borrowed directly from the Greeks? If so, give an account of it.

3. What are the main reasons for doubting the credibility of the early history of Rome? Illustrate this by a brief examination of the period from the expulsion of the kings to the burning of the city. On what principles does Niebuhr base his theory of reconstruction?[3]

4. Give the dates and circumstances of the following events:—the battle of Cynoscephalæ; the passing of the

See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Rex*, and Homer, *Il.* ii, 53 *seqq.* Βασιλ. is an *hereditary*, αἰσ. an *elective* monarch. Arist. (*Pol.* iii. 14. 8, ed. Congreve) calls it αἱρετὴ τυραννίς. The analogy is developed by Plato in the fourth book of the *De Republica.*

[1] The second Punic War ended B.C. 202. There would be spoken then (1.) Latin; (2.) Oscan; (3.) Greek, in Bruttium and the Hellenic districts; (4.) Umbrian; (5.) Sabello-Oscan; (6.) Etruscan. See remarks on the gradual fusion of the several parts into one whole in *Student's Rome*, Introd. ii. § 13, and, on the subject generally, the earlier chapters of Donaldson's **Varronianus.* See the passage explained, **ib.* ch. vi. § 7.

[2] To the period after the first Punic War. See, on this subject, Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1. 56 *seqq.*

[3] The period will be B.C. 509-389. See *Student's Rome*, ch. v. vi. ix. x. xiii., for remarks on the true circumstance of events there recorded, as different from the legendary accounts, and p. 69 for a short sketch of Niebuhr's method.

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Licinian Rogations; the death of M. Drusus; the mission of Cineas; the capitulation of the Roman army at Caudium.

5. Compare the Roman system of provincial government with that of the distant dependencies of this country. What is the primary meaning of the words *provincia* and *municipium*? State the different kinds of rights included under the latter name, giving the Greek term corresponding to each. Distinguish between *jus Latii* and *jus Italicum*.[1]

6. Write down at full length the names of the following persons, and give the character of each as briefly as possible in terse and elegant Latin :—Tacitus (the historian); Lucullus; the younger Africanus. Explain the origin of the following names :— Coriolanus, Agrippa, Callaicus, Scaurus, Sulla. Sketch the literary history of Ovid.[2]

7. Who were the necessary officers of a legion, and to what rank in the English army do they correspond respectively? Describe a Roman camp, explaining particularly the terms *principia* and *via quintana*. What are all the applications of the adjective *decumanus*, and why was the *porta decumana* so designated?[3]

[1] See, on the R. provinces, Merivale, i. 20 *seqq.*, and chs. 32, 34, 39; *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Provincia*.—On colonies, Macaulay's *England*, viii. 55 (ed. 1862).

Provincia, being undoubtedly derived from *Pro-videntia*, is *a sphere of superintendence*. *Municipium* literally is *a partaking of duties and privileges* (munera): the privileges varied with the nature of the municipium. The Gk. terms are πολιτεία, ἰσότιμια, αὐτονομία. The *Jus Italicum* was the right of a community; the *J. L.*, of an individual. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Latinitas*, *Colonia*, p. 318; *Student's Rome*, ch. xxiii.

[2] *Caius Cornelius Tacitus*, rerum Romanarum in pejus delabentium vel potius delapsarum scriptor doctissimus, in oratione brevis, tantum non omnia acerrimé insectatur, quippe qui hominum vitia imperii esse censuerit.—*L. Licinius Lucullus*, victo Mithridate insignis, luxuriæ idem ac literis unicé deditus, in eo infelix quod milites, ut nimis disciplinæ studiosus, ægriús secum retineret.—*Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor*, L. Æm. Paulli filius, Carthagine et Numantiâ in deditionem acceptis celeberrimus, Africano illi Majori haudquaquam par, populo minus favebat, Tib. Gracchum jure cæsum prædicans, et quibus noverca esset Italia, populum significans, tacerent jubens, a Papirio Carbone interfectus.—*Callaicus*, see *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Brutus*, 15. *Scaurus* is *weak-ankled*, or *club-footed* (Hor. *S.* i. 3. 47).—*Sulla* may be from *Surula*, dim. of *Sura*, the calf of the leg, and would mean, in that case, *a man with slender calves*.—See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v.

[3] The necessary officers were the *Tribuni*, corresponding to our *Captains*: *Centuriones*, partly resembling our *Ensigns*,

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8. What was the situation of the localities in ancient Rome designated as Janus, Puteal, Rostra, Velabrum, Subura, Tuscus vicus, Macellum? Give the etymology of these words, and explain fully the following passages :—

a. Postquam omnis res mea Janum ad medium fracta est.

b. Tusci turba impia vici, cum scurris fartor, cum Velabro omne Macellum.

c. Si Puteal multa cantus vibice flagellas.

d. Nec unquam sanguine causidici maduerunt Rostra pusilli.

e. Ego vel Prochytam præpono Suburæ.

f. Omnes compacto rem agunt, quasi in Velabro olearii.

What origin has been assigned to the custom of shutting the temple of Janus in time of peace, and opening it on the renewal of war?[1]

9. When was the office of *Censor* established at Rome, and with what immediate object? State distinctly the duties of the *Censors* during the most flourishing period of the Republic, describing particularly their functions in regard to the collection of the public revenue, and the execution of public works. Distinguish between *vectigal* and *ultrotributum*. Translate and explain the following passage :—Quid est turpius quam aliquem computare, quanti vir bonus sit, quum virtus nec lucrum invitet, nec absterreat damno, adeoque neminem spe ac pollicitatione corrumpat, ut contra impendere in se jubeat et sæpius in ultrotributis sit?[2]

partly the non-commissioned officers: *Optio*, nearly equivalent to *Lieutenant and Adjutant*. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Castra*; Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 56, *Obs.* 7.

[1] *Janus* is variously derived from dis (δίς) or bis, *laino*, or the Pelasgic *Tina*= Sol.—See Paley on Ov. *F.* i. 64; Donalds. *Varron.* pp. 36, 72, 143.—*Puteal*, perhaps from *pluere*.—*Velabrum*, see Paley on Ovid, *F.* vi. 405; Prop. v. 2, 7; 9, 5. *Subura* is a corruption of *Succusa*.—See *Dicty. Geogy.* s. v. *Roma*, p. 824.—*Tuscus vicus*, *ib.* p. 775. *Tuscus* is from *Turscus* (Varron. p. 16).—*Macellum*, connected with *maceria*.

The passages are, severally, Hor. *S.* ii. 3. 18, 228; Pers. iv. 49; Juv. x. 120, iii. 5; Plaut. *Capt.* iii. 1. 29.—See Niebuhr, *H. R.* i. 292.

[2] Seneca, *De Beneficiis*, iv. 1, § 2. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Censor*; Arnold's *Rome*. For *vectigal* and *ultro-trib.*, see

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10. Trace the successive significations of *ludus* and *eruditio*, and give the primary meaning of *dimico*. Mark the quantity of the second syllable of *diuturnus* and *suspicio*, and indicate the true orthography of the latter word. Distinguish between *peccatum*, *culpa*, *scelus*, *noxa*, and *noxia*; between *labor*, *opus*, *opera*; between *dare operam* and *navare operam*; between *rursus* and *iterum*; between *omnis*, *cunctus*, *universus*, and *totus*. Investigate the etymology of the following words:—*Calumnia*, *contemplor*, *indulgeo*, *silicernium*, *fœdus* (adjective and substantive), *vastus*, *bes*, *confuto*, *nudiustertius*.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1859.]

LXXX.

1. Into what periods, and on what principle, would you divide the history of Greece?

2. Detail the constitutional charges ascribed to Theseus, Solon, and Cleisthenes, severally.

3. State the circumstances and terms of the Thirty Years' Truce, the Peace of Nicias, and the Peace of Antalcidas.

Dicty. of Antiq. p. 265. The difference between the two is illustrated by the practice among ourselves in the cases of a turnpike toll and a building contract respectively. Liv. xxxix. 44: Vectigalia summis pretiis, ultrotributa infimis locaverunt.

[1] For *ludus*, *eruditio*, see Varron. pp. 141, 159.—*Dimico* is literally *I move a thing rapidly in different directions* (dis-mico). Cf. Dignus quicum in tenebris mices, Cic. *Off.* iii. 19. 77); hence *I fight*. Diŭturnus, see Ov. *Fast.* vi. 352.—Suspĭtio, contr. for suspĭcĭtio.—Ter. *Andr.* ii. 2. 22; Donalds. **Lat. Gr.* App. iv. § 112.—*Labor* is toil, trouble, in all their senses=πόνος: *opus* is work produced: *opera*, an effort made, or assistance rendered. *Dare operam=to do one's best*, and is sometimes used colloquially. *Navare op.*=to lend active assistance, exert one's-self.—*Rursus* implies *returning* along the same line. *Iterum* is 'going for a *second* time in the *same direction*.' *It.* also is *for the second* time. *R.*, again, after *any* number of times.—See **ib.* § 68, *Obs.* 5. *Calumnia*, from *Calvor*, I frustrate; hence, I harass in any way, especially by slander. *Contemplor*=I examine thoroughly the heavenly enclosure (cf. Æsch. *Pers.* 367, τέμενος αἰθέρος) and its stars.—*Indulgeo* is derived by some from *dulcis*, but see †Varron. pp. 76, 423.—See Parry on Ter. *Ad.* iv. 2. 48.—*Fœdus* (adj.) was originally *fœtus*, connected with *fœtere*, *to smell badly*. †*Ib.* 424.—*Fœdus* (subst.), from same root as πείθω, *fido*, *fides*.—*Vastus*, connected with *vacuus*. Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* p. 493.—*Bes*, from *bis*, δίς.—*Con-fundo*, Varron. p. 377.—*Nunc-dies-tertius*.

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4. Give instances of celebrated Greek authors who were also generals, and briefly describe the actions in which each took part.[1]

5. Write a political life either of Pericles, or Alcibiades, or Demosthenes.

6. Give a full account either of the Corcyrean Sedition, of the Government of the Four Hundred, or of the Rule of the Thirty Tyrants.

7. What do you know of the lives and works of Pindar, Xenophon, Menander, Polybius, Plutarch, Lucian?

8. Aristophanes' *Vespæ*:—

> Τὸν φόρον ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ξυλλήβδην τὸν προσιόντα.
> Κἄξω τούτου τὰ τέλη χωρὶς καὶ τὰς πολλὰς ἑκατοστὰς,
> Πρυτανεῖα, μέταλλ', ἀγορὰς, λιμένας, μισθοὺς καὶ δημιόπρατα.[2]

Explain the various sources of Athenian revenue as indicated in these lines. Do you remember the *amount*, as here stated by Aristophanes?

9. State what you know on the subject of the population of Attica.[3]

10. Give an account of the Athenian system of *λειτουργίαι*.[4] What was the *ἀντίδοσις*?

11. To what states of Greece do the institutions known as *συσσιτικισμός*, *κρυπτεία*, *πεταλισμός*, severally belong, and what is known about each?

12. Explain the following terms:—*ἐπωβελία*, *ἀναλωμισις*, *ἡλιαία*, *ἀπροστασίου γραφή*, *ἐξούλης δίκη*, *εὐθύνη*, *ἔνδειξις*, *εἰσαγγελία*, *ἔνη καὶ νέα*, *παραπρεσβεία*, *τόκοι ἐπόγδοοι*, *ἀγὼν ἀτίμητος*, *τιμᾶν*, *τιμᾶσθαι*, *ὑπωμοσία*, *παραγραφή*, *τὸ ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον*.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1860.]

[1] Thucydides, Æschylus, Sophocles, Xenophon.

[2] It is calculated at 500,000 by Boeckh, *P. E.* i. 44 *seqq.*

[3] Aristophanes, *Vespæ*, v. 657.

[4] Kennedy's *Demosth.* iii. 242, i. 304. The technical term for an extraordinary λ. was, perhaps, λ. *προστακτή*.

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LXXXI.

1. Mention the earliest Roman historians; their dates and the subject of their writings; and give an estimate of their value as authorities.

2. State the circumstances and objects of the decemviral legislation as narrated to us, and examine how far these last corresponded with its results.

3. What evidence have we of an ancient extension of Etruscan power beyond the limits of Etruria proper? To what causes and to what period do you assign the utter extinction of Etruscan nationality?

4. If Alexander the Great had invaded Italy, upon what generals could the Romans have depended to meet him in the field?[1]

5. When was the Prætorship first instituted? What were the duties of the office, and how were they afterwards modified? Explain the terms *Prætor Urbanus*, and *Prætor Peregrinus*, *Jus honorarium*, *Edicta translatitia*.[2]

6. Name the principal battle-fields in Gallia Cisalpina, and give the dates of, and the parties engaged in, the actions fought on them, under the Republic and under the Empire, down to the reign of Vespasian.[3]

7. Specify the causes, and give a short account of the events of the Social or Marsic War.

8. From what order were the *Judices* originally taken? What changes were subsequently made? Whence the importance of the question, which order should be intrusted with the judicial power?

[1] On the subject of A. invading Italy, see Liv. ix. 17-19, who also speaks (c. 16 *ad fin.*) of Papirius Cursor as '*par magno* A. *dux*, si arma, Asia perdomita, in Europam vertisset.'

[2] For *Jus H.*, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Edictum*.

[3] The banks of the Ticinus and the Trebia; Bedriacum, neighbourhood of Cremona; Mutina, Clastidium.

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9. Point out any circumstances in the condition of Italy, and the relations between its peoples and Rome, favourable to the prospects of Hannibal's invasion.

10. What was the cause of the Romans first taking a part in the affairs of Greece?

11. Describe the early relations between Rome and Latium, and show how they were modified by the consequences of the Gaulish invasion.

12. Explain the allusions in the following passages:—

a. Antenor potuit, mediis elapsus Achivis,
Illyricos penetrare sinus, atque intima tutus
Regna Liburnorum et fontem superare Timavi.

b. Alter Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini.

c. Nec fuit indignum superis, bis sanguine nostro
Emathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos.

d. Motum ex Metello consule civicum.

e. Lacedæmonium Tarentum.

f. Telegoni juga parricidæ.

g. —postremo severos
Censoris mores etiam collega timeret.

h. Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.[1]

13. Explain the meaning of the terms:—*justitium, postliminium, ampliatio, prærogativa, litera salutaris, depontanus, sententiam dividere, testimonium denuntiare, ingenuus, inquilinus, provocatio, appellatio, intercessio.*

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1860.]

[1] See Virg. (*a.*) *Æn.* i. 242; cf. Liv. i. 1. *b. Ib.* v. 568. *c.* Ib. *G.* i. 491. *d.* Hor. *C.* ii. 1. 1. *e. Ib.* iii. 5, *sqq.*; cf. ii. 6. 11. *f. Ib.* iii. 29. 8. *g.* Juv. xi. 91. *h.* Ib. viii. 253.

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LXXXII.

Roman History and Literature.

1. From what part of the simple Latin verb are frequentatives formed, and how many forms of termination of these verbs are there? Give instances. Give also the terminations of desideratives and inceptives. To what class of verbs would you assign those ending in *ico*, as vellico, in *illo*, as sorbillo, and in *isso*, as patrisso?[1]

2. What is the theory of pronominal suffixes? In what class of Greek verbs does it appear most distinctly? What was, probably, the original form of the first person singular of the indicative present of the Latin verb? State the grounds of your answer. Decline *amabam*, in the singular, adding the pronominal suffixes at full length, separated by a hyphen from the verbal body.[2]

3. Show, by reference to analogies or acknowledged principles of philology, that the Latin *qui* or *quis*, the English *who*, and the Greek (old interrogative form) πὸς, and relative ὅς, are only different modifications of the same element.[3]

4. Is the prefix *inter*, in such words as *interimo*, *intereo*, etc., to be considered as the preposition? if not, with what word in English or German would you connect it? if it is, what analogy in the Latin language itself, may be adduced in support of the opinion? Do you consider the particle *in*, used as a negative in composition, to be the preposition? if not, what do you consider it to be? Is it ever compounded *immediately* with verbs, and, if not, why not?[4]

[1] Active supine. In *-to, -so, -ito, Canto, cur-so, vol-ito. Vellico* is partly frequentative, partly diminutive. *Sorbillo* is diminutive, but see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 117. 2 (bb). *Patrisso* is imitative, like Ἑλληνίζω, μηδίζω.

[2] The theory is that the person-endings are oblique cases of personal pronouns. In the verbs in *-μι*.—Originally ending *-m*, as still found in *sum, inquam.—Ama-e-fiam*, etc. See, on these points, Donalds. *New Crat.* Book iv. ch. i.; Varron. ch. xi.

[3] See Donalds. *New Crat.* §§ 145 *seqq.*

[4] *Ib.* Book iv ch. 2. *ad fin.*; Varron

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5. Give the etymologies, either from within the Latin language itself, or comparing each with its correlative in any one or more of the cognate languages, of the following words:—*adimo*, *ador*, *adorea*, *æternus*, *affatim*, *altus*, *amentum*, *anima*, *anser*, *arbiter*, *aurora*, *argentum*, *carmen*, *cliens*, *copia*, *coquo*, *considero*, *dens*, *emolumentum*, *equus*, *exiguus*, *exilis*, *fecundus*, *femen*, *fomentum*, *frumentum*, *fermentum*, *gremium*, *hiems*, *lacryma*, *longus*, *lupus*, *liber* (adj.), *lucus*, *legumen*, *meditor*, *negligo*, *nego*, *nurus*, *nuntius*, *oscillo*, *oculus*, *sodes*, *sero* (verb), *volo*, *vox*. Trace the meaning of the word *paganus* from its origin up to that which it obtained in later times, and show how the English word *jewel* is derived from the Latin *gaudium*.[1]

ch. x. § 7. The negative *in*, which Donalds. (*Varron*. p. 331) says is the preposition, an assertion which Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 328, denies, is not compounded immediately with verbs, because, apart from such composition, it has no meaning.

[1] *Ad-emo* (Varron. p. 389).—*Ad*, a Sanskrit root implying *eating*. *Ador* is, then, grain prepared for eating. *Adorea* is literally a *distribution of corn* after a victory; hence *victory* itself.—Hor. *C.* iv. 4. 37. *Ae-vi-ternus*, αἰών-ιος.—*Ad-fatis*=up to and beyond satiety; cf. *fatis*-co, Cic. *ad Att.* xvi. 1. 5, Vellem *satis* esse, *affatim* prorsus.—*Altus* is p. pass. of *alo;* it=, therefore, *carried up* to a great height. Cf. Ov. *M.* ii. 1, *Sublimibus alta* columnis. *Agi-mentum*.—*Anima*, ἄνεμος, *ăme*, ἄημι. Cf. Hor. *C.* iv. 12. 2.—*Anser*, same root as χήν, *g-ander*.—*Ar*(ad)-*bitere*, to go: properly, one who *goes to view* that on which an opinion is given: root found in *ar*cesso: *ar* itself in Plaut. *Truc.* ii. 2. 18. *Aurora*, from same root as ἀώς, αὐώς, ἕως. Sanskr. *ushar* (in the morning).—*Argentum*, from root ἀργ- as found in ἀργ-ός (white), ἄργ-υρος, *arg-ent*, *arg-illa*.—*Carmen*, according to Donaldson (*Varron*. p. 406), from Sanskr. *kar-man*=a thing made =ποίημα: others derive from *cano*.—*Cliens*, perhaps from κλύειν=one who hears and obeys: a dependant. *Cōpia*, from *cŏ ŏpes*. *Coquo*, from πέπω, an older form of πέσσω, πέπτω. See L. and S. *s. v.* πέπτω.—*Consĭdero* is, properly, an augural term, and so from *con*, *sidus:* cf. de-*sidero*, and see Varron. p. 377.—*Dens*, ὀ-δούς (*F.*) *dent*. *E-molu-mentum*, from same root as *molere*, *to increase*, of which *multus* is the p. p.—*Equus*, from ἵππος.—See *New Crat.* p. 169.—*Exilis* and *Exiguus*, connected with ἀγεω.—*Fe-cundus*, *fe-men*, *fe-tus*, *femina*, from root *Fe*, implying *growth*. See Kritz on Sall. *Cat.* 33, 1; 53, 5. *Fovere*, cf. *Fo-mes*. *Fru-gimentum*, *Fruor*. *Fer-vi-mentum*, θέρω.—L. and S. *s. v. Gremium* is, perhaps, from *gerere*.—χείμα —δάκρυμα, *larme*.—*Longus*, from same root as δολιχός (*New Crat.* § 344). λύκος, *loup*, *wolf*. *Lucus*, from νύξ (*New Crat.* § 269),—ἀ-λεύθερος.—*Legumen*, λάχανον—μαλεταῦ—*ne*(c)-*lego*—*ne-aio*—νυός—*noviventius*.—*Os*.—See Virg. *G.* ii. 389.—*Oculus*, from same root as ὄσσε, ὄψομαι, *œil*. *Si audes*. *Sero*, from same root as *sino*, as seen by comparison of the perfect (Varron. p. 393). βούλομαι, *vouloir*, *will*—βοή. *Paganus* originally was *a dweller in a* pagus, or *in the country*, as opposed to a dweller in a town: it was also applied to all who were not soldiers. Thus we have *milites et pagani*, Plin. *Ep.* x. 18. Hence, as the conformers to the old R. religion were generally dwellers in the country after that Christianity became adopted in towns, the name was used by Eccl. writers as it is at present understood. See Gibbon, c. 21, *ad fin.*; *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Pagus*. *Gaudium*, *Joie*, *Joel*, *Joyau*, *Jewel*. See Max Müller, *Lectures*, ii. 303.

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6. What were the earliest sources of information on the subject of Roman history? What was the subject of the *Annales* of Ennius, and the *Origines* of Cato? In what metre were the former written, and of how many books were they supposed to have consisted?[1]

7. What form of composition may be considered to have been indigenous among the Romans? What was the metre chiefly in use before the introduction of the hexameter? Quote any instances of it you can remember.[2]

8. What inference may be drawn from the Latin comic metres, as to the ordinary pronunciation of the Latin spoken language? Quote instances, either from Plautus or Terence, to prove your answer. Give the dates at which these two authors lived, and a sketch of the plot or plots of any of the plays of either you may remember.[3]

9. Give a synopsis of the Episodes of Virgil's *Georgics*.[4]

10. To what part of the peninsula was the name Italia originally confined, and how was it subsequently extended at successive periods? What districts were meant by the respec-

[1] Ennius wrote, in eighteen books of hexameters, the history of Rome from the times of the loves of Mars and Rhea to his own times (B.C. 239-169).

[2] Satire. The Saturnian. The epitaph on Nævius. The lines relating to his quarrel with the Metelli.

[3] The great characteristic was contraction. The following principles may be considered established:—(1.) In words of more than two syllables, if, according to the received prosodies, *two or more short syllables*, exclusive of the final syllable, occur together, the second of these short syllables was slurred over. (2.) The accent on a Latin dissyllable or polysyllable will fall on the *penult.* if long. A list of abbreviated words is found in the *Penny Cyclopædia*, s. v. Terentian Metres. See also *Journal of Education*, ii. 344, iv. 336; Donalds. *Varron.* p. 442; Parry's *Terence* pp. xxvii. *seqq.* Ramsay's Plaut. *Most.* Introduction.

[4]
vv.	
I. 121-146,	Antiquity of labour.
231-251,	Astronomical.
466-514,	Prodigies on death of Julius Cæsar, with allusions to Philippi, etc.
II. 136-176,	Burst in praise of Italy.
198,	Allusion to Civil War.
380-389,	Invention of Tragedy.
458-474,	Praise of a country life.
495-512,	Allusions to state of Italy
III. 10-39,	Allusions to history of the times.
474-566,	Cattle plague.
IV. 125-148,	Corycius senex.
315-558,	Aristæus, with the insertion [453-527] of the story of Orpheus and Eurydice.

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tive terms *Latium vetus* or *antiquum*, and *Latium novum* or *adjectum*?[1]

11. In what year and for what purpose were the two cities of Placentia and Cremona settled?[2]

12. What countries are meant by Tacitus by the terms *Germania superior* and *inferior*? Give the modern names of Colonia Agrippinensis, Vetera (Castra), Augusta Taurinorum, and Augusta Treverorum.[3]

13. Who was the last Emperor of the Julian line, and who was the first elected by the Legions? Give the names of the Emperors of the Flavian family, and describe briefly the constitution of the home and foreign government as organized by Augustus.[4]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1861.]

LXXXIII.

Greek History and Literature.

1. What were οἱ Ἀμφικτύονες? Derive the name. How was the most famous of them constituted? What part did it play in Greek history in the time of Demosthenes?

2. Describe the Institutions ascribed to Lycurgus, and state their principal aim. Compare them with those of Crete. Assign the causes of the decay of Sparta, and illustrate them by historical details.

[1] To the extreme S. portion, not including the whole of Calabria.—See *Dicty Geogy.* s. v.; *ib.* s. v. Latium.

[2] B.C. 219. See *Student's Rome*, c. xxvi.

[3] The term G. was applied by the Romans to the W. bank of the Rhine: the S. part being *Superior*, the N. *Inferior*. *Cologne*, *Xanten* (about thirteen miles from *Asburg*), *Turin*, *Trèves*.

[4] Nero—Galba. Vespasianus, Titus, Domitianus. [For the true extent of the term *Flavian*, see *Merivale, c. 68.] Augustus's administration is discussed, *ib. c. 32.

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3. Give an account of the policy pursued severally by Corinth, Argos, and Thebes in the successive periods of the Peloponnesian War.

4. Describe the condition of the *μέτοικοι* at Athens. What was the number of their male adults in B.C. 309? Who were *ἰσοτελεῖς* and *πρόξενοι*?[1]

5. What was *ἐπιχειροτονία νόμων*? What were the rules to be observed by the proposer of a new law? What was the penalty of not observing them?[2]

6. Describe the constitution and functions of the Athenian *Βούλη*, and of the *Ἡλιαία*.[3]

7. Narrate briefly, with dates, (1.) The expedition of Demosthenes into Ætolia, (2.) The occupation of Phyle, (3.) Cinadon's conspiracy, (4.) The foundation of Megalopolis, (5.) The Lamian War.[4]

8. Sketch the life and character of Brasidas, Theramenes, Epaminondas, Dionysius the Elder.[5]

9. Trace the connection between the political and literary periods of Grecian history.

10. Give the position of Phlius, Chalcedon, Delium, Notium, Scione, Cirrha, Caphyæ, Tamynæ, Sellasia, Sagras, Atarneus, Lindus, Myus, Orneæ, Scillus. Mention anything you know about any of these names.

11. Enumerate the Attic Months, and explain the principle of the Metonic Cycle.[6]

[1] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Metoeci, Civitas, Hospitium;* Kennedy's *Demosth.* (Bohn's Classl. Liby.) iii. 251.

[2] *Ib.* s. v. *Cheirotonia;* Kennedy, *ut supra*, ii. 347.

[3] Kennedy, iv. 351 *seqq.*, ii. 335 *seqq.*

[4] (1.) *Not* the orator. Thuc. iii. 91, 94, 98, 102, 105-114. See *Grote, ch. 51.

(2.) Xen. †*Hellen.* ii. 4, § 2; *ib. ch. 65.

(3.) †*Ib.* iii. 3, §§ 4-11; *ib. ch. 73.

(4.) After battle of Leuctra, and under auspices of Epaminondas. *Ib. ch. 78.

(5.) L. was in Thessaly: war by Ath. and the confederate Gks. against Antipater, regent of Macedonia on the death of Alexander the Great: called L. war because A. took refuge in Lamia. *Ib. ch. 95, 96.

[5] See, for Th., Ar. *Ran.* 538; Xen. *Hellen.* ii. 3, §§ 50-56 (circumstances of his death).

[6] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Calendarium.* The Metonic Cycle is so called after its arranger Meton, an eminent Ath. astronomer, who is introduced in the *Aves*, 992 *seqq.*, and who lived B.C. 432. The Ath. year, after the time of Solon, con-

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12. Explain the terms, Διαιτηταὶ, Ἔφεται, Ἐξηγηταὶ, Λογισταὶ, Νομοφύλακες, ἀφανὴς οὐσία, ἐπὶ δικτὲς ἠβῆσαι, ἐκφυλλοφορία, τόκος ναυτικὸς, λαχὼν ἐξούλης, ληξιαρχικὸν γραμματεῖον, χιλίας ὦφλε, πρυτανεῖα ϑεῖναι.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1861.]

LXXXIV.

1. Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν, ὅμαιμόν τε καὶ ὁμόγλωσσον [ἔχον δὲ] ϑεῶν ἱδρύματα κοινὰ καὶ ϑυσίας. Comment upon these asserted characteristics of the Greek race, and show, by reference to original authorities, how the expression must be limited.[2]

2. Mention the principal epochs of Greek colonization; the states most famous for their colonies; and the chief distinctions between a Greek and a Roman colony.[3]

3. Specify the principal tyrannies established in Greece about the time of Solon; give the character which the Greeks attached to the word Τύραννος, and quote or refer to any passages illustrative of their feeling towards it.[4]

4. Give as nearly as you can remember in the language of Herodotus or Thucydides, the characters of any two of the following persons:—Themistocles, Pericles, Cleon, Alcibiades.[5]

5. Describe briefly the complete change which took place in the constitution of Athens under Pericles and Ephialtes.[6]

sisted of twelve lunar months: the cycle of Meton of nineteen lunar years, he having observed that in that time the new and full moons are restored to the same days of the year. The object of Meton's cycle was to reconcile the lunar and solar time.

[1] For *τ. ν.* see, particularly, Kennedy's *Demosth.* iv. 328 *seqq.* *Shipping* contracts.

[2] Hdt. viii. 144. Consider when these words were used. The Gks. were, then, as they said, and relatively to the persons in opposition to whom the words were spoken. Consider also the elements of which the Gk. race was composed. See Thuc. i. 3, 10; Hdt. viii. 73; and Rawlinson, *in loc.*; Grote, ch. v.

[3] On the colonies, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Colonia.*

[4] See *Dicty. Antiq.* s. v. *Tyrannus.*

[5] See (1.) Thucyd. i. 138, § 3. (2.) Ib. ii. 65, § 8. (3.) Ib. iii. 36, § 5; iv. 21, § 3; vi. 15. See also Hdt. viii. 124, § 1.

[6] See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. vv. *P.* and *E.*; Grote ch. 46 *seqq.*

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6. Give accurately the argument of any speech in the first four books of Thucydides.[1]

7. A short account of the life and character of Epaminondas.[2]

8. Describe the events which led to the battle of Chæronea, and the battle itself.[3]

9. The chief corn-growing countries in the ancient world? Give any allusions to them in the Orators.[4]

10. The notices of the Macedonian monarchy before the time of Philip.[5]

11. Explain the following:—

Τούτοις ἐάν τις δύο δραχμὰς μισθὸν διδῷ καταπελτάσονται τὴν Βοιωτίαν ὅλην.[6]

Give the different rates of pay for soldiers. Explain ὅρμος, ὁρμέω, ὁρμίζω, ἀφορμή, γῆς ἀναδασμός, φυγάδων κάθοδος, χρεῶν ἀποκοπή.

12. Translate—Θέης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων τῶν ἐν Δελφοῖσιν ἀνα-

[1] Take the speech of Cleon advocating the severe measures against Lesbos (Thuc. iii. 37-40). He begins by saying that a democracy is a bad governor of anything away from home: continues by accusing the Ath. of being too unsuspicious, and lending too ready an ear to the proposers of innovations: too clever men, he says, are not to his taste: political business is better managed by men of inferior ability. He himself was contented with things as they were. With regard to the case before them, such as advocated mild measures must either be arguing for arguing's sake, or must have been bribed. It was all the people's fault, however, who went to the assembly for nothing but amusement, to gaze at a good speaker as at an actor. The M., he proceeds, had revolted most unjustifiably, not from finding the A. yoke too hard—he could forgive them in such a case—they had been treated too indulgently; but it was always the case: unexpected prosperity always led to insolence. Men were always respectful to persons that kept a tight hold over them, but sneered at the good-natured. If they let them off easily now, all their allies would be revolting, as they would see that, if successful, there was liberty at once; if they failed, nothing was done to them. They must, he said, be strict, and not allow any feeling of pity, pleasure at hearing eloquent harangues in favour of an opposite course, or gentleness, to have any weight; all such emotions were perfectly useless in governing bodies. Let them consider how the M. would have acted if they had been masters, and punish them accordingly, as a matter of justice, and as a warning to the rest of the allies.

[2] See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v., noting the concluding paragraph.

[3] See Chronolog. Table in Kennedy's *Demosth.* vol. i.; Grote, ch. 90.

[4] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Sitos*; Boeckh, *P. E.* i. 105 *seqq.*

[5] See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. vv. *Perdiccas*, *Alexander* i.

[6] Ar. *Ach.* 159. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Exercitus*; Thuc. iii. 17, § 4.

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θημάτων,—ἐψευσμένοις τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὅση ὕστερον διεφάνη,—τὸ ἄπραγμον οὐ σώζεται μὴ μετὰ τοῦ δραστηρίου τεταγμένον.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1862.]

LXXXV.

1. Distinguish the meaning of adjectives ending in *anus, aneus, areus, ensis, ilis, inus, ivus, rnus.*[2]

2. Enumerate the eighteen well-known Roman prænomina, and mention a few others that have been found in inscriptions.[3]

3. Write at full length the abbreviations,—S.P.Q.R.; S.D.P.; Q.F.F.Q.S.; S.V.B.E.E.V.; Sepulchral; D.M.; P.C.; B.M.F.; DE. QUA. N. D. A. N. MOR. Explain,—IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. NERVAE. F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. DAC. P. M. TRIB. POT. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. V. P.P.[4]

4. What account can be given of the numeral signs in Latin?[5]

5. What was the office of Dictator? whence derived? what the origin of the title? how was the appointment made, and what was it called? what the occasion and date of the first appointment? what the name of the first dictator? Mention some of the most illustrious dictators. Who was the last, and what the special object of his appointment?[6]

6. Explain the military terms:—*agger, limes, vallum, cuni-*

[1] See Hdt. i. 25. 2; Thuc. iv. 108, § 4; cf. viii. 103, § 2; ii. 63, § 3; Jelf's *Gk. Gr.* §§ 627. I. 3. *g.* 511.

[2] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 115.

[3] See a list, *ib.* Appendix ii., to which may be added *Appius, Numerius, Opiter, Mamercus.*

Quodfelix faustumque sit. Dis Manibus—Ponendum curavit.—Beatæ Memoriæ (or *Bene merenti*) *Factum—Nullum Dolorem accepi nisi mortis.—Imperator . . . Filius . . . Augustus, Germanicus, Dacus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunicia Potestate septimum, Imperator quartum, Consul quintum* (sc. annum), *Pater Patriæ.*

[5] See Donalds. *Varr.* cap. vii. § 7.

[6] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v.; Merivale's *Rome*, ii. 223, 235, 330, 342.

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culus, praetentura, tribunal, suggestum, prætorium, principia, stipendiarii, emeriti, evocati, cataphracti.[1]

7. What do we learn from Tacitus of the number and disposition of the legions under Tiberius? what legions took part in the conquest of Britain?[2]

8. Define the following localities in Rome :—Suburra, Velabrum, Carinæ, Esquiliæ, Mons Oppius, Mons Cispius, Collis Hortulorum, Porta Capena, Porta Collina, Porta Pandana, Ficus Ruminalis, Lacus Curtius, Arcus Drusi, Porticus Octaviæ, Templum Monetæ.

9. Draw a map of the river Tiber and its tributaries.

10. Give an account of Cicero's proconsulate in Cilicia.[3]

11. What is the subject of Horace's First Epode? Give a short account of the political events to which it refers.

12. What are the lines in which Ovid anticipates immortality from his Metamorphoses? Give similar passages from other Latin poets.[4]

13. State the circumstances of the death of Germanicus.[5]

14. Give an analysis of Juvenal's Fourth Satire.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1862.]

LXXXVI.

1. Point out the connection between the early books of Herodotus and the professed object of his history.[6]

2. Ἐσήνεγκαν (ἐς τὸν δῆμον οἱ συγγραφῆς) ἐξεῖναι Ἀθηναίων

[1] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Castra, Exercitus*, and the several words.

[2] See Merivale, v. 277, vi. 248; Tac. *Ann.* iv. 5.

[3] See Merivale, ii. 90, 94. Read, as illustrating the views of C. on provincial government, the letter *ad Q. F.* i. 1.

[4] See *Met.* xv. 871 *seqq.*; Hor. *C.* iii. 30, ii. 20; Virg. *Æn.* ix. 444 *seqq.*; Ov. *Trist.* iii. 7. 49 *seqq.*

[5] See Merivale, v. 193 *seqq.*

[6] The great object of Hdt. was to give an account of the Persian War of Invasion. For a sketch of his History, see *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v.; Rawlinson's *Hdt.* vol. i. c. 3.

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ἀνειπεῖν γνώμην ἣν ἄν τις βούληται. What would be the constitutional effect of this measure?[1]

3. 'Ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis, sic contra vim regiam ephori constituti.'[2] Explain this statement, and illustrate from history the relations between the kings and ephors.

4. Mention any events connected with Lesbos and Chios during the Peloponnesian War.[3]

5. Give a brief summary of events from the close of the history of Thucydides to the capture of Athens by Lysander.[4]

6. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οἵ τε Ἀθηναίων τύραννοι καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ τελευταῖοι ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων κατελύθησαν. Give some account of the events here referred to.[5]

7. Xenophon says, that after the battle of Mantineia, which every one expected to decide the state of Greece, the ἀκρισία καὶ ταραχὴ was greater than before. Describe briefly the state of Greece at this period.[6]

8. By what methods did the Spartan government endeavour to maintain its influence in Greece?[7]

9. The circumstances that favoured the peace of Nicias, and also those that prevented it from being permanent.[8]

10. What were the general geographical ideas of Herodotus, and what his principal errors?[9]

[1] See Thuc. viii. 67 *seqq.*

[2] Cic. *de Repub.* ii. 33. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Ephori, Tribunus* (3).

[3] For L. see, especially, Thuc. iii. 1-50. The battle of *Arginusæ* was off the coast. For C. see Thuc. i. 116, ii. 9, iv. 51, viii. 14-64.

[4] The period being B.C. 411, ... 404, we have the battles of Cyzicus, Ephesus, Notium, Arginusæ, Ægospotami: taking of Byzantium by Alcibiades: times of Conon, Callicratidas.

[5] Thuc. i. 18. At Megara, Corinth, Sicyon, etc. Thuc. vi. 59; Hdt. v. 63 *seqq.*; *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Tyrannus.*

[6] Xen. *Hellen.* vii. 5. 27. The date is 362 B.C.—Decline of Theban, and rise of Macedonian, supremacy.—Aggressive policy of Philip shows itself not very long after.

[7] See Grote, Index.

[8] The deaths of Cleon and Brasidas: behaviour of N. in the Sphacteria case (Thuc. v. 16, 19, 24; vii. 86). On the other hand, peace was opposed by Bœotia, Corinth, etc. The real reason for its being so short-lived was the jealousy between Athens and Sparta. See Grote, ch. 54, 55.

[9] See Rawlinson's *Hdt.* vol. i. ch. 3, pp. 115 *seqq.*

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11. What are the earliest Greek tragedies of which we have any notice? Trace the growth of tragedy to its perfect form.[1]

12. Compare the moral teaching and tendency of Æschylus and Euripides, both according to your own estimate and that of the times in which they lived.[2]

13. When does the Achæan league first appear as taking a prominent place in Greek history? Give some account of it, and point out any indications of its existence at an earlier period.[3]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1863.]

LXXXVII.

1. Give the rules for ascertaining the gender of nouns substantive in Latin, with the exceptions.

2. Distinguish between the meaning of the following words, with quotations :—*cutis, pellis; sanguis, cruor; armus, humerus; tergum, tergus; ungula, unguis; furnus, fornax; fructus, fruges; alga, ulva; venter, uterus, alvus; consors, socius, comes, sodalis; securus, tutus.*[4]

[1] The Μιλήτου ἅλωσις (B.C. 498) and Φοίνισσαι (B.C. 476) of Phrynichus. See Hdt. vi. 21. There were also, by Thespis, the *Alcestis*, the *Pentheus*, and some others.

[2] The great ancient authority is Aristoph. in the *Ranæ*. See *e.g.* 830 *seqq.*, 1043 *seqq.* See, on the subject, Paley's Prefaces to his editions of Æsch. and Eurip.

[3] B.C. 280. The Ætolian league was the earlier form. See Grote, ch. 96.

[4] *Cutis*, the smooth skin of a human being: *pellis*, the rough skin of a beast. See Juv. x. 192; Hor. *Epod.* xvii. 15, 22; *Ep.* i. 2. 29: Lucr. vi. 1270; Ov. *Met.* iii. 64. *Sanguis*, blood in the veins: *cruor*, blood shed. Tac. *Ann.* xii. 47.—*Armus*, is the shoulder of brutes: *humerus* of men.—Ov. *Met.* x. 700, of a man turned into a lion: Ex *humeris armi* fiunt. This distinction is not always observed. *H.* also is the shoulder, *a.* the upper arm.—Ov. *Met.* xii. 396: Ex *humeris* coma dependebat in *armos*.—*Tergus*, the hide of a beast: *tergum*, the back of anything.—*Æn.* i. 211. *Ungula*, the *hoof* of an animal: *unguis*, the nail of a human being, or the *claw* of an animal.—*Æn.* viii. 596.—*Furnus*, of a baker's oven: *fornax*, of a forge.—*Georg.* i. 472. *Fructus*, the produce of trees; *fruges*, of the earth; both words are, of course, from *frui*.—Cic. *Off.* ii. 3. 12; Hor. *Epist.* i. 12 *ult.* *Alga*, sea-weed: *ulva*, sedge.—Virg. *Ecl.* vii. 42; Ov. *F.* v. 519. (1.) *Venter*, (2.) *uterus*, (3.) *alvus*, are all used of the womb.—See Juv. vi. 124, 596;

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3. What is the ordinary limitation of the use of the epithet 'propitius'? What is the meaning of 'adversum ire,' and 'adversitor'?[1]

4. Translate, with special attention to the words *in italics*:—

a. Elapsum semel non ipse possit Jupiter *reprehendere.*

b. Haud multo post aliquid quod poscas *paras.*

c. Illum mater arcte contenteque *habet.*

d. Præbere ad contumeliam os.

e. Quod de Pompeio Caninius agit sane quam refrixit.

f. Ut *captus* est servorum.

g. Atque eccum tibi *lupum in sermone,* præsens esuriens adest.

h. Pro isto asso sole quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus.[2]

5. Virgil has 'scopuloque infixit acuto;' but 'et acutâ cuspide contos expediunt.' Why is the position of the adjective varied? What principle may be traced in the use of an adjective at the end of a clause in verse? Give instances of incomplete lines in Virgil. How do you account for them?[3]

6. What is the date, and what is known of the life, of Ennius?

Hor. *C.* iii. 22. 2; iv. 6. 19; *A. P.* 340. Again, *uterus* and *venter* are used of the offspring.—Tac. *A.* i. 59; Hor. *Epod.* xvii. 50; Liv. i. 34, § 4. *Uterus,* also of any cavity.—*Æn.* ii. 51, 52. *Venter,* of the belly, as the seat of hunger and gluttony.—Pers. *Prol.* 10; Juv. iv. 107. In this sense we find *uterus* occasionally.—Plaut. *Frag.* apud Aul. Gell. iii. 3. 5: Puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, etc. So Νηδύς is used as *the womb* and *the appetite,* see Eur. *Andr.* 158, as also γαστήρ.—*Consors,* a partner in fortune; *Socius,* an equal, a mate; *Comes,* a companion in travel; *Sodalis,* a companion in pleasure.—See, especially, Hor. *C.* iii. 24. 60; i. 7. 26; 37, 4.—*Securus,* free from care or apprehension of danger; *Tutus,* kept under guard, and, hence, safe.—See Ov. *Trist.* ii. 157, and, as illustrating the literal meaning of *securus,* Judges xviii. 7, 10, 27.

[1] Generally of gods only; but see Plaut. *Merc.* v. 2. 116.—To go and meet.—A slave sent to meet his master.

[2] *a.* See *Phædr.* v. 8. 3. *c.* Plaut. *As.* i. 1. 64. *d.* Liv. iv. 35. 8. *e.* Cic. *ad Q. F.* ii. 6. *f.* Terent. **Ad.* iii. 4. 34 (Parry *in loc.*) *g.* Pl. *Stich.* iv. 1. 71; cf. **ib.* iv. 1 21. *h.* Cic. *ad Att.* xii. 6. 3.

[3] In the first case the emphasis is on *acuto;* in the second (*Æn.* v. 208) the epithet is merely general and descriptive. The adjective in this position is always predicative. For incomplete lines, see *Æn.* i. 534, 560, 636; ii. 66, 233, 346, 468, 614, 623, 640, 720, 767. The *Æneid* is said to have been left in an unfinished state at Virgil's death, and published, at the order of Augustus, by the poet's executors, Plotius Tucca and L. Varius Rufus (the poet Varius), who, acting on Virgil's deathbed charge, made no additions.

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What remains do we possess of his works? What services has he done to different branches of Roman literature? What were the sources of Roman history open to him? How is he estimated by Cicero, Ovid, and Quintilian?[1]

7. Translate and explain:—Augustus heredes instituit primos Tiberium ex parte dimidia et sextante, Liviam ex parte tertia; secundos Drusum Tiberii filium ex triente, et ex partibus reliquis Germanicum liberosque ejus sexus virilis; tertio gradu propinquos complures.[2] What was the principle of the law of descent among the Romans? Trace the family connection between the first six Cæsars.

8. Livy[3] calls the Twelve Tables 'fons publici privatique juris.' What is the traditional, and what may be the real history of the Decemviral legislation? What were the principal divisions of public and private law among the Romans? What was the legal position of the Wife in Roman law? Explain the phrase, 'Adversum hostem æterna auctoritas.'

9. What are the dates of the four great battles of Pharsalia, Munda, Philippi, and Actium? What the direct political effect of each? Which do you consider the most decisive of the course of Roman history, and why? Quote from the poets the most pertinent allusions to the importance of each of them.[4]

[1] Ennius lived B.C. 238-168. See *Student's Rome*, chap. xxxii. xlv. We have in all some hundreds of lines of fragments. Cicero speaks of him, in *De Opt. Gen. Orat.* i. 2, as *summus Epicus poëta*, and *Pro Balb.* 22, 51, quotes him as *summus poëta noster*. Ovid, *Trist.* ii. 424, calls him *Ingenio maximus, arte rudis*. See also *Am.* i. 15, 19; *A. A.* iii. 409. Quint. x. 1, § 88, compares him to a time-honoured oak to which there attaches more religious reverence (religio) than beauty (species).

[2] Suet. *Oct.* 101. The shares were $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$. For the phraseology, cf. Mart. vii. 65 (66), xii. 28; Cic. *Cæcin.* 6, § 17. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Heres.*

[3] Livy, iii. 34. 2. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Lex. xii. Tabularum, Jus, Matrimonium, Usucapio;* Cic. *de Off.* i. 12. 37.

[4] The dates B.C. are 48, 45, 42, 31. The battle of A. is perhaps the most decisive, inasmuch as a new era was inaugurated by its result: at the same time the field of M. is notable as being the scene of the last struggle for R. liberty: again, the *republic* perished at Philippi. For allusions, see (1.) *Lucan, vii. 407 *seqq.*; and see description in Cæsar, *B. C.* iii. 71 *seqq.* (2.) *Ib. i. 40; Ov. *Trist.* iv. 10. 6; and see description in Auct. *Bell. Hisp.* 30. (3.) Virg. *G.* i. 489 *seqq.*, with Conington's note; Ov. *F.* iii. 705 *seqq.*; *ib. i. 694 (689 al.) (4.) Hor. *C.* i. 37; Virg. *Æn.* viii. 675 *seqq.*; Propert. v. 6. 15 *seqq.* (and Paley's *Index*, s. v.)

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10. What is the subject of Cicero's speech 'Pro domo suâ'? Explain the historical circumstances connected with it.[1]

11. Give an historical and critical commentary on the eighth book of the *Æneid*.[2]

12. Review the dialogue 'De causis corruptæ eloquentiæ' ascribed to Tacitus.[3]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1863.]

LXXXVIII.

1. Were there any circumstances in Greece which seemed favourable to the Persian invasions?

2. Point out the faults (if any) in the following sentences in Attic Greek; correct them, and give the rule which is violated:—

a. ἥκει εἰς μάχαν πρὶν ἂν ἡμεῖς ἐπέλθωμεν.
b. ἦλθον εἰς χώραν ἵνα ἡμᾶς κρατήσωσι.
c. οὐκ οἶδας, τι μέλλει γίνεσθαι ἐὰν ὅδε ἔρχεται.
d. τὰ πρόβατα εἰς ἀγροὺς ἐνέμοντο.

[1] The speech was delivered Sept. 29, B.C. 57. See remarks in Merivale, i. ch. viii. ix., and Abeken's *Life and Letters of C.* p. 158.

[2] The great subject of the *Æneid* generally is the glorification of the Roman nation and Augustus. Illustrate this by considering the chief subjects represented on the shield of Æneas (viii. 626-728).

[3] This dialogue, which is attributed to Quintilian as well as to T., was written (c. 17) in the sixth year of Vespasian (A.D. 75). The interlocutors are (1.) M. *Aper*, who defends the style of oratory practised in his day against the advocates of the ancient form; (2.) Curiatius *Maternus*; (3.) L. Vipstanus *Messalla*; (4.) Julius Secundus. The scene is laid at the house of (2.), and the dialogue is reported to Justus Fabrius, a friend of Tac. and Pliny the younger, and, most probably, a great rhetorician of the day. We have a discussion (5-13) on the relative merits of poetry and oratory: oratory is upheld by Aper, poetry by Maternus: at this point Messalla comes in, and Aper discusses (c. 16) the question who are to be called *antiqui oratores*. The causes of the degenerate character of the eloquence of the times is ascribed by Messalla to two great internal causes—(1.) defective education of children; (2.) neglect of the study of the great ancient models, the practice of vapid rhetorical exercises being substituted.—[At this point there is a lacuna.]—Maternus takes up the argument from this point, showing that ancient orators had (*a.*) a wider field, (*b.*) richer prizes, (*c.*) a more favourable, because more liberal, state of things under which they pleaded. The dialogue concludes with the sensible advice to make the best of the age in which they lived. The definition of an orator in c. 30 *ad fin.* should be noticed. For remarks on Roman Oratory in general, see Merivale, iii. 41.

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3. Compare the character of Ulysses as drawn in the Iliad, the Odyssey, and the Dramatists.[1]

4. What influence had the Greek colonies on the politics of Greece?

5. Τὸ τοῦ Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ σύμφορον καὶ δίκαιον. On what occasion was this argument used, and in what instances was it acted on in the Peloponnesian War by either of the contending parties?[2]

6. Give an outline (with dates) of the events which led to the Roman subjugation of Greece.

7. Give instances in which the construction follows the sense rather than the form.[3]

8. Give any remarkable uses of the words ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, ἀμείβειν, ἀκτή, ἄχνη, ἐρείδειν, χρῆσθαι.

9. Give instances of words differing in meaning according to the accent.[4]

10. Give the order in which the several branches of Greek literature developed themselves.[5]

11. What was the origin of the place which the Chorus occupied in a Greek tragedy? Which of the Dramatists gave it most importance?[6]

12. Show by examples the proper force of α intensive.[7]

13. What do you consider to be the chief excellencies of Homer as a poet?[8]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1864.]

[1] On the Homeric U., see Hayman's *Odyssey*, App. E. Contrast this with his character in the *Ajax*, *Philoctetes*, and *Hecuba*. See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Odysseus*.

[2] See Thuc. iii. 47. 4; cf. 40. 4. In the cases of Melos (ib. v. 84-116) and the Athenian prisoners after the failure of the Sicilian expedition.

[3] See Jelf's *Gk. Gr.* §§ 378 *seqq.*

[4] See *ib.* §§ 50 *seqq.*; Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* App. A; Dr. Barry's **Notes on Accents*, ad fin.

* A most excellent manual, published by Bell and Daldy.

[5] 1. (*a.*) Popular Songs, (*b.*) Dirges, (*c.*) Hymns on festive occasions. 2. Epic Poetry. 3. Elegy and Epigram. 4. Iambic Poetry. 5. Lyric Poetry. 6. History. 7. The Drama. 8. Philosophy. 9. Oratory.

[6] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Chorus*, *Tragœdia*.—Sophocles.

[7] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 374; Jelf, § 335. Consider ἄπυρος, ἄπτερος, ἀδάκρυτος, ἀτενής, ἄξυλος. See Valckenaer's *Adonias.* of Theocr.

[8] Consider (1.) the grandeur of the different parts of the poems, *e.g.*, the opening of the *Iliad*, as also of isolated expressions.

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LXXXIX.

1. Show that the letter *v* in Latin had sometimes the sound of *w*, sometimes of *b*; that the sounds of *o* and *u*, *e* and *i*, *i* and *u*, *c* and *g*, were frequently interchanged respectively. When was *h* probably not sounded? Is there reason to suppose that *ti* before a vowel had, as in English, in certain cases the sound of *sh*?[1]

2. Show from the derivation the correct spelling of *imo, immo; convitium, convicium; litera, littera; paulum, paullum; haeres, heres; prælum, prelum; letum, lethum; postumus, posthumus; coelum, caelum; caeteri, ceteri; lacrima, lacryma, lachryma; exantlare, exanclare; inficior, infitior; fecundus, fœcundus.*[2]

3. Describe the situation of Capua, with illustrative passages. What is the legend of its foundation, and what remarkable incidents are there in its history?[3]

4. Describe the situation of Veii. To what nation did it belong? Relate its capture by the Romans, with the date.

such as xvii. 647; (2.) the naturalness and beauty of the similes. Analyse the criticism of Quintilian, x. 1, § 46: Homerum nemo in magnis sublimitate, in parvis propriętate superaverit. Idem lætus ac pressus, jucundus et gravis, tum copia tum brevitate mirabilis: nec poetica modo, sed oratoria virtute eminentissimus. Q. instances *Iliad*, xviii. 18 *seqq.*, which describes the effect of the death of Patroclus on Achilles, and xxiv. 477 *seqq.*, describing the begging of Hector's body from A. by Priam. See Index to Quintil., ed. Bonnell.

[1] See Quintil. i. 4, § 6; 5, § 19 *seqq.*: Donalds. *Varr.* ch. 7, § 2; *New Cratyl.* ch. 5.—It is probable that *ti* was sounded like *sh* in English subsequently to the golden age. See, on the subject, Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 6; Andrews's *Lat. Dicty. sub. lit.* T.

[2] *Imo*='in the lowest degree,' as referred to a proposition previously expressed: as the adverb from *imus*, it should be spelt as above. (Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 108.)—*Convitium*, as contr. for convicitium.—Litera, perhaps from *lino:* notice *lītūra* from same.—Paullum, contr. for pauxillum. Heres, from same root as herus.—Prelum, from premo.—Lethum if from λήθη: but derivations are given from *lævo*, *leo* (*deleo*), λαγχάνω (!).—Postumus, as the superl. of posterus.—Cælum, but derivation is doubtful.—Cæteri, from ἕτεροι.—Lacrima. Exanflare if from ἐξαντλεῖν: but, if from the same root as *anc-illa*, exanclare. (Donalds. *Varron.* p. 149.)—Infiteor, from faeor. Fecundus, from feo, from which also are fenus, femina, femur, fetus.

[3] Capua was about two miles from the Vulturnus, and one from Mt. Tifata: especially luxurious. See, especially, Liv. vii. 29-32; xxiii. 18; Virg. *G.* ii. 224, speaks of it as *dives*. Said to have been founded by Capys.—*Æn.* x. 145.

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Give allusions to Veii in the Latin poets. Who was its patron deity?[1]

5. What was the Roman gens? What Roman gentes traced their origin to Trojan or Grecian ancestors? Mention the principal personages of the Julian, Junian, Cornelian, and Valerian gentes. Could a Roman bear two Gentile names? Explain apparent exceptions to the rule. When was the theory of the gens lost, and how may the circumstance be accounted for?[2]

6. What is an amphitheatre? Describe its principal features and uses? Was it peculiar to the Romans? What buildings of the kind do we hear of at Rome and in the provinces? What remains of them exist at the present day? Mention allusions to them in the Latin poets. What was the origin of gladiatorial shows? What the principal kinds of them? How are they referred to by Cicero and Seneca? When were they abolished, and what is the popular account of their abolition?[3]

7. What was the Roman name for the Treasury? Where was the treasure deposited at Rome? Who were the keepers of it? Enumerate the chief sources of Roman revenue, ordinary and extraordinary. What special fund was kept in reserve, and for what emergency? How did Cæsar get possession of

[1] V., now *Isola Farnese*, about twelve miles from Rome, was a city of Etruria taken, B.C. 396, by Camillus after a siege, it is said, of ten years: the tutelary deity was Juno. See Liv. v. 8, 12, 13, 15-22; and, for allusions, Ovid, *F.* ii. 195 *seqq.* (death of the 306 Fabii); Prop. v. 10. 23 (Paley); Lucan, vii. 393, says *Veios*... Pulvere vix tectæ poterunt monstrare ruinæ.

[2] The term *Gens* nearly=*Clan*: in a Gens there could be several Familiæ. The *Fabian* gens claimed descent from *Hercules*, the *Memmian* from *Mnestheus*, the *Sergian* from *Sergestus*, the *Cluentian* from *Cloanthus* (see *Æn.* v. 117 *seqq.*), the *Julian* from *Iulus*.

The chief names in *G. Julia* are those of Cæsar, Julus, Mento. In *G. Junia*, the Bruti, Norbanus, Silanus. In *G. Cornelia* we have Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dolabella, Lentulus, Merula, Scipio, Sulla In *G. Valeria*, Corvus, Flaccus, Lævinus, Maximus, Messalla, Publicola. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Nomen, sub finem.*

[3] See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Amphitheatrum, Gladiatores.* For allusions, see Juv. iii. 36, viii. 199 *seqq.*: Hor. *Ep.* i. 1, 2; Martial, *Spectac.* i. ii.; *Ep.* xi. 70. Cicero (*Tusc.* ii. 17. 41) concludes his remarks, *Haud scio an inhumanum* sit, ut nunc fit, gladiatorum spectaculum. Seneca (*Epist.* vii.) is very sarcastic, 'omissis nugis, mera homicidia sunt.' For the abolishment by Honorius, A.D. 404, see Gibbon, ch. xxx.

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it? What was the 'vicesima hæreditatum;' by whom imposed, and by whom mitigated.[1]

9. Give the date, the occasion, and the circumstances of the third Punic War. Who were the principal personages that took part in it? What account can be given of the topography of Carthage? By whom was a Roman colony of Carthage founded?[2]

9. What territories did the Romans acquire beyond the Rhine? What Roman general first crossed the Rhine, and at what spot? What victories did the Romans gain, and what defeats did they suffer, in Northern Germany? Relate the story of Arminius. What are our authorities for the history of these affairs? What Roman remains now exist beyond the Rhine?[3]

10. How does Virgil describe the forge of the Cyclops? Give an account of the 'Supper of Nasidienus' from Horace's Satire. Relate the legend of the foundation of Thebes from Ovid. Where was Lucan's 'Grove of the Druids,' and how does he describe it?[4]

11. Draw a map of the river Padus, with its affluents, and the towns near its banks?[5]

12. What is the geological formation of Italy? What features in its ancient history may be explained by the formation, position, and physical peculiarities of the Italian peninsula?

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1864.]

[1] See (1.) *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Ærarium.* (2.) Merivale, cap. xv. vol. ii. 168. (3.) Index, s. v. *Revenue;* cf. Lucan, iii. 84-168.

[2] See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Carthago*, p. 548. By C. Gracchus, B.C. 122; by Julius Cæsar, B.C. 46; in a manner refounded by Augustus, B.C. 19.

[3] The Rhine was crossed, B.C. 55, by Julius Cæsar between *Coblentz* (Confluentes) and *Andernach* (Antunnacum), probably nearer A. See Index to Merivale's *Rome*, etc., s. v. *Germany*, and Frost's note on Tac. *Germ. init.* The authorities are Tacitus and Dion Cassius. See *Notes and Queries*, fourth Series, iii. 523.

[4] Virg. *Æneid*, viii. 416 *seqq.;* Hor. *Serm.* ii. 8; Ov. *Metamorph.* iii. *init.;* Lucan, i. 450, iii. 399 *seqq.* For remarks on Druidism, see Merivale's *Rome*, iii. 215, and Index, *s. v.*

[5] See Merivale, iv. cap. xxxix.; *Student's Rome*, Introd. Section i. Consider the nature of the Samnites, Marsi, etc.

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XC.

1. Name the tense, mood, and voice of the following forms; give the present indicative active of those which have one, and point out those which are peculiar to one dialect :—

αἰτιῶ, ἀκούσω, βιβῶ, γνωριοίην, δαμῆν, δαμᾷ, ἐῤῥάδαται, ἐνεῖκαι, εἰκαθεῖν, ἐκφρῶσι, ᾔδη, ἤττηται, καθῆμην, κομιεῖται, κανάξαις, καθῶ, σιγήσω, ταθῶ, τεθῶ, χρῇ, χρῶ, ψευσῶ.

2. Mention the uses in which *ὅπως, ἵνα,* and *ἄν* may be placed with the indicative, specifying the tenses in each case. Describe and exemplify the position of *ἄν* in sentences of various construction.

3. Show the force of *ἄρα, δέ γε, δήπου, τοι,* and, in answers, of *πόθεν, πῶ μάλα, τὶ μήν, γοῦν, μὲν οὖν, ὅ τι, ὅπως.*

4. Illustrate the Greek prepositions by translating the following phrases :—

a. Oh that it were in my power![1]

b. We must do the same in your case as in his.[2]

c. He was intent on the business.[3]

d. Those in my house are not on my side.[4]

e. We shall be at the enemies' mercy.[5]

f. He is afraid about his children.[6]

g. He escaped destruction by a little.[7]

5. Point out and correct the faults of syntax or inflection in such of the following sentences as present either or both :—

a. τεθνήξεις αὔριον, εἰ οὐ πείσει.

b. οἷσε, παῖ, τὰς ἐμβάδας.

c. μὴ κρύψον τραύματα θεραπείας δέοντα.

[1] *εἰ ἐπ' ἐμοὶ ἦν* (or *εἴη*).

[2] *τὸ αὐτὸ ἔν σοι καὶ ἐν ἐκείνῳ πρακτέον.*

[3] *πρὸς τῷ πράγματι ὅλος ἦν.*

[4] *οἱ παρ' ἐμοὶ πρὸς ἐμοῦ οὐκ εἰσίν.*

[5] *ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐσόμεθα.* (Or *ἐπὶ τοῖς π.*)

[6] *περὶ τοῖς τέκνοις δέδοικε.*

[7] *παρὰ μικρὸν τὸν θάνατον ἐξέφυγε.* (Or *π. μ. ἐξ. τὸ μὴ θανεῖν.* Cf. Xen. *An.* i. 3. 2.)

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d. οὐ μή σε προλίπω μηδὲ προδῶ.
e. ἠγγέλθη μοι, ὅτι οὐκ ἂν δυνήσοιτο ἐλθεῖν.
f. μὴ λέγῃς τὰ μὴ δοκοῦντα.
g. ὀμόσω μετὰ ταῦτα οὐ πολεμήσειν.
h. ἐπορεύσαντο ἐκεῖ ἵνα θεάσωνται τὰς νῆας.

6. There are certain neuter verbs which are used as the passives of certain active verbs. Enumerate these, and exemplify from their compounds.[1]

7. What Greek people spoke the Æolic dialect, and what poets wrote in it? What writers in the Doric dialect do we possess?[2]

8. Give an account of the services of Demosthenes the General.

9. Relate what you know of the Grecian towns in Thrace, and describe their positions.

10. Give the principal events of the sacred war which occurred in the time of Demosthenes the Orator.

11. State what you know of the ordinary liturgies, and of the Trierarchy.

12. Explain the following terms:—

κακώσεως δίκη, τὸ διὰ μέσου τεῖχος, ἡγεμὼν συμμορίας, γλαῦκες Λαυριωτικαί, ὑποτιμᾶσθαι, διαδικασία.[3]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1865.]

[1] Among these verbs are θνήσκειν, πάσχειν, φεύγειν, πίπτειν, τελευτᾶν. See Jelf, *Gk. Gr.* § 359. 3.

[2] The poets were Sappho, Alcæus, Erinna, Corinna. The writers in Doric are Pindar, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus.

[3] κακ. δ. is an action for cruelty (1.) of children to parents; (2.) of husbands to wives; (3.) to poor heiresses by their nearest relatives; (4.) to widows and orphans by their trustees.—The τὸ διὰ μ. τ. (Plat. *Gorg.* 455 E) was one of the three Long Walls connecting the harbours and city of Athens: it was forty stadia long; lay between the Phaleric Wall and the North Long Wall; was built between 456 and 431 B.C. by the advice of Pericles, and under the direction of Callicrates. See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Athenæ*, p. 260; Wordsworth, *Ath. and Attica*, chap. xxiv.—ἡγ. συμ. (Dem. *Mid.* 565) was the president of the first συμμ. or class of 300 persons, of which there were four, selected from the whole body of Ath. citizens, and who had, with the assistance of the demarchi, or overseers, to value the taxable property. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Eisphora*.—γλ. Δ., see Ar. *Aves*, 1106. ὑποτιμ. is to *under-assess* one's-self, *i. e.*, to propose a less penalty than that proposed by an accuser.—διαδικ. is the term for the proceedings in a contest of preference between two or more rival parties. The *Divinatio* in the case of Verres would, to a certain extent, correspond to διαδικ.

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XCI.

1. What are cases? Classify, with examples, the usages of the Latin cases, and add the corresponding case, or construction, in Greek.[1]

2. Translate, justifying or correcting the mood and tense of the verbs printed *in italics*:—

a. Rex præmium proposuit, si quis hostem *occidisset.*

b. Senes omnia quæ *curant* meminerunt; qui sibi, cui ipsi *debeant.*[2]

c. Concedo tibi, ut ea *prætereas* quæ, quum *taces*, nihil esse *concedis.*

d. Etenim si nox non *adimit* vitam beatam, cur dies nocti similis *adimat?*

e. Non tam facile opes Carthaginis *concidissent*, nisi illud receptaculum classibus nostris pateret.[3]

[1] By *cases*, literally 'fallings-away' (πτώσεις), are meant 'relational forms' (Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 32), or deviations from the crude forms of nouns, intended to express, originally by separate pronominal elements attached to the crude forms, the three main relations of (1.) derivation from; (2.) proximity to; (3.) direction towards: neither the nominative nor the vocative was originally considered a case. The name *case* probably arose from the nominative being regarded as the normal or upright form of the word, from which the other cases were oblique deflections.—See Farrar's *Gk. Synt.* pp. 18, 61.—Bearing in mind that every use of the genitive in Gk. or Latin may be classed either under its *subjective* or *objective* use, and that its leading notion is *motion from*, and subordinate notion is *with reference to*, we have the following Table:—

Subjective uses—

Genitive (1.) *of possession*; (2.) of *description, quality*, or *material*, the noun being qualified by an adjective; (3.) after *sum*, in such uses as Boni civis est leges tueri; (4.) after *interest* and *refert*; (5.) after *partitive* words.

Objective uses—

(1.) After words implying action, as Laborum decipitur. Cf. ἀψόφητος κωκυμάτων. (2.) After adjectives of knowledge, memory, and the like. Cf. φόρτου μνήμων. (3.) After impersonals like *tædet.* (4.) Words of abundance or privation, as *Steriles veri.* But in all these instances the leading idea of *motion from* may be traced. See Dr. Barry's *Syntaxis*, pp. 19 *seqq.*

The three great divisions of the genitive in Gk. are (1.) ablation, (2.) division, (3.) relation. See Farrar's *Syntax*, pp. 64 *seqq.* The consideration of the various cases is far beyond the limits of a note.

[2] Cic. *Sen.* 7, § 21. The indicative is used because the first clause is purely relative and particular: the second clause is indefinite and interrogative, hence the subj. mood.

[3] Cic. *Verr.* ii. 2. 1, § 3. The pluperfect is used to describe a single definite action completed at some previous time: the

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f. Si nunc cum illis donis Cineas urbem *circumiret*, stantes in publico *invenisset* quæ *acciperent*.[1]

g. Proteus pecus egit altos *visere* montes.[2]

3. Transfer the following passage from Oratio Obliqua to Oratio Recta :—

Vehementer eos incusavit, primum quod aut quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur sibi quærendum aut cogitandum putarent. Ariovistum se consule, cupidissime pop. Rom. amicitiam appetisse : cur nunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret ? Sibi quidem persuaderi cognitis suis postulatis atque æquitate conditionum perspecta eum neque suam neque pop. Rom. gratiam repudiaturum. Quod si furore atque amentia impulsus bellum intulisset, quid tandem vererentur ? Aut cur de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia desperarent ? Qui suum timorem in rei frumentariæ simulationem angustiasque itineris conferrent, facere arroganter, cum aut de officio imperatoris desperare aut præscribere viderentur. Hæc sibi esse curæ.[3]

4. Describe and estimate the sources of our knowledge of the Latin language as it existed before the death of Julius Cæsar. What is the date of the oldest Latin MSS. ?

5. Write a short life of Ennius or Virgil or Horace.

6. Compare the historical styles of Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus.

7. Fix the date of the following writers, and state the names

impf. to describe one continuing from past time to the time at which the words were spoken.

[1] Liv. xxxiv. 4. *Circumiret* is used to describe the continuous action of going round the city at the period imagined by the speaker : *invenisset*, to express what would take place and be completed each time the gifts were offered : *acciperent*, to express the continuous acts of receiving, and partly to introduce 'a secondary predication of consequence.' (Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 205, β. cc. *Obs.*) We should have in Gk. εἰ περιῇει . . . εὕρεν ἂν τὰς δεξομένας.

[2] Hor. *C.* i. 2. 7. The ordinary explanation is, that the inf. is in direct imitation of the Gk. idiom, and used, instead of the active supine, to express a purpose. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 189, *Obs.* 3 ; Madvig, § 411 ; but in this passage, and in Virg. *Æn.* i. 319, Hor. *C.* i. 26. 2, the infinitives, combined with their several objects, may be considered more simply as the objects to *egit, dederat, tradam*, respectively.

[3] Cæs. *B. G.* i. 40.

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and subjects of their works:—Vitruvius, Celsus, Columella, Juvenalis, Silius Italicus, Gaius, Appuleius, Ammianus, and Suetonius.

8. Give a clear sketch of the second Punic War, with a brief but precise description of the battle of the Trasimene Lake, or Cannæ, or Zama.

9. Describe the political revolution attempted or accomplished by Caius Gracchus or Sulla.

10. Contrast the power and functions of Augustus Cæsar with those of the Roman dictator, and of some oriental sovereign.

11. What was the extent and state of the Roman Empire and the position of Christianity in the reign of Trajan or of Julian?

12. Write a short life of Constantine.

13. Mention two of the principal inroads of the Northern nations on the Empire, with the causes of their failure or success.

14. Point out the main features in the Roman worship.[1]

15. Describe a Roman marriage, or funeral, or dinner.

16. Compare the position of a Roman citizen in the time of Cicero with that of an English citizen at the present day, in respect of power over property and family, political power, and liability to taxation and punishment.

17. State the case upon which Cicero made his speech for Cæcina, or that for Cluentius, Plancius, or Murena.

18. Give the technical meaning and the nearest English analogy of *imperium*, *judices*, *quaestio*, *ambitus*, *colonia*, *municipium*, *honor*, *heres*, *servitus prædii*, *res mancipi*, *collegium*, *Prætoris edictum*, *possessiones*, *contio*, *caput*, *sodalicium*, *scriptura*, *ususfructus*.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1865.]

[1] See Index to Merivale's *Rome*, s. v. *Religion*.

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XCII.

1. Write down the first person singular of the future indicative active, according to Attic usage, of ἕδω, ἀναλίσκω, γελῶ, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω, ἕψω, ζῶ, κατέχω, ὄμνυμι, ὀφλισκάνω, νοσφίζω, πίνω, πλάττω, σιωπῶ, χαίρω, χέω, ὠθῶ.

2. How do the Attic writers express the present, future, aorist, and perfect indicative passive of the verbs αἱρῶ, ἐκβάλλω, ὁρῶ, τίθημι, τύπτω, φέρω?

3. Parse ἀλεὶς, ἄνωχθι, ἐλῶσι, καθεδεῖται, κιχείω, λελάθοντο, πρίω, φανοίην, φύη, φθίμενος. Write down all the persons of the present imperative and optative of χρῶμαι.

4. Illustrate the various forces of διὰ, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, and παρὰ, as governing different cases, and in composition with verbs.[1]

5. Translate the following sentences into Greek, endeavouring to make them serve as examples of Greek idioms:—

a. He said that he himself was not present.[2]

b. He must have told the truth, else we should have found out already that his information was false.[3]

c. Take care that you come early, knowing that we shall take no excuse.[4]

d. They let the man go home, as guides would be of no use in that country.[5]

e. When you had the power to make peace, why were you so foolish as to prefer war?[6]

f. Though he had the means to escape, he thought he ought not to desert his friend.[7]

[1] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 478, 483, 479, 485.

[2] αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη παραγεγονέναι.

[3] οὐκ ἔστιν ὅπως ἀληθῆ οὐκ ἔλεξεν, ἐπεὶ ψευσάμενον ἂν ἤδη αὐτὸν κατελάβομεν ἄν.

[4] ὅπως ἐν τοῖς πρῶτος παρέσει, ὡς πρόφασιν ἡμῶν οὐ δεξομένων οὐδεμίαν.

[5] Τὸν ἄνθρωπον οἴκαδε ἀπέπεμψαν, ὡς μηδὲν ἐνταῦθα ὠφελησόντων τῶν ἡγεμόνων.

[6] Παρὸν μὲν τὴν εἰρήνην ποιήσασθαι, τὶ μαθόντες οὕτως ἦτε μωροὶ ὥστε τὸν πόλεμον μᾶλλον αἱρεῖσθαι;

[7] ἐξὸν ἀποφυγεῖν, τοῦ φίλου ἀποστραφῆναι οὐκ ἐνόμιζεν.

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g. They took half his property from the man, whereas they ought to have taken the whole.[1]

6. What are the arguments used to prove that the Iliad was not the work of one person? Which parts are most liable to the suspicion of having been added later, and why? What inferences as to the author have been drawn from the work itself? Trace the history of the Iliad down to the time of Aristarchus.

7. Give a succinct account of the Tragic and Comic Drama at Athens, with reference to the Chorus, the Actors, the Stage, the Judges, and the Spectators.

8. From what sources is our knowledge of Grecian History derived? Which of our extant authors on this subject are mere compilers, and from whom did they compile?

9. Give brief accounts of the following events:—

a. The battle of Platæa.

b. The revolt of Mitylene.

c. The revolution of the Four Hundred.

d. The peace, so called, of Antalcidas.

e. The recovery of the Cadmea.

f. The march of Alexander into Asia.

10. Give an account of the nature and position of the following geographical names:—Amphissa, Anapus, Brauron, Gythium, Eretria, Delium, Zacynthus, Thespiæ, Cyllene, Larissa, Magnesia, Œnoë, Œta, Rhæteum, Rhium, Stagira, Trapezus.

11. By what people, and at what dates, were Cuma (in Campania), Massilia, Syracuse, Egesta, Tarentum, Messana, Thurii, Potidæa, Amphipolis, respectively founded and colonized?

12. Explain the terms:—ἔφεσις, γεωμόροι, προβούλευμα, πυλαγόραι, μὴν ἱστάμενος.[2]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1866.]

[1] τὰ πάντα ἀφελέσθαι χρεών, ἡμίσεα τα χρήματα τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀφείλοντο.

[2] ἔφεσις, literally *a throwing*, as we speak of *throwing* a suit into Chancery, is

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XCIII.

1. Explain the meaning and formation of the words *quin, quippe, adeo, actutum, dum, donec, clam, palam, simul, procul.*[1]

2. Explain the constructions :—

a. Macte virtute esto.

b. iii viri auro ære argento flando feriendo.

c. Cæsar dicere solebat non tam sua quam reipublicæ interesse ut salvus esset.[2]

3. What is the quantity of words ending in *as, es, is, os, us?*

4. Point out rhythmical differences in the hexameter of Lucretius, Virgil, and Ovid, and in the pentameter of Catullus and Ovid. Give rhythmical canons for the third line of the Alcaic stanza. Are there any classical specimens in Latin of the Alcaic and Sapphic stanzas besides those of Horace? In what particular does the hendecasyllable of Martial differ from that of Catullus?[3]

the term for an appeal to a different court from that in which a suit has been originally tried.—*γεωμ.*, 'land-sharers or holders;' the name, in Dorian states, of wealthy citizens; in Athens, of landholders as compared with the nobility.—*προβ.* was the name given to a proposal made to, and sanctioned by, the senate (*βουλή*), previously to its being laid before the people in the general assembly (*ἐκκλησία*).—*πυλ.*: these were the representatives of the several Gk. states at the Amphictyonic Council which met at or near Pylæ (Thermopylæ).—*μὴν ἱστ.*: this was the name given to the first ten days of each month.

[1] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* §§ 112 (G), 209 (γ)—115, 2. ff; Varron. c. x. § 5, c. viii. § 11.

[2] *a.* Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 166 (1); *b. ib.* § 168; *c. ib.* § 152 (c).

[3] See Munro's *Lucretius*, ii. 102 *segq.* (first edn.)—The differences between the pentameter of C. and O. are—(1.) The frequent ending in C. with *trisyllabic* words. See, *e.g.*, Catull. lxvi. 2, 18, 48, 56, 64, 90.

(2.) With quadrisyllabic: ib. 4, 6, 8, 12, 14, 16, 22, 24, 26, 36, 38, 50, and many other instances in the same poem.

(3.) The having an elision at the end of the first penthemimer, *e.g.*, lxviii. 10, 56, 82, 90.—The third line of an Alcaic stanza should, (1.) if possible, consist of three trisyllabic words, as 'Finire quærentem labores,' or equivalent substitutes. (2.) Have the first syllable long; but there are ten instances to the contrary in Horace. (3.) Not begin either with a word of four syllables, or with two of two syllables, or with a monosyllable and Cretic. (4.) Not end with a monosyllable, nor with two dissyllables, nor with a word of four syllables. —The Hendec. of Catullus differs from that of M. in beginning sometimes with a trochee, dactyl, or iambus, *e.g.*, liii. 3, and lv. 10.

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5. *a.* Define *lex*, and distinguish between the terms *jus*, *fas*, *jussum*, *scitum*, *edictum*, *imperium*, *potestas*, *privilegium*, *rogatio*.

b. What were Leges Censoriæ? Explain the scope of the Lex Cincia, Petronia, Papia-Poppæa (why so called?), Regia?

c. Trace the meaning of the word *Majestas*, and give the principal enactments relating to the crime so designated.[1] Quote Ovid's legend on the subject.[2]

6. *a.* Draw the outline of the Servian Walls of Rome, marking the gates, and naming the roads which issued from them respectively.[3]

b. What are the measures *pes*, *gradus*, *passus*, *actus*, *pertica*?[4]

c. What is the length of the Roman mile as compared with the English?[5]

d. What do we know about the form of the Roman milestones, and whence do we derive our knowledge?

7. What events in Roman history are connected with the rivers Cremera, Allia, Metaurus, Rhenus?[6]

[1] *a. Lex* is 'the rule or command of the sovereign power of the state, published in writing, and addressed to, and enforced upon, the members of such state.'—*Jus* is Law as a principle: human law. *Lex* is a subdivision of *Jus*. *Fas* is divine law. The words are found together in Virg. *G.* i. 269; Juv. viii. 50.—*Jussum* is *a recommendation.*—Cic. *Cæc.* 33.—*Scitum* is 'something thoroughly known;' hence, a decision grounded on such knowledge. A law passed in the Com. Cent. was *Populi Scitum:* in the Com. Trib., *Plebi Scitum.* —*Edictum* is, strictly, a public notice on any subject, put forward by a competent authority on that subject.—*Imperium* is supreme power, especially over an army, as commander-in-chief.—*Potestas* is power of any kind legally conferred.—*Rogatio*, literally *an asking*, is used for the command of the Populus, relating to one or more persons, but not to all persons.—*Privilegium* relates to one person only.—*b.* For *Leges Cens.*, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Censor, Publicani.*—The Lex Julia de Maritandis Ordinibus (B.C. 18) was supplemented when M. Papius Mutilus and Q. Poppæus Secundus were Consules Suffecti, A.D. 9.—*c.* See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Majestas.*

[2] Ov. *Fasti.* v. *init.*

[3] See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Roma*, p. 748.

[4] *Pes*=11.65 Engl. inches: *gradus*=2½ pedes: *passus*=5 pedes: *actus* (quadratus) =14,400 R. sq. ft.: *pertica*=10 pedes.

[5] R. mile=5000 R. feet=1618 Engl. yds. 2 in.—See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Milliare.*

[6] For the Cremera, see Liv. ii. 49, 50; Ovid, *F.* ii. 195 *seqq.*—For the Allia, Liv.

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8. State briefly and precisely Niebuhr's theory of the origin of the Plebs. Show how he illustrates it from examples in ancient and modern history.[1]

9. Give an account of Cæsar's campaign in Italy after the passage of the Rubicon.[2]

10. Give an account of the life and writings of Sallust. What was his date? With what parties was he connected? What offices did he serve? Mention peculiarities in his style and language, and give a critique upon his character as an historian.[3]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1866.]

XCIV.

1. Give the chief peculiarities of the Ionic dialect, and mention any extant works composed in it.[4]

2. Distinguish between (1.) ἄἄτος and ἄᾶτος—ἄδην and ᾄδην —ἀνά and ἄνα—αὖτη, αὐτή, and ἀῦτή, (2.) βοή and βοῇ, (3.) εἷς, εἷς, and εἷς, (4.) ἠρῶ and ἤρῳ, (5.) κακώ, κακῷ, and κακῶ, (6.) λαός and λᾶος—τεκνότροφος and τεκνοτρόφος.[5]

v. 37 *seqq.*—For the Metaurus, ib. xxvii. 43-51; Hor. *C.* iv. 4. 34.—With the Rhenus, the names of *Germanicus, Varus, Arminius, Drusus, Cæsar*, are connected.

[1] Niebuhr's words are (*H. R.* i. 410) 'The genuine, noble, great plebs takes its rise from the formation of a domain out of the towns won from the Latins.' See also *ib.* 585 *seqq.*

[2] See Merivale, ii. 129 *seqq.*

[3] Sallust (B.C. 86-34) was quæstor, trib. pleb. (52), prætor (47), appointed governor of Numidia by Cæsar. His style is artificial to a degree, presenting, in this respect, a reflex of his character: he affected archaic phraseology, for which he is ridiculed in an epigram preserved by Quintil. viii. 3. 29.

'Et verba antiqui multum furate Catonis
Crispe, Jugurthinæ conditor historiæ.'

He is compared by Quintilian, x. 1. 101, to Thucydides in the sentence which contains the comparison of Livy with Herodotus: Martial (xiv. 191) pronounces him by common repute 'Romana *primus* in historia:' Tacitus (*Ann.* iii. 30) calls him 'rerum R. florentissimus auctor.' He has been truly said by Merivale (ii. 113) 'to have covered the Roman aristocracy with eternal infamy in pungent satires under the garb of history.' See, *e.g.*, *Jug.* 85.—See Forcellini, s. v. *Crispus*, for passages in which reference is made to him by ancient writers.

[4] The great author, besides Hdt., is *Hippocrates.*

[5] (1.) *Insatiate* (ἄω, ἄσαι), — *stormy, furious* (ἄημι). (2.) *A cry,—an ox-skin.* (3.) *Thou art—one*—second Aor. p. act. of ἵημι. (4.) Second s. impf. ind. of ἀράσθαι, d. s. of ἦρως. (5.) N. A. V. dual of κακός, d. s. of κακός, first s. pres. subj. act. of κακόω. (6.) *A people, of a stone* (λᾶς).

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3. Translate into idiomatic Greek :—

a. I have a right to demand.

b. In conclusion he said.

c. They reached Athens on the third day.

d. He was evidently lying.

e. He was content to die with his wife.

f. The exiles returned to their country.

g. He fell unawares among the enemy.[1]

4. Point out and correct any faults of grammar or prosody which you detect in the following lines and sentences :—

a. Στρατὸς περᾷ κρυσταλλοπῆγα διὰ πόρον.

b. Ὁπόταν στρατοπεδεύονται, τάφρον περιβάλλονται.

c. Ἐπεὶ διά γε ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς, πάλαι ἂν ἀπολώλατε.

d. Ἑλλάδι ζυγὸν ἀμφιβαλεῖν δούλιον.

e. Ἦν δ' ἐγγὺς ἦλθε θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται.

f. Ἦλθεν εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, ἵνα ἴδῃ τὸν πατέρα.

g. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο ἤτοι φαρμάκοις ἤτοι μάγων τέχναις.[2]

5. Mention Greek historians anterior to Herodotus, and subsequent to Xenophon ; and name *one* important work of each.[3]

[1] δίκαιος εἰμὶ ἀξιώσασθαι ἐγώ—τελευτῶν εἶπεν—εἰς τὰς Ἀ. τριταῖοι ἦλθον—δῆλος ἦν ψευδόμενος—μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς θνήσκων, or θανούμενος, ἠγάπα—εἰς τὴν πατρίδα κατῆλθον οἱ φυγάδες—εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους εἰςπεπτωκὼς ἔλαθεν.

[2] *a.* See Paley *in loc.* (Æsch. *Pers.* 503). *c.* ἄν with perfect indicative ; read ἀπωλώλειτε. *d.* N. B. i ante ξ, and Dact. ante Anap. ; transpose into ζ. ἀ. δ. Ἑ. *e.* ἔλθῃ, . . . οὐδ' εἰς β. otherwise the Cretic is violated. *f.* Read ἴδοι : unless we suppose the sentence to mean 'He came (yesterday, *suppose*,) to see his father *now*.' *g.* We should read ἤτοι . . . ἤ or ἢ . . . ἤ. Plat. *Phæd.* 68. C.

[3] The date of Hdt. being B.C. 484, that of X. being, perhaps, B.C. 444, we have Cadmus (B.C. 540), Hecatæus (B.C. 503), Hellanicus (B.C. 488). The Περίοδος γῆς, by Hecatæus, was the most important work. Posterior to X. we have, among others, Polybius (B.C. 167), Ctesias (B.C. 400), Dion Cassius (A.D. 194), Dionysius Halicarnassensis (B.C. 20), Herodian (A.D. 238), Theopompus (B.C. 333), Diodorus Siculus (B.C. 59), Zosimus (A.D. 420). The most important are (1.) the work of *Polybius.* (2.) The Roman History of *Dionys. H.*, called by him Ῥωμαϊκὴ Ἀρχαιολογία, originally in twenty books, extending from the earliest times to B.C. 264, at which time Polybius begins : we have Books 1-9 complete. (3.) The Ῥ. ἱστορία of *Dion Cassius*, originally in eighty books, from the time of Æneas coming to Italy to A.D. 229. We have Books 36-54 complete, with abridgments, 61-80, by Xiphilinus (A.D. 1075) of the others ; Niebuhr (*Lect.* iii. p. lxxvii.) commends the independent investigations of D. (4.) The work of Diod. Sic., originally in forty books : his work is valuable as a collection of matter from writers whose works have perished.

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6. What important results, political and military, followed on the failure of the Athenian expedition against Sicily?[1]

7. State what you know of the writings of Tyrtæus, Solon, and Callimachus.[2]

8. The confederacies of Greece, and the chief causes of their weakness.[3]

9. State when and between whom the following battles were fought; and describe minutely some one of them:—Arbela, Cunaxa, Delium, Ipsus, Ladé, Platæa, Sellasia.[4]

10. The relations of Greece with Egypt from B.C. 650 to B.C. 450.[5]

11. The chief mountain ranges and rivers of European Greece. Describe the position, and give, if you can, the modern name of each.[6]

12. What Greek inscriptions are extant of an earlier date than B.C. 450? By what pecularities in the writing is an early Greek inscription to be recognised?[7]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1867.]

[1] The great result was the gradual decadence of the Athenian power, followed by the rise and fall of Sparta and Thebes: also the developing of the Macedonian power.

[2] Tyrtæus was a writer of martial elegies. See *Student's Greece*, c. viii.—Solon wrote elegiacs and iambics: his writings were mainly in reference to his own exploits as a legislator.—Callimachus is the author of six Hymns, the *Lavacrum Palladis* being the most famous: it is in Elegiac distichs and in Doric, the rest being in Ionic and in Hexameters: he also wrote (1.) Epigrams,—τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἕλα being found in the first; (2.) Elegies, one of which is imitated by Catullus in the *De Coma Berenices;* (3.) a prose work entitled πίναξ πασηδαπῶν συγγραμμάτων, or comprehensive history of Gk. literature.

[3] The chief are that of Delos (B.C. 478), the Ionic Revolt (B.C. 500), Revolt of Helots and Messenians (B.C. 464), the Alliance between Athens and Thebes against Sparta (B.C. 378), the Achæan (B.C. 251) and the Ætolian Leagues (B.C. 223). The Amphictyonic Council may perhaps be included. See *Student's Greece*, chap. xxii. xvi. xxiii. xxxix. xlvi.

[4] *Delium*, B.C. 424, between Athens and Bœotians, Hippocrates and Pagondas, alternately with Aranthides, respective commanders.—*Ipsus*, B.C. 301, Antigonus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, together with his son Demetrius Poliorcētes, being defeated by the combined forces of Cassander, Lysimachus, Seleucus, and Ptolemy, formerly brother-generals with him: A. was killed, aged 81.—*Ladé*, B.C. 494, Ionian fleet defeated by Persian.—*Sellasia*, B.C. 221, Cleomenes, king of Sparta, defeated by Antigonus Dosōn, king of Macedonia.

[5] See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. vv. *Psammetichus* I., *Apries*, *Amāsis*, *Polycrates*, *Psammenitus*, *Inaros*.

[6] See *Student's Greece*, Introductory Chapter; *Ancient Geogy.* chap. xviii.-xxiii.

[7] The earliest known piece of Gk. writ-

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XCV.

1. What is the subject nominative in grammar? Show in what constructions it may be omitted. Explain the constructions :—Urbem quam statuo vestra est; Vastatur agri quod inter urbem et Fidenas est; Venit mihi in mentem illius diei; Tædet me studii. Distinguish between impersonal verbs that can and those that cannot, or are not found to be, constructed with a nominative subject. What construction is required with the verb *interest*? Suggest a derivation for *oportet*.[1]

2. Give the Latin numerals, cardinal and ordinal, from I. to X., and show their etymological connection with the Greek or other languages.

3. Derive and distinguish between the words—

a. Ullus, aliquis, quisque, quisquam, quispiam, quilibet, quicunque, quotuscunque.[2]

ing is on an Athenian vase, and dates B.C. 600.

There is also the celebrated inscription on a marble, brought in 1721 from Sigeum, in the Troad, by Chishull: also that from Delos copied by Tournefort. See *Life of Bentley*, i. 156 *seq.*

Such inscriptions run from right to left and left to right, as an *ox turns* in a furrow, hence the name βουστροφηδόν: in some cases the letters are arranged perpendicularly like a pillar (κιονηδόν): H stands as the aspirate, ε and ο for η and ω, C for Σ, and the letters are all capitals: the terminations of the genitives in O instead of OY are another characteristic feature.

[1] For the various uses of the nominative, see Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* §§ 138 *seq.*; Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* §§ 362, 372, 599.—In the last two sentences the genitive is the so-called *objective genitive of reference*. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* 152 (a), *Obs.* 2.—Almost all impersonals, except those describing the weather, such as *pluit*, *ningit*, *grandinat*, *tonat*, etc., may be used with an infinitive supplying the place of a nominative subject; see, *e.g.*, Liv. i. *init.*: *Constat* . . . *servitum esse* . . . jus belli *abstinuisse* . . . *Antenorem venisse*. No nominative can be found with the impersonal passives which are formed from verbs followed in the active by a dative of the indirect object, such as *invidetur*, *parcitur*, *persuadetur*, etc. See Madvig, *Lat. Gr.* § 244 b. For *interest*, see *ib.* § 295.—*Oportet* is probably connected with *opus*.

[2] *Ullus*, a diminutive of *unus*, is used when all are *excluded*.—As to *quis* generally, see Varronianus, cap. x. § 5.—*Aliquis=alius-quis*, or *ille-quis*: *aliquis* is *some one*, as opposed to *any one*: it is always definite and specific, and is used with the idea of greatness, as also its kindred words, *e.g.*, Juv. i. 74; Pers. i. 129.—*Quisque* is used of each individual of a large number taken separately: it= *each by himself*.—*Quisquam*=a single person, excluding all. It corresponds to *ullus*. See, *e.g.*, Virg. *Æn.* i. 48.—*Quispiam*=some particular person unknown; differing from *quidam*, which is used of some one known but not mentioned.—*Quilibet*=*any one you please*, 'of unrestricted liberty in selection.'—*Quicunque*=*whosoever* in an espe-

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b. Olim, quondam.[1]

c. Adeo, ideo, idcirco.[2]

d. Unus, unicus, singulus, simplex.[3]

4. Explain the title *legatus*: to what various officers is it applied? What was the *legatio libera*? Trace the change in position of the *legatus* under the empire.[4]

5. What derivations have been given of the word 'Pontifex'? Distinguish the Pontifex from the Sacerdos, the Augur, the Flamen. What were the original numbers and functions of the Pontifices? What were the functions of the Pontifex Maximus under the empire? When did the office and title cease? Where was the residence of the Pontifex Max., and by what name was it called? Who were the Quindecemviri, the Epulones, the Salii, and the Augustales?[5] Explain the line—

'Qui lotam parvo revocant Almone Cybellen.'[6]

6. What are the various dates assigned for the foundation of

cially indefinite and vague sense. See, *e. g.*, Hor. *Epist.* i. 18. 31.—*Quotuscunque* is literally 'The what-one-th soever in a list?' Hence it='however small or however large.' See Ovid, *Her.* xiii. 60: Sequitur regni pars *quotacunque* sui.

N.B.—The meaning of *quotus*, as given above, is the reason of *quotusquisque est qui*='how few are there that,' being followed by a verb in the *singular*. See, on these pronouns, Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 202.

[1] *Olim* is the locative adverb from *ille*= at *another* time, whether past or future: it also=*sometimes*, as in Hor. *S.* i. 1. 25; Virg. *Æn.* viii. 391.—*Quondam* refers only to the past. It also=*sometimes* in poetry. See, *e. g.*, Hor. *C.* ii. 10. 18.

[2] *Adeo*=up to that point, increases the expression to a certain degree or result. See Virg. *Georg.* iv. 84; *Æn.* i. 567.—*Ideo*, for that reason, the reason not being yet given: *Idcirco*, the reason being given. See ib. *Georg.* i. 231, where *idcirco* refers to the substance of the preceding lines.

[3] *Unus* (εἷς, ἕν), one, as opposed to any other number: also one above all others, as in Hor. *C.* iii. 4. 48.—*Unicus*, the only one of its kind, matchless. Hor. *C.* iii. 14. 5.—*Singulus* (Semel), one by one.—*Simplex* (Semel plico)=once folded: hence simple, unvarnished, honest.

[4] *Legatus* is 'any one deputed or legally commissioned to act for another.' See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v.

[5] *Pontifex* is variously derived—(1.) *Pons, facere*, from the P. being the original *builders* of the Sublician bridge. (2.) *Pons, facere*=ῥέζειν, to sacrifice, as in Virg. *Ecl.* iii. 77, from certain sacrifices which they either offered or superintended there. (3.) From *pondus, pendo* (I pay), the *atonement-settlers* (Varronianus, xiii. § 9). (4.) *Posse, facere.* (5.) *Pompi-fex*=procession-superintender. See Paley on Ov. *F.* v. 621; *Dicty. Antiq.* s. v.—See Merivale, i. 109, iii. 457, iv. 133.—The line of L. refers to the yearly washing by a pontiff (*canus sacerdos*, Ovid, *l. c.*), April 4, or, according to others, March 27, of the image of the goddess Cybelle in the Almo, a small tributary of the Tiber near Rome. See Ov. *F.* iv. 337 *seqq.*; Martial, iii. 47. 2.

[6] Lucan, i. 600 (595 al.)

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Rome? What is the common date? By whose name is it called, and how is it deduced? More than twenty different accounts are enumerated of the foundation of Rome. Which of these can you specify? How does Sallust differ from Livy in this particular? What is Virgil's legend of the cities on the Roman hills before Rome? On which occasion is it introduced?[1]

7. Give the legend of Coriolanus. What is his reputed date? What his descent and Gentile name? Where was Corioli, and to what nation did it belong? Explain the line—'Devictæ referens primus cognomina terræ.'[2] Quote Ovid's summary of the most illustrious Roman cognomina.[3]

8. What Roman historians preceded Livy? Which of them wrote in Greek, which in Latin? Of which of each class do remains exist? What were the original sources of early Roman history? What is known of the life of Livy? What does he say in his preface of the scope and object of his work? To what epoch did it extend, and what portions of it remain?[4]

[1] The dates are 753 (Varro., and commonly adopted), 752 (Cato), 750 (Polybius), 747 (Fabius Pictor). The date is determined by the chronology of Eratosthenes, a mathematician of Cyrene, born B.C. 276: he fixed the taking of Troy at 1184 B.C.: the duration of the reigns of the several kings of Alba, including five years for Æneas as given by Dionysius and Diodorus, is 432 years: 1184-432=752. For some of the legends, see *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Roma*, p. 722, and the authorities there cited.—See Sallust, *Catil.* 6; Liv. i. 1.—For the legend, see *Æn.* viii. 355 *seq.*

[2] Sil. *Ital.* xvii. 626.

[3] Ov. *Fasti*, i. 595 *seqq.* See Livy, ii. 33 *seqq.*, for Coriolanus. The date is B.C. 491. C. or Cn. Marcius was said to be the son of a descendant of king Ancus Martius. —The allusion in the line of Silius is to Scipio Africanus the elder.

[4] The following historians preceded Livy. The * denotes those who wrote in Gk.: the *italics* those of whom there are any remains:—

	B.C.	Referred to by Livy—
*Q. Fabius Pictor,	225	i. 44, 55; xxii. 7, 57.
*L. Cincius Alimentus,	208	vii. 3; xxi. 38
†*Cn. Nævius*,	205	
†*Q. Ennius*,	204	
†*M. Porcius Cato*,	195	xxxiv. 5.
L. Calp. Piso,	133	i. 55.
L. Cælius Antipater,	123	xxi. 38; xxvii. 27.
†*Q. Cl. Quadrigarius*,	100	viii. 19; xliv. 15.
Clodius Licinus,	100	xxix. 22.
C. Licinius Macer,	81	iv. 20; vii. 9.
Q. Valerius Antias,	80	In a great many places, and always with censure, as a great exaggerator. See, *e.g.*, *xxvi. 49; xxxiii. 10.

* In this passage he also mentions a Gk. historian Silenus. Cf. Cic. *de Div.* i. 24. 49.

† Fragments only.

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9. Give an account, with date, of L. Cornelius Scipio Barbatus, and describe his actions in Etruria, Samnium, and Lucania. Recite the inscription on his sarcophagus. Mention the names and exploits of contemporary Romans.[1]

10. To what different authors has the continuation of Cæsar's *Commentaries* been ascribed? What is Niebuhr's opinion of the authorship of the book *De Bello Hispaniensi*, and how does he characterize its style? Recount Cæsar's three campaigns in Hispania, as connected with the mount Herminius, the river Sicoris, and the field of Munda.[2]

11. Give an account of the Gens, the Familia, and the personal career of the Emperor Galba. Relate from Tacitus the circumstances of his death. Explain the sentences :—'Suscepere duo manipulares Imperium Pop. Rom. transferendum, et transtulerunt.' 'Ignarus interim Galba, et sacris intentus, fatigabat alieni jam imperii Deos.'[3]

12. What is the number of Virgil's *Eclogues*? Mention the subjects of some of them, especially the First, the Fourth, and the Tenth, and point out their historical reference. Quote lines in imitation of Theocritus, in allusion to Julius and Augustus, and indicative of local scenery. What is your

Livy quotes (xxv. 39, xxxv. 14) from another Claudius: it is, however, doubtful whether he was a different person from Quadr.—See the Preface, *Quæ ante conditam*, etc.—The work originally extended, in 142 books, from the earliest times to the death, B.C. 9, of Nero Claudius Drusus, the younger brother of the emperor Tiberius: we have, perfect, Books 1-10, 21-45; there is also a fragment of Book 91, and we have epitomes of the whole, ascribed generally to Florus the historian.

[1] See *Student's Rome*, chap. xix.

[2] To A. Hirtius, C. Oppius, and Vibius Pansa. The discussion as to whether they were continued by H. or by O. is as old as the time of Suetonius (fl. 88 A.D.), who says (*Cæs.* 56), Alii O. putant, alii H.—For Niebuhr's opinion, see *Lectures on R. Hist.* iii. 40 *seqq.*—For the campaigns in question, see Merivale, i. 154 *seqq.* (Herminius); ii. 180 *seqq.* (Sicoris); ib. 380 *seqq.* (Munda). The allusions to Munda by Ovid (*Trist.* iv. 10. 6: Quum cecidit fato Consul uterque (Hirtius and Pansa) pari), found also in Tibullus (iii. 5. 18), should be noticed.

[3] Tac. *Hist.* i. 39 *seqq.*; *ib.* 25; *ib.* 29. Ser. *Sulpicius* Galba, emperor from 68 to 69 A.D., assumed the chief post in the R. world at the suggestion of Julius Vindex: was unpopular on account of his niggardly disposition and undecided character. He was adopted in his youth by Livia Ocellina, a relative of Livia the wife of Augustus, and was called, up to the time of his elevation, L. Livius Ocella. Both Aug. and Tiberius are said to have foretold his future greatness (Tac. *Ann.* vi. 20; Suet. *Galb.* 4). See Merivale, vii. 38 *seqq.*

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idea of Virgil as a picturesque poet? Explain the expressions:—

Flores inscripti nomina regum.
Lupi Mœrim videre priores.
Invito processit Vesper Olympo.
Cedet et ipse mari vector.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1867.]

XCVI.

1. Give the paradigms of the verb εἰμί, 'I am,' and ἵημι, 'I send.' What is the force of the aorists of βῆμι and ἵστημι?

2. Heyne affirms that 'Homer knows nothing of the article, and that ὁ with him is equivalent to αὐτός or ἐκεῖνος.' Examine this view, with instances of the use of ὁ in Homer. In what respect do you consider the Homeric use of ὁ to differ from that of the Attic writers?[2]

3. Distinguish between the ἀρητήρ, μάντις, θεόπροπος, ὑποφήτης, θυόσκοος, οἰωνόπολος, ὀνειρόπολος, in Homer. What is the proper name for a sacrificing priest? By whom were sacrifices performed in the Iliad? Give instances. With respect to priests and temples what difference may be observed between the practice of the Greeks and the Trojans? Which do you consider the elder,—Achilles or Patroclus? Hector or Paris?[3]

4. Give an account of the god Hermes, mentioning his parentage, birth, and any remarkable legends about him.

[1] See the Introduction in Conington's *Virgil*, and Merivale, iii. 239, 246. Eclogue v. is especially in praise of Julius Cæsar under the allegory of Daphnis.—See the imitations in Paley's *Theocritus*. See ix. 46 especially in praise of Aug.: also i. 6: some reference in iv.—For local scenery, see i. 79; cf. Theocr. xi. 44 and many passages in ii.—See Conington on x. 47, and the Introduction to the Eclogues. For the lines quoted, see iii. 106, ix. 54, vi. 86, iv. 38.

[2] See Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* §§ 389 *seqq*.

[3] ἀρ.=one who offers a prayer either for good or evil: μάντις=an inspired person who gives forth an oracle which is *interpreted* by the προφήτης or ὑποφήτης: θεοπρ. is 'one who interprets *a sign* given by the gods:' θυ. is a sacrificing priest. See *Il.* xxiv. 221: ἢ οἳ μάντιες εἰσί, θυοσκόοι, ἢ ἱερῆες.—The most general term is ἱερεύς, which is also used for a sacrificer and diviner from the entrails.—Sacrifices were offered in the heroic ages by the kings as

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What were his peculiar functions? What titles or epithets are ascribed to him? Give the meaning and derivation of his Greek and of his Latin name.[1]

5. Give the legendary history of the Dorians. What is the date assigned to their conquest of the Peloponnesus? Compare it with the conquest of England by the Normans. What is the event called the Return of the Heraclidæ? Distinguish between the Σπαρτιῆται, the Περίοικοι, the Εἵλωτες, the Νεοδαμώδεις, and the Μόθωνες. What was the Κρυπτεία?[2]

6. Describe the operations of the Siege of Platæa at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War; and relate the escape of the Platæans. Where was Platæa? and for what other events was it famous?

7. Give an account of the death of Socrates. Compare its date with that of the representation of the *Clouds* of Aristophanes. Do you trace any connection between the two events? On what charge was Socrates put to death? Give instances of religious fanaticism among the Athenians.[3]

8. What is the subject of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and what the meaning of the title? Give an account of the state of the Persian court which led to the expedition. Where was Cunaxa?

the high priests of the people: thus, by Agamemnon, *Iliad*, ii. 402, iii. 292.—The material part of hierarchical polity is much more developed among the Trojans. See Gladstone,* *ut supr.* iii. 170 *seqq.*—Achilles, Hector respectively. See the address in *Il.* xvi. *ad init.*, and vi. 518, where Hector is addressed by Paris as ἠθεῖε.

* See page 156.

[1] See L. and S. and *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. *Hermes.*—The Gk. name is derived by Donaldson (*New Crat.* § 115) from the Sanscrit *Sârameya.*—See also Max Müller, *Lectures*, Second S. 472 *seqq.* *Mercurius* is connected with *merx, mercari: Merc.* therefore is *the god of trade.*

[2] See *Student's Greece*, chap. iv; Grote, chap. 4, 18.

[3] Socrates was put to death B.C. 399: the *Clouds* exhibited B.C. 423. The charge against *S.* was, in the words of Xenophon (*Mem. init.*), ἀδικεῖ Σωκράτης οὓς μὲν ἡ πόλις νομίζει θεοὺς οὐ νομίζων, ἕτερα δὲ καινὰ δαιμόνια εἰσφέρων· ἀδικεῖ δὲ καὶ τοὺς νέους διαφθείρων. With regard to the connection between the two events, we read, in *Nubes* 1508 (δίωκε, κ.τ.λ.), a hint of the desirability of prosecuting Socrates, and there are allusions to the *Nubes* in the *Apology* of Plato (18 B, 19 C, 23 D), so that Ar. may be fairly believed to have contributed to the death of S.—The feeling against the Alcmæonidæ after the massacre of *Cylon* may be considered as a case: as also the feeling against *Pericles* after the breaking out of the plague; and the charge against *Alcibiades* relative to the mutilation of the Hermæ: also the state of feeling at Athens after the battle of the Arginusæ.

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What the date of the battle there, and what the result? Where was the 'Wall of Media'? What was the route of the 'Retreat'? Who were Clearchus, Cheirisophus, Phalinus, Tissaphernes, Ariæus?[1]

9. Relate Alexander's campaign in India. What were the Greek names for the great rivers of the Punjab? How far did Alexander penetrate? How did he mark the limits of his progress? By what route did he return, and where to? What kingdoms did the Macedonians found in Asia?[2]

10. Explain the method of dating by Olympiads. What great events in Grecian history took place in the years B.C. 529, 490, 435, 430, 387, 356? Give the corresponding Olympiads. What events occurred in Olymp. 111. 4. and 112. 2? Give the corresponding years B.C.[3]

11. Describe the Piræus, writing the word in Greek. What derivation would you assign to the word? What were the names of the ports of Athens? What were the Long Walls? their length and width? by whom built? By whom was the Piræus destroyed?[4]

[1] By the term *Anabasis* is meant 'a going up into a country' from the sea-coast. The subject of the work is the conspiracy of Cyrus the younger, son of Darius Nothus and Parysatis, against his elder brother Artaxerxes II. In i. 1. 2, we have the phrase *ἀναβαίνει* applied to him as marching into the interior and to the seat of the court. The *Anabasis* proper ends with the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B.C., the remainder of the work being taken up with the adventures, during their retreat, of the Ten Thousand Greek troops under Xenophon: Cunaxa (Κούναξα) is 500 stadia from Babylon, and the battle, in which Cyrus was killed, is described in *Anab.* i. 8, §§ 8-27: it is noticeable that Xen. does not mention Cunaxa, the only authority being Plutarch (*Vit. Artax.* 8).—For the *Wall of Media*, see *Anab.* ii. 4. 12; also *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Mediæ Murus:* and, for the *An.* generally, Ainsworth's *Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand.* The student is especially directed to the language and style of the following passages in the *Anab.*:—i. c. 8, c. 9; ii. 6. 6-27; iv. c. 1-7.

[2] The rivers are the Hyphasis (*Sutlej*), Hydaspes (*Jelum*), Hydraōtes (*Ravi*), Acesines (*Chenab*), and Indus (*Sindhu*).—For a sketch of the campaign, see *Student's Greece*, c. xliv.—Those of Pergamus, Bithynia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Pontus, Paphlagonia, Armenia Minor. See *Student's Ancient Geogy.* ch. vii. § 9.

[3] The events are respectively, Death of Cyrus—Persian Invasion, with Marathon—War between Corinth and Corcyra about Epidamnus, resulting (431) in the Pelop. War—Invasion of Attica, Plague at Athens—Peace of Antalcidas—Birth of Alexander the Great.—Battle of *Issus*, in which Dareius Codomanus is defeated by Alexander—Battle of *Arbela* or *Gaugamela.*

[4] Πειραιεύς. For derivation, see Arnold on Thuc. ii. 23. It was destroyed by Sulla B.C. 86.

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12. Of what Athenian dramatists have we whole plays existing? How many of each? Give the names and subjects of the existing plays of the earliest of them. What was the origin of the Greek drama? What was the dramatic ἀγών? Where were the tragedies performed at Athens, and on what special occasions?[1] What is the meaning of the words τραγῳδία, διθύραμβος, Διονύσια, χοραγός, τριλογία, σύρμα, κόθορνος, πρόσωπον.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1868.]

XCVII.

1. Explain the use of the participle in grammar. In what respect is the Latin language deficient in participles? Enumerate, with instances, the deponent verbs of which the past participle is used both actively and passively.

2. Give the derivation of the contracted forms:—*ala*, *anceps*, *bruma*, *carcer*, *contamino*, *contio*, *cunæ*, *exilis*, *subtilis*, *imus*, *summus*, *mollis*, *nobilis*, *olla*, *otium*, *solari*, *stipendium*, *tandem*, *vanus*, *velum*. Explain the word '*macte*' with derivation.

3. Give the names, in order, of the kings of Rome, and illustrate their characters by a Latin quotation for each. What was the power of the king at Rome compared with that of the consul?[2]

4. What was the cause of the first secession of the Plebeians? Give the history of it, with the names of the principal personages concerned in it. What was the apologue of Menenius?

[1] The tragedies were performed in the Dionysiac Theatre, which was begun B.C. 500, completed B.C. 340, and lay beneath the *S.* wall of the Acropolis, near its *E.* extremity.

[2] See Virg. *Æn.* i. 275, vi. 809, viii. 639; Ov. *F.* ii. 491 *seqq.*, vi. 600, 634; Hor. *C.* i. 12. 33.—One essential difference was the limited tenure of the consular office as compared with the kingly: again, the king was unassailable: the consul, unless re-elected, became, after his year of office expired, a private individual, and could be impeached. See Niebuhr, *H. R.* i. 524.

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What historical difficulties are found in this account? Where is the Mons Sacer, and why so called? To what other hill did the Plebeians sometimes secede?[1]

5. When did Pyrrhus invade Italy, and under what pretext? Whence did he come, and in what part of Italy did he wage war with the Romans? Relate the events of the war. What was the result of it, and what was the end of Pyrrhus? From what sources do we derive our knowledge of these events? Quote from the Latin poets in illustration of the war and the leaders in it.[2]

6. What was the country specially designated 'the Province'? Trace the progress of its conquests by the Romans. Give an account of the great victory of Marius in the Province. What speeches of Cicero refer to it? How was it connected with Pompeius? What resistance was made in it to Cæsar? What are the chief ancient cities (with their modern names) in it?[3] Explain the line of Lucan :—

'Finis et Hesperiæ promoto limite Varus.'[4]

7. Give an account of the battle of Pharsalia, with date. What were the numbers and composition of the armies on both sides? Explain, with a plan, the topography of the spot. What

[1] See *Student's Rome*, cap. vii.; Nieb. *ut supr.* 597 *seqq.* The story is found in Liv. ii. 31 *seqq.* The Mons S. is about three miles from R. across the Anio, and on the right of the V. Nomentana. It was so called from the altar built there to Jupiter by the pleb. when leaving their camp, and from the *Lex Sacrata* passed on the spot to confirm the treaty between themselves and the patricians.—To the Janiculum.

[2] See *Student's Rome*, cap. xxii.—The great authority is Plutarch's *Life of Pyrrhus*, but particulars may be also gathered from Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Appian.—Among other quotations are—

'Qui antidhac invicti fuvere viri, pater optime Olympi,
Hos ego in pugna vici, victusque sum ab isdem,'

(Niebuhr, *H. R.* iii. 480), and the lines of Ennius preserved in Cicero, *De Off.* i. 12. 38. See also Hor. *C.* i. 12. 40 *seqq.*

[3] The modern *Provence*. See *Dicty. of Geogy.* s. v. *Gallia*, p. 955. The victory is that at Aquæ Sextiæ.—Refer to Cic. *de prov. Cons.* 13, 32; *Pro Flacc.* 39, 98; *De Har. Resp.* 20, 43.—The gates of Massilia were closed to Cæsar. See *Bell. Civ.* i. 34-36, 56-59; ii. 1-22.—The chief ancient cities were Massilia (*Marseilles*), Telo Martius (*Toulon*), Forum Julii (*Frejus*), Tolosa (*Toulouse*), Narbo (*Narbonne*), Nemausus (*Nimes*), Arelate (*Arles*), Vienna (*Vienne*), Antipolis (*Antibes*).—The Varus (*Var*) was the boundary of the Province on the Italian side.—On the P. generally, see Merivale's *Rome*, ed. 1865, vol. i. cap. v.

[4] Lucan, i. 404.

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difficulties are there in the common explanation? Where did Pompeius betake himself after his defeat? Trace his further movements to the place of his death.[1]

8. Explain the fiscal terms :—*ærarium, fiscus, manceps, publicanus, tributum, vectigal, census, decumæ, portorium, salinæ, scriptura, usura, versura, salarium, vasarium, honorarium, aurum coronarium.* Distinguish the meaning of *caput* in fiscal and in criminal law.[2]

9. State generally the direction of the rivers Tibris, Alia, Anio, Athesis, Aufidus, Clanius, Liris, Macra, Metaurus, Padus, Ticinus, Trebia, Siler. Mark the quantities of the doubtful syllables in their names, and quote Latin lines for your authority.[3]

10. Which are the most important of the public, and which of the private, orations of Cicero? Give an account of some one of each class, with its date, place, and circumstances of delivery. How were such speeches preserved? Had the Romans any system of 'reporting'? What was the difference between 'oratio' and 'declamatio'? 'What collections of 'declamations' have we?[4]

11. In what particulars do the Alcaic and Sapphic metres of Horace differ from the Greek models? What are the different forms of the Asclepiad metre in Horace? Give an example of each. Have any of the Horatian metres been used by other Latin writers? Give examples of the metres

[1] See Merivale, ii. 283 *seqq.*

[2] *Caput*, as a fiscal term, is *the principal*, or *sum lent:* as a term of criminal law, the *offence.*

[3] For the several quantities, see Virg. **Æn.* viii. 64, noting also the forms *Tiberinus, Tiberis*, and contrast *Tibur.* **Ib.* vii. 717; **ib.* 683; and Hor. *C.* i. 7. 13; **ib.* ix. 677; Hor. *C.* iv. 14. 25; ib. *Georg.* ii. 225; Lucan, ii. 424, 426; Hor. *C.* iv. 4. 34.—*Ticinus* very rarely: *Tĭcinus. Sil.* iv. 81: Agmen Ticini flectit ad undas. *Ib.* 493: Trebiæque simul vicina petebat.

[4] (1.) In Verrem—Pro Lege Manilia—In Catilinam—De Lege Agraria. (2.) Pro Cæcina—Pro Cluentio—Pro Plancio. See *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. vv. *Verres, Cluentius.* —On the *declamations* of Seneca, see Merivale, v. 92 *seqq.* There is also extant a collection of 164 attributed to Quintilian. —Some of Cicero's orations were written, *e.g.*, those *In Verrem* and *Pro Milone.*—As to the system of reporting, see *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Nota, Senatus*, p. 1021, *Acta* (4, 5), especially *Nota.*

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used by Catullus, Martial, Seneca (in the dramas called by his name), Statius, Ausonius, and Prudentius.[1]

12. Compare the shape and appearance of Mount Vesuvius in the first century A.D., and at the present time.[2] What other changes of configuration have taken place in that locality? What other forms of the name Vesuvius occur in the Roman writers? How is the mountain described by them? What events of Roman History are connected with it? What volcanoes were known to Virgil?

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1868.]

XCVIII.

1. Explain the etymological relations of the following words:—

a. δίς, bis, twice.

b. πέντε, quinque, five.

[1] In the *Alcaic* stanza H. 'strengthens the first three lines by spondees, making it his *rule* to use the *long* syllable in all the places in which it is allowable according to the Gk. scheme:' he deviates, however, sometimes from this rule. The cæsuras are also more carefully observed. (Zumpt, *Lat. Gr.* § 866.) The differences are best seen by comparing a stanza from Alcæus, as given in Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 669, with a carefully elaborated stanza of H., *e.g.*, the first in *C.* iii. 5.—In the Sapphic, H. uses a spondee in the second foot, instead of having a trochaic dipodia as in the Gk. See Donalds. *Gk. Gr. ut supr.* He also has a cæsura after the fifth syllable, but exchanges it sometimes for a trochaic cæsura after the sixth syllable. Zumpt, § 865.—We find Sapphics in *Catullus* (11, 49), *Statius* (**Silv.* iv. 7), *Ausonius* (Ephemeris). Alcaics in Statius (**S.* iv. 5).—The Hendecasyllabic metre is very frequently used in *Catullus*, *Martial*, *Statius* (see especially **S.* iv. 9); as also the Scazon Iambic in *Catullus* and *Mart.*: Seneca, in the *Tragedies*, employs (1.) Iambic Trimeters, but with many digressions from the Gk. model, *e.g.*, anap. in fifth foot. (2.) In the Chorus, Anapæstic Dimeters, Sapphics—the *Adonius* being introduced after any number of Sapphic lines, or even omitted altogether. See *Medea*, 652-669; *Hippol.* 274-324. In a Chorus of the *Œd.* 403-508, we have *Hexameters*, *Sapphics*, *Anapæsts*, *Asclepiads*. It should be noticed that Seneca does not use the dactyl in the last foot of the *Anap. Dimr.*—A metre peculiar to Catullus is the *Galliambic*. See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 263.—Besides those named above, *Auson.* employs (1.) Iambic Dimeters; (2.) alternate Trim. and Dim. Iambics; (3.) Anap. Monometer; (4.) Hexameters; (5.) Elegiacs.—The metres of Prudent., of which there is a great variety, the lyric predominating, are described in *Dicty. of Biogy.* s. v. A specimen of his poetry will be found in Trench's *Sacred Lat. Poetry*, p. 121.

[2] See Merivale, vii. 304 *seqq.* Other forms are *Vesēvus*, *Vesvius*, *Vesbius*.—The devotion of P. Decius Mus, B.C. 340, and the outbreak of Spartacus, B.C. 73.—Virgil mentions Ætna, Vesuvius, Ischia (*Æn.* ix. 712), Stromboli (*ib.* viii. 416).

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c. ἐγών, ego, I, ich.

d. ἕτερος, alter, other, andere.

e. θύρα, fores, door.

f. βίοτος, vita, quick.

g. εἶην, sim.

h. χειμών, hiemps.[1]

2. Write down the present infinitive, with the future and perfect indicative, of the Greek verbs which represent the roots, (1.) ἐδ-, (2.) ἔδ-, (3.) ἐσ-, (4.) ἐχ-.

Explain the relation between ἴέναι and ἶέναι. What Latin words correspond to them? Account for such forms as νέω, νεύσομαι.

Analyse ἐπιειμένος, γέντο, as used by Homer.

To what dialects are ἀμβᾶτε, ποττάν, ποκά, ἐγκατέαται, σιώ, ἐτέρωτα, τυρίσδῃς, ἁλιῆς, μάσσων referable severally, and what are their usual forms?[2]

3. Translate into Greek, with accents:—

a. I will come if I can.[3]

b. She said she would come if she could.[4]

c. They said they would have come if they could.[5]

d. There are many things which I should wish to remind you of.[6]

e. Make haste and come, but not till you have seen your father.[7]

f. Be assured I will see him before I come.[8]

[1] See, on this subject, *New Cratylus*, § 118 (3); Max Müller, Second S. *Lect.* v.; Varronianus, c. vii.

[2] (1.) ἐσθίειν; (2.) ἔζεσθαι; (3.) εἰμί, originally ἐσ-μί. Donalds. *Gk. Gr.* § 321. (4.) ἐχ- is found in ἕξω, and the derivatives. ἴέναι is the causative form of ἶέναι.

In νέω, νεύσομαι, the *v* is, probably, a trace of the F in the root. Compare the Hesiodic κανάξαις (*Op.* 664, 691) from κατ-Fαγνυμι.—γέντο is Epic for ἕλετο through the intervening form ἔντο.

[3] παρέσομαι, ἐὰν δύνωμαι.

[4] παρέσεσθαι ἔφη ἐκείνῃ εἰ οἷόν τε εἴη.

[5] παραγενέσθαι ἂν ἔφασαν εἰ οἷόν τε ἐγένετο.

[6] πολλά ἐστιν ἃ σε ἀναμιμνήσκειν ἂν βουλοίμην.

[7] ὡς τάχους ἔχεις ἐλθέ, μηδὲ *πρὶν τὸν πατέρα ἴδῃς.

* Or πρὶν ἄν.

[8] ἴσθι με ἐκεῖνον πρὶν ἂν αὐτὸς ἔλθω βλέψοντα. (See Jelf's *Gk. Gr.* § 848. 4. *Obs.* 2.)

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g. He wounded many of the enemy before he was at length slain.[1]

h. She spoke as if forsooth she knew not the facts.[2]

i. Cleon answered and said that not himself but he (Nicias) was general.[3]

k. I knew I had not myself erred, but you who denied you were present.[4]

4. Describe the constitution, locality, functions, and proceedings of the *ἐκκλησία* at Athens.

5. Explain *δίκη* and *γραφή*. What was the procedure of a *δίκη* at Athens? Distinguish *ἀνακρίνειν* and *ἀνακρίνεσθαι* (middle), *καταδιαιτᾶν* and *καταδιαιτᾶσθαι* (middle). Explain the words *εἰσαγγελία*, *ἔνδειξις*, *φάσις*, and the phrases *ἐρήμην ὀφλεῖν*, *ἀντιλαχεῖν τὴν μὴ οὖσαν*.[5]

6. What was the national and political character of Thebes? What part did the Thebans take in the Persian and Peloponnesian Wars, and again after the peace of Antalcidas?[6] Explain the following allusion of Milton:[7]—

> The great Emathian conqueror bid spare
> The house of Pindarus, when temple and tower
> Went to the ground.

7. Sketch the life and character of any *one* of the following persons:—Alcibiades—Timoleon—Demetrius Poliorcetes.

8. Taking as boundaries the Tigris, the Indus, the sea, and the northern latitude of the Caspian, place Arbela, Ecbatana, Persepolis, Susa, Maracanda, Taxila, Patala, Zariaspe, the

[1] *πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἐτίτρωσκε, τελευτήσας δὲ αὐτὸς ἀπέθανεν.*

[2] *διελέγετο ὡς δὴ τὰ γενόμενα μὴ εἰδυῖα.*

[3] *ὑπολαβὼν δὲ ὁ Κλέων οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκεῖνον, τὸν Νικίαν δῆπου, στρατηγεῖν.*

[4] *ἐμαυτὸν μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἤδειν ἡμαρτηκότα, σὲ δέ, μὴ οὐχὶ παραγεγονέναι ἀπαρνούμενον.*

* See Thuc. iv. 28. 2.

[5] The active is said of the Archons who examined witnesses to see if an action would lie: the middle of the plaintiff. See Dem. 1175: *ὁ ἄρχων ἀνέκρινε πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῖς ἀμφισβητοῦσι.* 548: *οὐκ ἀνεκρίνατο ταύτην [τὴν γραφὴν] ὁ συκοφάντης ἐκεῖνος*,—*καταδιαιτᾶσθαι* is 'to be the *cause* of an arbitration *being given against* any one.'

[6] See Grote's *Greece*, ch. 91; *Dicty Geogy.* s. v.

[7] Sonnet viii.—The E. conqueror is Alexander.

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ranges of Paropamisus, Imaus, and Emodus: trace the route of Alexander from Babylon to Patala. What occurred in Drangiana? What at Maracanda? What was the great result of Alexander's conquests?[1]

9. Date the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt; and describe its original form. Under what governments did it pass during the first ten centuries of its existence? What were its services to literature, science, and religion? What is understood by the terms, (1.) Pleias Alexandrina, (2.) Canon Alexandrinus, (3.) Codex Alexandrinus?[2]

10. Compare the philosophic doctrines of Heraclitus and Zeno of Elea. In what dialogues are they severally combated by Plato? Explain the Platonic doctrine of Ideas. What influence did it exercise in the middle ages?[3]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1869.]

XCIX.

1. Translate into English—

Fenus agitare et in usuras extendere ignotum. Agri pro numero cultorum ab universis in vicos occupantur, quos mox inter se secundum dignationem partiuntur. Arva per annos

[1] See Grote, ch. 94.

[2] A. was founded B.C. 332. On the form, see Merivale, iii. 298, 300.—(1.) The *Pleiad* was a name given to a company of seven, or, according to others, six tragedians of A. See Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* i. 277.—For the *name*, see Ov. *F.* iv. 169. (2.) By Canon A., literally 'The standard of A.,' is meant 'A collection of model standard authors,' according to the opinion of the Alex. grammarians; by this term the great 'classical' authors were designated. Quintil. (x. 1. 54) calls it 'ordo a grammaticis datus.' (3.) The *Codex Alex.* is the celebrated uncial MS., usually cited as A. of the Old and New Test. in Gk., now in the British Museum. It was probably written in the first half of the fifth century after Christ; contains other books besides all the canonical and most of the apocryphal books found in our editions; and derives its name from having been sent from Alexandria, in 1628, to Charles I. by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch, first of that city and afterwards of Constantinople.

[3] 'Briefly stated, the Eleatic doctrine was that the formula for the universal is *one* only; that of the Heracleiteans was that the universe can be regarded only as *many*.' Donalds. *Gk. Lit.* i. 70.—In the *Philebus* and *Parmenides* respectively.—Plato's Ideas were woven into the Realist and Nominalist Controversy. See Hallam's *Lit. of Europe*, i. 182 (ed. 1847).

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mutant; et superest ager. Nec enim cum ubertate et amplitudine soli labore contendunt, ut pomaria conserant et prata separent et hortos rigent; sola terræ seges imperatur. Unde annum quoque ipsum non in totidem digerunt species: hiems et ver et æstas intellectum ac vocabula habent; autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur.[1]

2. Distinguish accurately the words *arva, ager, prata, campus.* Give the etymologies (or roots) of *fenus, universus, occupo, vicus, arva, ager, annus, consero, separo, hortus, hiems, ver, æstas, autumnus.*[2]

3. Explain the terms 'noun,' 'verb,' 'nominative,' and 'accusative' case. Why are inflexions called 'cases'? Define 'subject,' 'object,' 'predicate,' 'copula,' and show their application to the simplest sentence, as 'urbem condo.'

4. Write down the letters of the Roman alphabet in use in the time of Cicero. What new letters did the Emperor Claudius add, and with what success? Show the relations of F, G, H, and Q to the corresponding letters of the old Greek alphabet.[3]

5. Distinguish the meanings of *homo, vir, juvenis, adulescens, mulier, femina, matrona.* Derive *uxor, conjux, femina, puella, liberi, proles, suboles.* Explain the terms 'jus connubii,' 'conventio in manum,' 'filius familias.'[4]

6. Distinguish the *Etrusci* of ancient Italy from the *Tyrrheni.* Give the geographical position of each, and discuss briefly their

[1] Tac. *Germ.* § 26.

[2] *Arva* is used of *fields* in which any kinds of crops are grown: *ager* is *territory* measured out and occupied, especially for grazing. See Hor. *Epist.* i. 16, 2, 4.—*Prata* are *meadows* of definite extent: *campus* is *lowland* generally. Plin. *Ep.* v. 6: Prata inde campique.—For *annus*, see Varronianus, p. 163: for *servo*, ib. 184, 393: for *autumnus*, ib. 386: *æstas* is from the same root *αἰθ-* as is found in *αἴθω*, *αἰθήρ*, etc.

[3] See Donalds. *Lat. Gr.* § 2, *Obs.* 1; *New Crat.* § 111; Varron. c. vii.; Orelli on Tac. *Ann.* xi. 14: also, for the Roman pronunciation of F, Cic. *ad Att.* ix. 9. 4 *ad fin.*: Tuum digamma videram, where by *d.* is meant a book relating either to *F*enus or *F*undi.

[4] *Mulier* refers to the gentleness of the female, *femina* to the sex. *Æn.* i. 364, iv. 569; but cf. Catull. lxviii. 128. *Mulier* is also used (1.) of a married woman; (2.) as a contemptuous name for a man. *Matrona* is a married lady of rank. *Uxor* of any wife, *conjux* of the partner of a person of dignity. *Vell. Pat.* ii. 100: Cujuslibet uxor,—Neronis conjux. On *proles* and *suboles*, see *Journal of C. and S. Philology*, iv. 290 *seqq.*

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ethnological affinities. What signification attaches to the etymology of the latter word; also to the names *Umbri*, *Sabini*, *Latini*, *Quirites*, *Albani*, *Osci* or *Opici*, *Italy*, and *Greece*?[1]

'*Milites*, quod trium milium primo legio fiebat, ac singulæ tribus Titiensium, Ramnium, Lucerum, milia singula militum mittebant.'[2] Specify the component parts of a Roman legion, and distinguish 'aquila,' 'signum,' 'vexillum.' State (briefly) what you know of the origin and meaning of the three 'tribes' mentioned in the above extract.

8. Express the following sums in English currency: 'HS. quadringenties tricies quinquies;' 'centies quinquagies sestertium;' 'HS. CIↃIↃC.' Explain the symbol HS, and give the value of 'sestertius,' 'denarius.' What is generally meant by 'numus'? Translate 'condiditque lustrum, quo censa sunt civium LVIIII., LXXXIIII., LXXII.'[3]

9. Give the date of the birth and the birthplace of the poet Plautus. Does the text we possess harmonize with contemporary inscriptions? From what sources were his comedies derived? Define 'fabula togata,' 'palliata,' 'prætextata.' Mention the kinds of Roman poetry which have a claim to be truly Italian, or indigenous. Was 'satire' one of these? Give the etymology of the word.[4]

[1] The *Etrusci*, properly so called, represent the Rhætian element, the *Tyrrheni* the Pelasgian element of the population. — *Tyrrheni* (Τυῤῥηνοί, Τυρσηνοί) means builders of towers. *Umbri* used to be explained as coming from ὄμβρος, *a rain-shower*, because they had survived the deluge! (Plin. *H. N.* iii. 19.) The name implies 'dwellers by the river.'—*Sabini*=worshippers.—*Latini*=free-men.—*Quirites*='men of the spear.' Ov. *F.* ii. 475.—*Albani*='men of the *Alp*-ine or mountain city.'—*Opici*='the aborigines of the country,' αὐτόχθονες.—*Italia*='the land of cattle.'—The Græci, Γραῖκοί, were originally a tribe in Epirus: it has been thought that the name was extensively applied to the inhabitants of the W. coasts of Epirus, and spread thence to Italy.—For the Latin names, see Varronianus, c. i. §§ 3, 7, 11; ii. 17, 18; iv. § 2.

[2] Varro, *L. L.* v. § 89. See *Dicty. of Antig.* s. v. *Signa Militaria.*

[3] Tac. *Ann.* xi. 25. The sums are—(1.) 435 × 100,000 sesterces = 43,500 times $\left\{\begin{matrix}£ & s. & d.\\ 8 & 17 & 1\end{matrix}\right\}$; (2.) 150 × 100,000 sesterces = 15,000 times $\left\{\begin{matrix}£ & s. & d.\\ 8 & 17 & 1\end{matrix}\right\}$; (3.) 1,600 sesterces.—The amount is 5,984,072. See Orelli *in loc.*

[4] Titus Maccius Plautus was born at Sarsina in Umbria about 254 B.C.—The text does not agree with contemporary inscriptions. See specimens in Donaldson's

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10. What were the duties of the *Augurs*? What etymologies have been given of the name? At what period in the history of Rome had they the greatest influence? Explain and derive the augural terms: *lituus, regio* (cæli), *cæremonia, tabernaculum capere, tripudium solistimum, desidero* and *considero, contemplor, ostenta, religio, superstitio.*[1]

11. Translate—

Ast quando duellum gravius, discordiæ civium escunt, cœnus ne amplius sex menses, si senatus creverit, idem juris quod duo consules teneto; isque ave sinistra dictus populi magister esto: equitatumque qui regat, habeto pari jure cum eo, quicumque erit juris disceptator. Specify the magistrates here alluded to. What other names of the 'Equites' were in vogue in the early republic; and what were their duties originally?[2]

12. Translate—

Proscriptum patrem exul secutus [Tiberius], ubi domum Augusti privignus introiit, multis æmulis conflictatus est, dum Marcellus et Agrippa, mox Gaius Luciusque Cæsares viguere. Etiam frater ejus Drusus prosperiore civium amore erat. Sed maxime in lubrico egit accepta in matrimonium Julia. Explain the relationships here mentioned by drawing a pedigree; and

Lat. Gr. App. i.; and, on the text of Plautus generally, Wagner's *Aulularia;* Ramsay's *Mostellaria.*—See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. vv. *Comœdia, Satura.*

[1] *Augur* is derived, most likely, from *avis gero:* some would connect it with a root *aug.* identical with *akshi* (Sanskr.), *oculus, auge* (Germ.), and make it mean *a seer.*—Probably down to B.C. 300, at which date the religious differences between the two orders of the patricians and plebeians ended.—*Lituus,* see Donalds. *Varron.* p. 159.—*Regio* from *rego.* Cic. *de Div.* i. 17. 30: Lituo *regiones direxit.*—The old derivations of *cær.* were (1.) from *Cære;* (2.) from *Ceres,* but the word is most likely connected with *curo.*—See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Augur;* Donalds. *Varron.* p. 407 (for *religio*). *A* derivation of *superstitio* is given by Cicero, *N. D.* ii. 28. 72 (q. v.), where he contrasts it with *religio,* but the word is most likely derived from *super* in the sense of 'over and above,' as in 'satis *super*que,' and means 'over-devotion,' exactly like περιεργία. Cf. Acts xix. 19: ἱκανοὶ τῶν τὰ περίεργα πραξάντων, where the A. V. has 'used curious arts,' but which might better be rendered 'dealt in superstitious wares,' with xvii. 22: ὡς δεισιδαιμονεστέρους θεωρῶ, which is rendered 'I perceive that ye are *too superstitious,*' instead of 'I notice you as very god-fearing.'

[2] Cic. *de Legg.* iii. 3. 9. See *Dicty. of Antiq.* s. v. *Equites.*

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show also how the families of Augustus and Tiberius were united (by marriage) in Germanicus.[1]

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1869.]

C.

1. What data do we possess for determining the ancient pronunciation of Latin?

2. Account for the imperfect success of Varro as an etymologist, and illustrate your answer by examples from his writings.

3. How did the study of Greek literature at Rome affect the Latin language?

4. Cicero[2] says 'Abest enim historia a literis nostris;' Quintilian[3] 'At historia non cesserit Græcis.' Examine and compare these assertions.

5. Estimate the influence of patronage on Roman poetry.

6. Criticise the style of Persius, and illustrate by quotations.

7. How far did the Augustan poets modify consciously the Greek metres which they adopted?

8. Enumerate and account for the various grammatical methods by which action can be attributed to a person in the Latin language.

[1] Tac. *Ann.* vi. 51. Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar was the son of T. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, who became, B.C. 38, the wife of Augustus: Tiberius was born B.C. 42, and was the stepson of Augustus: his younger brother, Nero Claudius Drusus, the *frater* of the above passage, was born B.C. 38, three months after his mother's marriage with Augustus: he was the father of Germanicus Cæsar by Antonia, the daughter of Antonius the triumvir, and the niece of Augustus.—The *Marcellus* mentioned is M. Claudius Marcellus, son of Octavia the sister of Augustus, and, therefore, the emperor's nephew. He was the subject of Virgil's lines, *Æn.* vi. 868-886, and of the praises of Propertius, iv. (iii.) 18.—M. Vipsanius *Agrippa* was brother-in-law to Marcellus, having married, B.C. 28, his sister Marcella: he afterwards married, B.C. 21, Julia, the widow of Marcellus, and daughter of Augustus by his third wife Scribonia; she bore him two sons, the G. and L. Cæsar mentioned above, and afterwards, B.C. 11, became the wife of Tiberius, but their union was neither long nor happy.

[2] See *De Legibus* i. 2. 5.

[3] *Inst. Or.* x. 1. 101.

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9. What theories have been advanced about the origin of the Latin Infinitive? How far are they consistent with its syntactical use.

10. Classify and account for the terminations of Latin adverbs.

11. What do you conceive to have been the earliest form of *ut, ubi, donec, clam, eum, cui, bonus, faxim, do, queo?* Give reasons for your answer.

12. Give some account of the following words, mentioning collateral forms :—*causer, chanteur, feu, fils, géant, larron, même, palais, peuple, roi, serment, country, court, pen, pity.*

13. Translate, with short notes, explanatory or illustrative—

a. Viden ut . . . . . honore?[1]
b. Tollit se . . . . . cernuus armo.[2]
c. Da lunæ . . . . . pocula commodis.[3]
d. Cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos.[4]
e. Accipe ceras . . . . . libello.[5]
f. Libertate . . . . . vertigo facit.[6]
g. Appius decreto . . . . promittat.[7]
h. Neque enim societatem . . prædandi vocabula.[8]

[*Hertford Scholarship*, 1870.]

CI.

1. Explain what is the difference between Rhythm and Metre.

2. Give some account of the rise of Greek Tragedy.

3. The place of Ennius in Latin poetry, and of Herodotus in Greek prose.

4. In what sense can one language be said to be *older* than another? Is there any reason for considering Æolic to be older than the other Greek dialects?

[1] Virg. *Æn.* vi. 779.
[2] *Ib.* x. 891.
[3] Hor. *C.* iii. 19. 9.
[4] Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1. 105.
[5] Juv. xiv. 191.
[6] Pers. v. 73.
[7] Livy, iii. 45. 1.
[8] Tac. *Hist.* iv. 14; cf. ii. 92, iii. 19, for use of *sinus*

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5. Explain and give examples of frequentative aorist; cognate accusative; frequentative use of ἄν; deliberative subjunctive; anacolouthon; attraction; idiomatic uses of comparative and superlative.

6. Give some account of the Roman Calendar.

7. Enumerate the divisions of the As.

8. Translate, noting peculiarities and quoting similar passages—

a. οἱ δ' αὐθόμαιμοι ποῦ νεανίαι πονεῖν;[1]

b. ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτὸς, ἐρίγδουπος πόσις Ἥρης,
μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἵπποισιν ἀνὴρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος.[2]

c. εἰδῶμεν ἢ νικῶμεν ἢ νικώμεθα.[3]

d. βούλει τὸ πρᾶγμα τοῖς Θεαταῖσιν φράσω;[4]

e. ἐς ὀλίγον ἀφίκετο πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων νικηθῆναι.[5]

f. οὐκοῦν εὖ καὶ ἐχόντως νοῦν σύ τε πάντα εἶπες καὶ ἐπηνέσαμεν ἡμεῖς;[6]

g. Duas arces urbs habet, unam imminentem mari, altera urbis media est.[7]

h. Scire tuum nihil est nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.[8]

i. Nunc dea lanigerâ colitur celeberrima turbâ.[9]

k. Notumque furens quid femina possit.[10]

l. Verum anceps pugnæ fuerat fortuna.—Fuisset;
Quem metui moritura?[11]

m. .....sed idem
Pacis eras mediusque belli.[12]

n. ἀκὴν ἔσαν—χοὰς προπομπός[13]—infitias ire—voti reus—repetundarum argui—Tu quotus esse velis rescribe.[14]

[*Christ Church Junior Studentships, Lent Term*, 1870.]

[1] Soph. *O. C.* 335.
[2] Homer, *Il.* x. 329.
[3] Æsch. *Choëph.* 876.
[4] Ar. *Eq.* 36.
[5] Thuc. iv. 129. 4.
[6] Plat. *Legg.* 686 B.
[7] Cf. Cæs. *B. G.* iv. 19.
[8] Persius, i. 27.
[9] Ov. *Met.* i. 747.
[10] Virg. *Æn.* v. 6.
[11] Virg. *Æn.* iv. 603.
[12] Hor. *C.* ii. 19. 28.
[13] Æsch. *Choëph.* 21.
[14] Hor. *Epist.* i. 5. 30.

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CII.

1. Explain the object, and the result, of the Gabinian rogation (B.C. 67), and the Manilian law.

2. Give the date of the trial of Clodius, and the substance of the charge brought against him. To what class of *judicia* does this trial belong? and how are they defined? Detail the various changes which took place in the appointment of judices for these cases between the years 100 and 44 B.C., assigning them to their respective authors, and stating the motives which prompted them. What irregularity was there in this particular in the case of Clodius?

3. What was the year of Cicero's Consulship, and by what great event was it distinguished? Give some account of the author by whom that event has been narrated, and your opinion upon the historical value of the work.

4. What were the limits of 'the Gauls' which J. Cæsar received as his province, and by what races inhabited? Trace a map of Gallia Transalpina in the time of J. Cæsar, marking the principal tribes mentioned in his Commentaries. What parts of Gaul were designated by the names Gallia Togata, Braccata, Comata, and for what reason? What was the subsequent division of it into provinces under the Emperors? Give the ancient names of the Rhone, Garonne, Loire, Seine, Saône, Marne, Isère, and the different divisions of the French Alps: and the modern ones of Provincia, Massilia, Nemausus, Arelate, Lugdunum, Augusta Trevirorum, Narbo, Aquæ Sextiæ, Forum Julii.

5. What explanation has been given of Pompeius's policy in quitting Italy in 705? Trace the military operations which ensued between this retreat and the battle of Pharsalia. 'Sed

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hoc τέρας horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia, est.'[1] Illustrate this from the events of the early part of this year.

6. What were the occasion and the subject of Cicero's speeches contra Rullum?

7. How did Cicero incur the displeasure of Clodius? What means did the latter use to gain his revenge, and with what result?

8. Explain the historical allusions in the following passages, dating, where it is possible, the event referred to.

Motum ex Metello consule civicum.[2]

Non Bibulo quidquam nuper, sed Cæsare factum est:

Nam Bibulo fieri consule nil memini.[3]

Quis castra timenti
Nescit mixta foro, gladii cum triste minantes
Judicium insolita trepidum cinxere coronâ.[4]

Professus inter suos ire se ad exercitum sine duce, et inde reversurum ad ducem sine exercitu.[5]

Tu leones Antonii ne pertimescas cave.[6]

At ille tibi, πολλὰ χαίρειν τῷ καλῷ dicens, pergit Brundisium.[7]

Sparsit potius Pharsalia nostras
Quam subvertit opes.[8]

9. Give the dates of the principal victories of J. Cæsar, stating in each case the scene of the battle, and the name of the general to whom he was opposed.

10. Describe Cæsar's reformation of the Calendar. At what subsequent periods have alterations been made? What other reforms did he contemplate or carry out?

11. Compare briefly the character, personal and military, of Cæsar and Pompeius. Also give a sketch of the character and

[1] Cic. *ad Att.* viii. 9. 3.
[2] Hor. *Od.* ii. 1.
[3] Sueton. *Jul.* 20.
[4] Lucan, i. 319.
[5] Sueton. *Jul.* 34.
[6] Cic. *ad Att.* x. 13.
[7] Cic. *ad Att.* viii. 8.
[8] Lucan, viii. 272.

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fate (with dates) of Crassus, Cato, Brutus, and the younger Curio.

12. Describe the extent and the principal divisions of the Roman dominions at the death of Cæsar.

[*Trinity College, Cambridge*, 1851.]

CIII.

1. Give a short account of any important events in Grecian history which you can assign to the years 334, 330, 324, 323, 311, 305, 301, B.C.

2. Discuss the character and abilities of Alexander of Macedon. How far may he be considered a Greek? and in what respects do his Asiatic conquests belong to the history of Greece?

3. What is meant by saying that 'the Macedonian kingdom was nothing but a well-combined military machine'? Give some description of the organization of Alexander's army.

4. What was the political condition of Greece when Alexander set out on the Asiatic expedition? Relate the circumstances which led to the destruction of Thebes.

5. What conditions of peace were offered to Alexander after the battle of Issus, and why were they not accepted?

6. Describe the siege of Tyre by Alexander. Why, and when, was this siege undertaken?

7. What were the circumstances which led to the exile of Demosthenes? and when did he return to Athens?

8. Describe the character, and discuss the public policy of Phocion.

9. What terms of peace were imposed upon Athens by Antipater in the year 322?

10. Give some account of Demetrius Phalereus, and of the state of Athens under his administration.

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11. Mention *briefly* what you know concerning the period of history given above, in connection with the following names of persons and places:—Democharès, Halicarnassus, Hyperides, Lamia, Gaugamela, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Porus, Pylæ Ciliciæ, Batis, Gordium, Pinarus, Megalopolis, Xenocrates, Philip Arrhidæus, Charidemus, Diogenes, Memnon.

12. Explain the following terms:—ἡγεμονία, Amphictyonic War, ὑπερασπισταὶ, σάρισσα, γραφὴ παρανόμων, Satrap, Diadochi.

[*Trinity College*, 1868.]

CIV.

1. Anaxagoras, materiem infinitam; sed ex ea particulas, similes inter se, minutas; eas primum confusas, postea in ordinem adductas a mente divina. Xenophanes, pauco etiam antiquior, unum esse omnia, neque id esse mutabile, et id esse deum, neque natum unquam, et sempiternum, conglobata figura: Parmenides ignem, qui moveat terram, quæ ab eo formetur: Leucippus plenum et inane: Democritus huic in hoc similis, uberior in ceteris: Empedocles, hæc pervulgata et nota quattuor: Heraclitus, ignem: Melissus hoc, quod esset infinitum et immutabile, et fuisse semper, et fore. Plato ex materia in se omnia recipiente mundum esse factum censet a deo sempiternum. Pythagorei ex numeris et mathematicorum initiis proficisci volunt omnia.[1]

Explain and illustrate these statements, and arrange according to their schools or successions the philosophers mentioned. Compare the ἄπειρον of the Greeks with the 'infinite' of modern metaphysicians. Who first invented the Greek term answering to 'materies'?

[1] Cicero, *Acad. Pr.* ii. 37. 118.

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2. What is the supreme rule of human action according to Aristotle, the Stoics, Butler, Bentham, Kant? To what extent do you accept the Utilitarian theory, and what do you conceive to be the true place of a system of consequences in Ethical Science? Are 'good' and 'useful' co-extensive terms?

3. What is the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity? By what arguments has it been defended and impugned? How far, if granted, does it affect practice?

4. Give a short history of the theory of Mental Association, tracing it from Aristotle through Hume, Hartley, Brown, and James Mill. What use does Mackintosh make of it in explaining the formation of Conscience?

5. 'De Platonis inconstantia longum est dicere.' Give such instances of this inconsistency as occur to you, and discuss any hypotheses that have been formed to account for it.

6. Mr. J. S. Mill[1] defines Matter 'the permanent possibilities of sensation.' Explain this fully.

What are the primary and secondary qualities of matter?

How do we arrive at the perception of Distance and Extension? Give (1.) Berkeley's and (2.) Prof. Bain's[2] explanation of the former; and (1.) Bain's and (2.) Hamilton's theory of the latter.

Distinguish sensation, perception, judgment, opinion, belief, cognition.

7. Give an account of the origin, nature, and growth of Habit.

8. Describe the processes of (1.) abstraction, generalization, definition, (2.) induction, as understood by Aristotle, Bacon, Whewell, Mill, (3.) deduction.

9. Explain the differences between scientific or demonstrative,

[1] *Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.* [2] *Senses and Intellect.*

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dialectical, and rhetorical reasoning according to Aristotle, and describe the logical instruments that they severally employ.

10. State the theory of the universal Relativity of Knowledge (understood in the sense that every act of perception and cognition is relative to the individual Subject). If you hold it to be true, give your reasons; if not, your answer.

11. Describe Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean in its relation to Ethics: and cite examples from Aristotle's other writings, the Greek Tragic poets, and Greek Literature in general, of its universal application. What form does it assume in Plato? and in which of his dialogues?

12. Give some account of Aristotle's division of Philosophy. What was the division which subsequently superseded it?

Examine the relation which Politics is made to bear to Ethics in (1.) Plato's and (2.) Aristotle's treatment of those subjects; and afterwards, in (3.) the later Greek, and (4.) Modern, Ethical, and Political Philosophy.

13. Describe Bacon's inductive method, and point out wherein it differed from that of his philosophical predecessors. Examine its claims to novelty and originality.

What is the meaning of the title *Novum Organum*? and what place does this work occupy in the general scheme of the Instauratio Magna as Bacon conceived it?

14. What is the general meaning and purpose of Plato's *Cratylus*? Give a brief account of the prevailing theories of the origin of language; and particularly of Prof. Max Müller's views of its primary and elementary stage.[1] Is this latter in accordance with the analogies of the formation and growth of language, and of the development of the human intellect in general? State Mr. J. S. Mill's opinion on the subject.[2]

15. Express in a tabular form the historical affiliation of the

[1] *Lectures*, vol. i. Lect. ix.

[2] *Exam. of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.*

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languages of the Indo-Germanic family at present spoken in Europe.

16. Locke, Berkeley, Whewell, and many others, have observed, that all or most 'abstract terms,' and especially words which denote 'mental operations,' are originally borrowed from 'sensible things'[1] or 'external objects.'[2] Exemplify this from any languages with which you are acquainted. What is the argument that Locke derives from this fact? and how does it bear upon Prof. Müller's theory of roots?

17. Trace from the derivation the present meaning or meanings of the following words :—

Instance, instant, circumstance, accident, energy, predicament, immediate, axiom, hypothesis, category, definition, term, right and wrong (illustrate this last by Greek, Latin, or any other analogies)—positive, determination (sens. mor.)

Case, declension, oblique cases, accusative (case), syntax, mood, tense, accidence; metaphor; hypotenuse; quintessence.

Disastrous, ascendancy, influence, exorbitant, jovial, saturnine: symptom, emblem; plot; species, spice; attention, intention, intense; surprise; resolution.

Wiseacre, Beefeater, countrydance, faubourg, Stamboul, Leghorn, Negropont, causeway, dogcheap, dandylion (explain the principle of the formation of this latter class of words).

What was the original name of Beneventum? and why was it changed?

18. Give some account of the different opinions that have been held by Political Economists upon the theory of Rent.

[*Trinity College Fellowships*, 1866.]

[1] Locke, Berkeley. [2] Whewell.

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CV.

1. What accounts has Eusebius given of the circumstances under which the Four Gospels were respectively written?

2. Translate—

Ἐπηρώτων δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ στρατευόμενοι, λέγοντες, Καὶ ἡμεῖς τί ποιήσομεν; καὶ εἶπε πρὸς αὐτοὺς, Μηδένα διασείσητε, μηδὲ συκοφαντήσητε· καὶ ἀρκεῖσθε τοῖς ὀψωνίοις ὑμῶν.[1]

What is the exact meaning of *στρατευόμενοι*? What circumstance mentioned in Josephus throws light on this passage?

3. Translate—

Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, Οὐ διὰ τοῦτο πλανᾶσθε, μὴ εἰδότες τὰς γραφὰς, μηδὲ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Θεοῦ; Ὅταν γὰρ ἐκ νεκρῶν ἀναστῶσιν, οὔτε γαμοῦσιν, οὔτε γαμίσκονται, ἀλλ' εἰσὶν ὡς ἄγγελοι οἱ ἐν τοῖς οὐρανοῖς. Περὶ δὲ τῶν νεκρῶν, ὅτι ἐγείρονται, οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε ἐν τῇ βίβλῳ Μωσέως, ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου ὡς εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὁ Θεὸς λέγων, Ἐγὼ ὁ Θεὸς Ἀβραὰμ, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰσαὰκ, καὶ ὁ Θεὸς Ἰακώβ; Οὐκ ἔστιν ὁ Θεὸς νεκρῶν, ἀλλὰ Θεὸς ζώντων· ὑμεῖς οὖν πολὺ πλανᾶσθε.[2]

In what manner has the expression *ἐπὶ τῆς βάτου* been explained? Does that explanation solve any difficulty in another passage in this Gospel?

4. What was the principal object of the speech of St. Stephen? What historical difficulties does it contain? How are those difficulties removed? Translate the following, and state from what prophet it is quoted, with what variations, and how those variations are explained:—

Ἔστρεψε δὲ ὁ Θεὸς, καὶ παρέδωκεν αὐτοὺς λατρεύειν τῇ στρατιᾷ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ· καθὼς γέγραπται ἐν βίβλῳ τῶν προφητῶν, Μὴ σφάγια καὶ θυσίας προσηνέγκατέ μοι ἔτη τεσσαράκοντα ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, οἶκος Ἰσραήλ; Καὶ ἀνελάβετε τὴν σκηνὴν τοῦ Μολόχ,

[1] St. Luke iii. 14. [2] St. Mark xii. 24.

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καὶ τὸ ἄστρον τοῦ Θεοῦ ὑμῶν Ῥεμφὰν, τοὺς τύπους οὓς ἐποιήσατε προσκυνεῖν αὐτοῖς· καὶ μετοικιῶ ὑμᾶς ἐπέκεινα Βαβυλῶνος.[1]

5. Κατ' ἐκεῖνον δὲ τὸν καιρὸν ἐπέβαλεν Ἡρώδης ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰς χεῖρας κακῶσαί τινας τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας· ἀνεῖλε δὲ Ἰάκωβον τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἰωάννου μαχαίρᾳ.[2]

Give a short account of the rise of the Herodian family. Who is meant in the above passage? What was the extent of his dominion? What account of his death is given in the Acts? Compare that account with the narrative of Josephus.

6. Mention the incidents of St. Paul's first visit to Philippi. How is that city described in the Acts? How do you explain that description? When and under what circumstances did St. Paul write the Epistle to the Philippians? State the general tenor of that Epistle.

7. The writings of the New Testament possess in their peculiar idiom an internal evidence of their authenticity. Explain this, and translate and illustrate the following expressions:—

a. καὶ προσέθετο πέμψαι ἕτερον δοῦλον.[3]

b. καὶ ἦν ἀστεῖος τῷ Θεῷ.[4]

c. οὐ δικαιωθήσεται πᾶσα σάρξ.[5]

d. κατεπόθη ὁ Θάνατος εἰς νῖκος.[6]

8. Give the original Greek of the following passages, and state in each case whether our Authorized Version is correct:

a. On the second sabbath after the first.[7]

b. For we are not as many, which corrupt the word of God.[8]

c. Let your moderation be known unto all men.[9]

d. Supposing that gain is godliness.[10]

9. State the date, object, and result of Pliny's Letter to Trajan respecting the early Christians.

Translate and illustrate—

Affirmabant autem hanc fuisse summam vel culpæ suæ vel

[1] Acts vii. 42. [2] Ib. xii. 1. [3] St. Luke xx. 11. [4] Acts vii. 20. [5] Rom. iii. 20. [6] 1 Cor. xv. 54. [7] St. Luke vi. 1. [8] 2 Cor. ii. 17. [9] Phil. iv. 5. [10] 1 Tim. vi. 5.

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erroris, quod essent soliti stato die* ante lucem convenire, carmenque Christo quasi Deo dicere secum invicem, seque sacramento, non in scelus aliquod, obstringere, sed ne furta, ne latrocinia, ne adulteria committerent, ne fidem fallerent, ne depositum appellati abnegarent; quibus peractis, morem sibi discedendi fuisse rursusque coëundi ad capiendum cibum, promiscuum tamen et innoxium†: quod ipsum facere desisse post edictum meum, quo, secundum mandata tua, hetærias esse vetueram.[1]

* What traces of the observance of the Lord's Day are found in the New Testament?

† What accounts of the Agape are found in early Christian writers? To what does the expression 'innoxium' refer?

Translate—

Οὗτοί εἰσιν ἐν ταῖς ἀγάπαις ὑμῶν σπιλάδες, συνευωχούμενοι ἀφόβως.[2]

Σπῖλοι καὶ μῶμοι, ἐντρυφῶντες ἐν ταῖς ἀπάταις αὐτῶν, συνευωχούμενοι ὑμῖν.[3]

10. Translate and explain—

In matutinâ nuper spectatus arenâ
Mucius, imposuit qui sua membra focis,
Si patiens, fortisque tibi durusque videtur,
Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes;
Nam cùm dicatur, tunicâ præsente molestâ,
'Ure manum,' plus est dicere, 'Non facio.'[4]

[*Bell and Barnes Scholarships*, 1867.]

CVI.

Grecian History.

1. Ἤτοι μὲν πρώτιστα Χάος γένετ', αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
Γαῖ' εὐρύστερνος πάντων ἕδος ἀσφαλὲς ἀεί.[5]

[1] Plin. *Ep.* x. 97.
[2] St. Jude 12.
[3] 2 Pet. ii. 13.
[4] Martial, x. 25.
[5] Hesiod, *Theog.* 116.

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The Religion of Greece in the Heroic age—its origin, development, and moral influence.

2. οἱ βουλόμενοι σεμνοῦν τὰ περὶ Κῦρον.[1]

A life of the personage referred to, and an explanation of the historian's remark.

3. τοὺς μὲν ναυμαχήσαντας μίαν
καὶ Πλαταιεῖς εὐθὺς εἶναι κἀντὶ δούλων δεσπότας.[2]

A detail of the historical facts to which allusion is made.

4. Give a brief sketch of Spartan history from the peace of Antalcidas to her humiliation.

5. Thucydides writes of the Athenians that they were ἐπινοῆσαι ὀξεῖς καὶ ἐπιτελέσαι ἔργῳ—τολμηταὶ—εὐέλπιδες—ἄοκνοι.

Demosthenes charges them with βραδύτης—ῥᾳθυμία—ἀμέλεια, κ.τ.λ.

Compare these views of Athenian character, discussing any causes which may have modified it.

6. Give an account of Alexander's campaign in India.

Roman History.

1. Infer the original component elements of the Roman 'populus' from—

a. Legendary history.

b. Ancient offices, grades of dignity, and usages.

c. Names of places in Rome.

2. Compare and distinguish the popular movements headed by members of the Licinian and Sempronian gentes respectively. Date and briefly give the scope of the successive enactments by which the plebs obtained political equality with the patres.

3. Date the achievements of any remarkable member of the Fabian gens between B.C. 500 and B.C. 200, giving names in full.

[1] Hdt. i. 95. 2. [2] Ar. *Ran.* 693.

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4. State the political circumstances which led to the banishment and recall of Cicero.

5. State how far the forms and institutions of the Republic were preserved under the first four Roman emperors.

6. Who are the chief historical authorities for the reign of Domitian? What reforms did he effect on his accession to the empire?

[*Classical Tripos*, 1866.]

CVII.

Ancient History.

A.—Trace the origin and mutual connection of the Hellenes and any earlier inhabitants of Greece Proper, having regard to the theories of Herodotus and Thucydides, and the inferences which may be drawn from language and mythology.

Or

State what were the constitutions of Sparta, Athens, and Corinth in the earliest historical times, and what fundamental changes they respectively underwent before the commencement of the Peloponnesian War.

Or

Compare the political sentiments of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, as deduced from their writings.

B.—Out of the sources of Athenian revenue specify any which correspond to our customs, excise, tolls, land-tax, and property-tax; and any which have no present English equivalent.

Or

Trace the growth of the power of Olynthus, showing how it

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was impaired (1.) by the Spartans, (2.) by the Athenians. Give your opinion of the policy of these States in curtailing it.

OR

Give your estimate of the probable results to Greece and to the world if Alexander had lived to consolidate his Asiatic conquests.

C.—State what plan and principle Livy lays down for himself in his History. Discuss and illustrate his merits as a Historian, showing how far he performs what he promises.

OR

Enumerate any points of contact between Greek and Roman History from about 500 to 200 B.C.

OR

Give a sketch of Hannibal's war with Rome, formed by actual quotations from, or references to, Roman poets.

D.—(1.) Pro lege Manilia, (2.) Pro Gaio Rabirio, (3.) Pro Tito Annio Milone, (4.) Oratio Philippica I. State the occasion of each of these speeches, and the political relations of the orator at the time.

OR

Discuss the position and influence of the Epicurean and Stoic philosophies in the last age of the Republic.

OR

Trace the causes which led to the extinction of a middle class in the Roman commonwealth, and show how this result was preparatory to the monarchy.

[*Classical Tripos*, 1867.]

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CVIII.

Ancient History.

A.—1. Interpret the theories mentioned in the following passage, and assign them to their several supporters as far as the time of Socrates :—

τοῖς μὲν δοκεῖν ἓν μόνον τὸ ὂν εἶναι, τοῖς δ' ἄπειρα τὸ πλῆθος· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἀεὶ κινεῖσθαι πάντα, τοῖς δ' οὐδὲν ἄν ποτε κινηθῆναι· καὶ τοῖς μὲν πάντα γίγνεσθαί τε καὶ ἀπόλλυσθαι, τοῖς δὲ οὔτ' ἂν γενέσθαι ποτὲ οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἀπολεῖσθαι.[1]

Or

2. Trace through its successive phases the policy of the oligarchical party at Athens, during the interval between the Persian Wars and the Thirty Tyrants.

Or

3. Describe the political intention of the following plays of Aristophanes :—*Acharnians, Knights, Clouds, Wasps, Peace, Birds:* and quote passages from any of them that fix the date of their production. Mention any striking differences between the earlier and later plays.

B.—1. Compare the leading characteristics, and the general influence upon Hellas, of the Athenian, Spartan, and Theban supremacies.

Or

2. Give the occasion, purport, and result of each of the following speeches of Demosthenes :—(1.) First Philippic, (2.) Third Philippic, (3.) Oration on the Peace, (4.) Oration on the Crown.

Or

3. Compare the capacity of the Greek States for united

[1] Xen. *Mem.* i. 1. 14.

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action in the age of Themistocles and in the age of Philopoemen. Show how far the difference had been brought about (1.) by necessary tendencies of Hellenic civilisation, (2.) by external causes.

C.—1. Sketch the political history of Rome from the 'Servian Constitution' to the Decemvirate, pointing out especially (1.) the probable cause of each of the changes introduced, (2.) their connection.

OR

2. What light is thrown by the plays of Plautus, or by the fragments of contemporary dramatists, on the change which external influences—Greek or Italian—were producing on (1.) the religion, (2.) the manners, (3.) the popular education, of Rome? Quote, where you can, the passages on which you rely.

OR

3. Sketch the history of the Senate from the end of the Punic Wars to the death of Sulla, dwelling on the qualifications for membership, the changes in its powers, and the growth of a Senatorial class.

D.—1. Give a brief connected outline of the life of Cæsar from the formation of the 'First Triumvirate,' dwelling chiefly on (1.) the state of parties at the beginning of the period, (2.) the causes, extent, and results, of the Gallic campaigns, (3.) the nature of Cæsar's reforms, carried out or projected during his monarchy.

OR

2. With reference to the insurrection on the Lower Rhine under Civilis, give—

a. The names and ethnological affinities of the tribes that joined in it.

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b. The names, ancient and modern, of the principal Roman military stations upon or near the Rhine below Moguntiacum; distinguishing those that were at any time the scene of operations.

c. The objects of Civilis, pointing out the character of the results that were nearly achieved by him, and the circumstances under which such an outbreak became possible.

OR

3. Trace the political influence of the military power from the fall of the Republic to the accession of Trajan.

[*Classical Tripos*, 1868.]

CIX.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

A.—1. Gather from the notices of the Homeric poems by Herodotus and Thucydides their judgment on Homer's personality and his trustworthiness as evidence. State the leading views which have been entertained by later critics on the subject.

OR

2. Give a succinct account of Xerxes' expedition against Greece; and criticise the conduct of the several Hellenic nations at the time.

OR

3. Define clearly the nature and uses of Ostracism; and enumerate the several occasions on which it was resorted to, describing fully the circumstances which seemed to make it expedient.

B.—1. Trace the successive developments of the art of

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war in Greece by land and sea; noticing the authors and occasions of each.

OR

2. Discuss the character and method of Socrates, and the truthfulness of Plato's delineation of them.

OR

3. ὁ μάλιστα ζηλωθεὶς ὑπὸ Τιμολέοντος Ἐπαμεινώνδας.[1] Describe the career of Timoleon in Sicily with especial reference to the analogy suggested by Plutarch.

C.—1. What evidence may be derived from a comparison of the Greek and Latin languages as to the modes of thought and life of the united people which the ancestors of the two races once formed? Mark particularly the points in which they differ from other kindred races. Can we form any probable conjecture as to the region inhabited by the Græco-Italians?

OR

2. Illustrate from the legends of Coriolanus, Cincinnatus, and the siege of Veii, the contributions to early Roman history from the following sources:—(1.) historical or family tradition, (2.) commonplaces of ancient legend, (3.) Greek poetry.

OR

3. The different relations of the various communities in Italy (including Gallia Cisalpina) to Rome, before and after the Social War. Explain the terms *Civitas optimi juris*, *Latinitas*, and *Peregrini*.

D.—1. The function of the Consuls, Prætors, Ædiles, and Quæstors;—the derivation of the names;—the increase of the numbers, duties, and prerogatives, with the extension of the empire of Rome; and their absorption after the fall of the Republic.

[1] Plutarch.

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OR

2. A narrative of Roman enterprise in Britain from Cæsar's landing to the recall of Agricola;—its chief crisis, its range, centres of settlement, and results; with some account of Roman ideas of foreign colonization.

OR

3. Compare together the Roman literatures of the last century of the Republic, of the Augustan, and of the Flavian era; defining the points of difference which seem to indicate vigour or decline, and to reflect the political features of the periods.

[*Classical Tripos*, 1869.]

CX.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

A.—1. Discuss the mantic art among the Greeks; its bearings on their domestic and political life, and its influence on civilisation, colonization, the fine arts, and philosophy.

2. Trace the rise and fall of the Tyrannies in the Dorian cities of Peloponnesus, and point out the reasons why Sparta especially should be opposed to the Tyrants.

3. Trace the policy and foreign relations of Athens between the years 466 and 431 B.C., showing the several points wherein her strength and weakness lay.

B.—1. Give an account of the rise and fall of the Four Hundred at Athens.

2. Describe the reforms proposed by Agis IV. of Sparta, stating carefully the circumstances which suggested them, and those which interfered with their execution.

3. Give some account of the Græco-Italian schools of philosophy, and trace their influence upon the philosophy of the mother country.

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C.—1. Discuss the value of the extant authorities for the history of Rome up to the first Punic War, and show how the credibility of Livy's account is impaired or affirmed by the existence of other authorities.

2. Criticise the received account of the appointment, work, and downfall of the Decemvirs.

3. 'Exteræ nationes in arbitratu, dicione, potestate, amicitiave populi Romani.'[1] Enumerate the peoples whom this designation comprised at Sulla's death. State briefly when and how the several additions were made: also the different conditions and political relations to Rome of her non-Italian subjects.

D.—1. Survey the position of parties at Rome just before the Catilinarian conspiracy. Discuss the political aim and significance of this plot: and criticise the conduct and motives of the principal actors concerned.

2. Sketch the history of Roman interference in the affairs of Judæa from B.C. 63 to A.D. 70.

3. Examine the relations between Rome and the barbarians on the northern frontier of the Empire during the reign of Domitian.

[*Classical Tripos*, 1870.]

CXI.

1. What were the chief points of difference between the writers of the Augustan, and of the subsequent age of Latin literature, (1.) in the use of particles, (2.) in the construction and sense of certain verbs? Is the distinction more marked in prose or verse?

2. *a.* Trace the origin of the following English words, and show how any modification of meaning arose:—

[1] *Lex Repet.*

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profligate, genial, pilgrim, peculiar, journey, prevent, prestige, author, libertine, jovial, privilege.

b. Give the Latin names of the following places, and explain the law according to which the change has taken place:—Besançon, Tivoli, Coblentz, Oporto, Grenoble, Lodi, Tarragona, Chester, Piacenza, Aix, Modena, Lerida. Mention any analogous changes in other words to illustrate your answer.

3. Translate, with any necessary explanation, the following phrases:—Fenus unciarium; Sensus communis; Argentum bigatum; Caducæ hereditates; Maris expers; Sarta tecta; Tempestiva convivia; Operæ subsecivæ; Operæ theatrales; Saga sumere; Versuram facere mensium quinque; Quadringenties sestertium; A. D. VIII. Id. Febr.; Homo nullius stipendii;[1] H.M.N.S.

4. What is the proper force of each of the Latin cases? Notice any deviations from the ordinary usage. What is meant by 'the Virgilian use of the Dative'? How do you account for such forms as—*Anxuri, domi militiæque, Vesperi, familias, aquai?*

5. Mention the chief particulars that have come down to us of the life of Terence, and especially the data furnished by his own writings. To what causes can we ascribe the similarity of his plots? Had the style of Terence much share in forming the literary language of Rome?

6. What public speakers, of whose oratory any characteristics are preserved, rose to eminence at Rome before the time of Cicero? Which of the extant orations of Cicero were not delivered, and for what reason? Can you account for the fact that satire flourished among the Romans after the decline of eloquence?

7. Quote the judgment which Horace passes upon ancient and contemporary poets. To what Latin writings of an early date does he expressly refer, and to what effect? Do you

[1] See Comm on Hor. *S.* i. 8. 13.

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find allusion to authors of his own day in Virgil?[1] Show the estimation in which Virgil and Horace were held after their death among their countrymen.

8. To what extent did the study of philosophy influence the literature of Rome? Which of the rival schools do you consider most congenial to the Roman character, and which of the more distinguished Latin writers can you refer to any particular school?

9. It has been said on high authority, 'In modern history the English alone have had a career like that of the Romans. These two histories must therefore ever remain the most important ones.'

In what respects can a parallel be most closely drawn between the constitutional development of Rome and England? Give dates and facts with your answer.

10. Describe the position of the principal Roman colonies in Italy, and the help which they furnished towards making Rome mistress of the peninsula. Did the Roman senate change its system in dealing with nations beyond the pale of Italy? What was the foreign policy of Tiberius?

11. Give some account of Sertorius, Mithridates, and Arminius, with the generals to whom they were respectively opposed. What light does the history of Jugurtha throw upon the morality of public men at Rome?

12. Explain the organization of the Roman army at the period with which you are most familiar. Were any improvements in arms and tactics borrowed from other nations? Explain the following military terms:—Prætorium; Principia; Lituus; Primus pilus; Exauctoratio; In procinctu; Sub vexillo esse; In ordinem cogi; Evocata; Sacramento dicere; Vineas agere; Agmen quadratum.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1870.]

[1] See on *Ecl.* iii. 90; ix. 35.

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CXII.

1. *a.* Distinguish the Hellenes and the Phœnikes ethnologically. What points of contact between them appear before the time of Herodotus:—(1.) from legend and poetry, (2.) from facts of geography, languages, and religion?

OR

b. Græcia: Græci: Graii. Can any probable reason be assigned for the adoption of these names for Hellas and its people by the Romans? Mention and account for any other instances in history where a nation has obtained among neighbours a name fundamentally different from that which its own people use. How was Greece politically distributed under Roman dominion?

2. *a.* State, with reference to Thucydides, the antecedent and existing causes of the greatness of Athens at the commencement of the Peloponnesian War. By what rules of policy would Athenian power have been best maintained? How far were these rules transgressed in the Sicilian expedition?

b. Describe the site of Corinth, give its ancient name, and state what causes made it memorable in Greece, and why it never exercised a leading influence, except in the final struggle for freedom. What were its chief colonies? how were they, and how was Corinth itself, interested in the Peloponnesian War? What interest did Corinth exhibit in the affairs of one of those colonies at a later time? Explain τὸ δ' ἐν Κορίνθῳ ξενικὸν οὐχ οὗτος

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τρέφει;[1] Cicero says—'Corinthum patres vestri totius Græciæ lumen exstinctum esse voluerunt.'[2] When and how? What, then, was the Corinth in which St. Paul resided? Account for the words 'totius Græciæ lumen.'

3. Explain the word Παραπρεσβεία, and illustrate it by citing similar compounds with παρά. Whose are the speeches extant on this subject? In what year were they delivered, in what kind of trial, and with what result? State briefly, with dates, the series of events narrated in the speech for the prosecution, the gist of the charges, and the tenor of the defendant's answer? What other prosecution was complicated with this, and what delay did it cause?

4. Niebuhr says—'Alexander undertook the Asiatic expedition as a true adventurer.' Test the justice of this censure by considering (1.) Alexander's position at Philip's death, (2.) the condition of the Persian empire and its antecedent relations to Greece, (3.) Alexander's conduct of Grecian affairs, (4.) his general management of the war with Persia, from the passage of the Hellespont to the death of Darius.

5. Describe the life and character of any *one* of the following persons:—Dion, Lycurgus the Orator,[3] Philopœmen.

a. Δῖνος βασιλεύει τὸν Δί' ἐξεληλακώς.[4] What doctrine does this verse ridicule? Who was its propounder? Give some account of him and his philosophic system. By what school was it adopted and systematized at a later time? In what extant work is it expounded?

OR

b. Who were the elder Stoics? Whence do we derive our knowledge of them and their doctrines? Com-

[1] Aristoph. *Plutus*, 173.
[2] Cic. *Leg. Manil.* 5. 11.
[3] See especially Thirlwl. *H. G.* vii. 139 *seqq.*
[4] Aristoph. *Nub.* 1471.

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pare their theories of virtue and the end of existence with those of Aristotle. What writings of the later Stoics are extant?

7. *a.* Characterize Æschylus and Euripides with reference to the criticism of Aristophanes, and from your own point of view. What rank do you assign to Sophocles, as poet, dramatist, and moralist? Cite those tragedies of each author which you regard as most characteristic of his genius.

OR

b. Give some account of Pindar's career as a poet; and describe, with reference to any complete specimen, his method of constructing an Epinician ode.

8. Write down the Greek Alphabet as you suppose it to have stood in the age of the earliest Homeric poems. How far was their rhythm confined by laws of quantity? What light does Comparative Philology throw upon the derivation or formation of the following words?—*ἀείδω, βαίνω, βαρύς, βένθος, βροτός, ἔερση, εἶπον, ἐλαχύς, ἐσπόμην, κύων, μείζων, μέμβλωκα, μέσσος, νεβρός, πέντε, πέπτω, ὕπνος, φέγγος.*

Trace each from what you believe to be its primitive root.

[*Indian Civil Service*, 1870.]

CXIII.

1. Derive and illustrate *διερός, λήϊον, θάλασσα, ἀμαυρός, hispidus, improbus, elutius, comperio, candidus, lustro.*

2. Give instances of apparent exceptions to Grimm's law of the interchange of labials.

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3. Explain the change of mood or tense in the following passages:—

a. διότι δὲ οὐκ ἦλθον . . . ἀφείς.[1]

b. ἐπίσχες . . . . . ὡς ἀνάσσῃ.[2]

c. Arcades . . . . . discriminat agros.[3]

d. Videsne, quæ vis . . . meminisse?[4]

4. How do you account for the form *quæsītus*? What other instances are there?

5. Examine the following dicta:—

a. 'Conjunctiones istas (καὶ . . . δὲ) in eodem sententiæ membro haud credo occurrere apud istius ævi (Æschyli, Sophoclis, Euripidis sc.) scriptores.'

b. 'Non usurpatur ὡς, pro εἰς vel πρὸς, nisi de personis.'

c. Οὐ πάνυ, like οὐ πάντως, is equivalent to the Latin 'omnino non.'[5]

d. 'Since the time when' should be rendered in Latin not by 'ex quo' but by 'cum.'

6. What materials are there for determining the right pronunciation in Latin and Greek of *a, i, c, f,* φ, γ, ζ, *au*?

7. Translate and explain—

a. αἶψα . . . . . τέτυκται.[6]

b. σμερδαλέος . . . . . τέχνῃ.[7]

c. τὸ δὲ προκλύειν . . . προχαιρέτω.[8]

d. οὐ μὴ πίθηται . . . λάβοις.[9]

e. μὴ καθαρῷ γὰρ καθαροῦ ἐφάπτεσθαι μὴ οὐ θεμιτὸν ᾖ.[10]

f. Jam sibi . . . . . carinis.[11]

g. Bis medium . . . . dati.[12]

h. Hic mihi . . . . . exit.[13]

i. Pelopis . . . . . sono.[14]

[1] Thucyd. viii. 87. 3.
[2] Eur. *Phœn.* 92.
[3] Virg. *Æn.* xi. 142.
[4] Cic. *De Orat.* ii. 74. 300.
[5] See Cope's *Gorgias*, Note C, and Shilleto on Thuc. i. 3. 2.
[6] Hom. *Il.* xix. 221.
[7] Ib. *Odyss.* xi. 609.
[8] Æsch. *Ag.* 251 (242 ed. Paley).
[9] Soph. *Phil.* 103.
[10] Plat. *Phæd.* 67. B.
[11] Virg. *Georg.* i. 360.
[12] Ib. *Æn.* ii. 218.
[13] *Ib.* viii. 65.
[14] Horat. *C.* ii. 13. 37.

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k. Secanda . . . . . funus.[1]

l. Pone Tigellinum . arena.[2]

8. The comparative age of the Greek dialects.

9. In truth, whoever has been once imbued with the Latin of Plautus, Terence, Cicero, and Lucretius, cannot but feel what painful inroads Greek, and often debased Alexandrian Greek, had made in the language of even the Augustan writers, and what irreparable mischief it had occasioned, in the times of Quinctilian and Tacitus, to thought as well as idiom.

Illustrate this.

10. How does the distinctive character of the Greek language appear (1.) in its choice of final letters, (2.) in its preservation of verbal forms?

[*Ireland Scholarship*, 1870.]

CXIV.

1. For a Latin epigram :—'Longe dissimiles hic vir et ille puer.'

2. For a Greek inscription on a statue :—Πόθος.

3. The characteristics of post-Augustan poetry.

4. The place of Agathon in the history of the Drama.

5. The principles of emendation.

6. 'Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius hosce secutus.' The relation of Roman Satire to the old Comedy.

7. Trace the gradual change in Lyric metres in Greek Tragedy.

8. How far were literary forgeries common in antiquity, and by what criteria may they be detected?

[*Ireland Scholarship*, 1870.]

[1] Horat. *C.* ii. 18. 17. [2] Juv. i. 155.

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CXV.

1. State any arguments you may know, for and against the conclusion, that the author of the *Iliad* was also the author of the *Odyssey*.

2. Give an account, with examples, of the usages of the particles ὅπως, ἵνα, ὥστε, πρὶν, πρὶν ἤ, πρὶν ἄν.

3. In what sense is the Latin language said to be older than the Greek?

4. Explain and illustrate the following :—

a. ὁ δὲ παρῃτεῖτο μηδὲν τούτων δρᾷν· ἔργῳ γὰρ ἀγαθῷ ῥύσεσθαι τὰς αἰτίας στρατευσάμενος, ἢ τότε ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς ὅ τι βούλονται.[1]

b. ὀλβίσαι δὲ χρὴ
βίον τελευτήσαντ' ἐν εὐεστοῖ φίλῃ,
εἰ πάντα δ' ὧς πράσσοιμ' ἄν, εὐθαρσὴς ἐγώ.[2]

c. λογοὶ δ' ἐν ἀλληλοῖσιν ἐρῥόθουν κακοὶ,
φύλαξ ἐλέγχων φύλακα.[3]

d. ..... lucosque sub alta
Consulit Albunea, nemorum quæ maxima sacro
Fonte sonat, sævamque exhalat opaca mephitim.[4]

e. Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules
Enisus arces attigit igneas.[5]

f. Quam intuens, in eâque defixa.

5. Define an Epigram, and write one on—

Galeatum sero duelli
Pœnitet.[6]

Ὄρ, διώκει παῖς πότανον ὄρνιν.[7]

6. What is the difference between the metres of Sappho and Horace, of Theocritus and Virgil?

[1] Thuc. v. 63. 3.
[2] Æsch. *Ag.* 901.
[3] Soph. *Ant.* 259.
[4] Virg. *Æn.* vii. 82.
[5] Hor. *C.* iii. 3. 9.
[6] Juv. i. 169.
[7] Æsch. *Ag.* 385.

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7. Criteria of the foreign origin of Latin words. Which is right, *silva* or *sylva*, *clypeus* or *clupeus*?

8. Characteristics of the Attic dialect.

9. How was the place of the modern press supplied (1.) in ancient Athens, (2.) in ancient Rome?

10. How far was the Roman Emperor a reproduction of the Roman King?

11. The political theory of Virgil and of Horace.

12. The attempts made before Cæsar's to place the government of the Roman State in a single hand.

13. The influence of Alexander the Great on Asia.

14. Discuss the political character of Augustus. What appearance did it present to an ordinary Roman contemporary?

[*Queen's College* (*Oxford*) *Scholarships and Exhibitions*, 1870.]

CXVI.

1. Discuss the derivation and meaning of the following words, and give examples of their use:—ἀγωνία, δείλη, δίφρος, εἰκοστολόγος, ἕνη, κλητήρ, οἶνοψ, παραγράφειν, στιβάς, ὑποτρέχειν: *annona, calumnia, compitum, fenus, indicare, indicere, manipulus, nundinæ, pessumdare, seditio, triumphus.*

[From *Trinity College* (*Cambridge*) *Scholarships*, 1870.]

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. Translate—

(*a.*) Tollite cuncta . . . . . sui petere.[1]
(*b.*) De dote . . . . . teque cura.[2]
(*c.*) In Equo . . . . . peritiorem esse.[3]
(*d.*) Cum tamen . . . . . moræ.[4]
(*e.*) Amphora . . . . . agricola![5]
(*f.*) Artifices lateris . . . . . placere viro.[6]
(*g.*) Atreus . . . . . assem.[7]
(*h.*) Cur saepe . . . . . villam.[8]
(*i.*) Est sane . . . . . remittas.[9]
(*j.*) Primum, ut opinor . . . . Quinti fratris.[10]
(*k.*) Sed tamen . . . . . posse videamur.[11]
(*l.*) Cadmi nigellae filiae . . . Auson. *Epist.* 4, 74.
(*m.*) Iam in exostra heluatur;
antea post siparium
solebat . . . . . Cic. *De Prov. Cons.* vi. 14.

2. Translate—

Victum eo die, ob *impotentem injuriam unius, ingens vinculum fidei: jussique consules ferre ad populum, ne quis, nisi qui noxam meruisset, donec pœnam lueret, in compedibus aut in nervo teneretur: pecuniæ creditæ bona debitoris, non corpus obnoxium esset. Ita nexi soluti: cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur.[12]

* Explain this word, as also the various technical terms in the above. To what position of affairs in Rome is there allusion?

3. *a.* What is the proper meaning of the Greek aorist? Point out how far the notion of past time enters into it in the different moods.

b. What are the rules for the use of ὅπως to translate

[1] Plin. *Ep.* vi. 33.
[2] Cic. *ad. Att.* xii. 12.
[3] Cic. *ad. Div.* vii. 16.
[4] Ov. *Trist.* i. 1. 105-124.
[5] Martial, xii. 76.
[6] Ovid, *A.A.* iii. 351.
[7] Martial, xi. 32.
[8] Ib. xii. 57.
[9] Statius, *Silv.* iv. 9.
[10] Cic. *ad. Att.* ii. 3.
[11] Ib. *De Fin.* ii. 7. 22.
[12] Livy, viii. 28. 2

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the English *in order that I may, that I might, that I might have?*

c. Distinguish between the use of ἄν, separately and with relatives, with the subjunctive and optative moods.

4. Distinguish ὀμνύναι θεὸν, and ὀμνύναι θεῷ, and quote a passage from Aristophanes bearing in any way on the distinction.[1]

5. Mention and criticise any of the various readings introduced by Bentley in his edition of Horace. How is the work alluded to by contemporary English Satirists?

6. Distinguish παρακρούω, ἐκκρούω, κατακρούω, διακρούω: δωροδοκεῖν τι, δωροδοκεῖσθαι τι: χρηματίζειν, χρηματίζεσθαι: κίχρημι, δανείζω: κόρος, ὕβρις: ἀνάκρισις, ἀντωμοσία, διωμοσία, ὑπωμοσία: ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι, προστιμᾶσθαι, προστιμᾶν: εὐθύνη, δοκιμασία: ἔνδειξις, ἐπαγγελία, εἰσαγγελία: δίκη ἀπροστασίου, δ. ἀποστασίου: φόρος, σύνταξις, εἰσφορά: λογισταὶ, εὔθυνοι: γράφειν παράνομα, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι: μαρτυρεῖν, μαρτύρεσθαι, ἐπιμαρτύρεσθαι τοὺς παρόντας: μάρτυς, κλητήρ.

7. Translate and explain—

a. φίλης γὰρ προξένου κατήνυσαν.[2]

b. μὴ πρὸς βίαν
ἐμοῦ κολαστοῦ προστυχὼν φύσῃ φρένας.[3]

8. *a.* What account does Hesiod give of his own origin and life? What is the date assigned to him by Herodotus? Give a short analysis of the *Works and Days*. By what English authors has it been imitated?

Translate the following passages from the Ἔργα καὶ Ἡμέραι:—

(1.) Ἔαρι πολεῖν . . . . κακίστη.—vv. 460-469.

(2.) Δμωσὶ δ' ἐποτρύνειν . . . . καὶ βόε λῦσαι.
vv. 595-606.

[1] See Ar. *Nub.* 248; cf. Eur. *Med.* 746, 752. [2] Soph. *El.* 1451. [3] *Ib.* 1462.

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b. Explain the Hesiodic use of **πέντοζος*, **φερέοικος*, †*μᾶζα ἀμολγαίη*, *χάλκειον θῶκον*, *ἀλέα λέσχην*, *αὐτόγυον*, *ἀκίνητα*, *μετάδουποι*, *καυάξας*, citing the passages from the 'E. κ. 'H. in which they respectively occur.

* Cite a similar usage from Catullus.[1]

† Illustrate by this a peculiar Homeric expression.

9. Translate and explain, so as to give the full meaning of the preposition—

a. *χρημάτων πολλῶν αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἀντιτιμωμένου παρ' ὀλίγας ψήφους ἐτιμήσατε.*[2]

b. *παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἡ πόλις ἦλθε κινδύνου.*

c. *ἢ παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε τὸ 'Αθηναίων κράτος τῆς θαλάσσης ἀφελέσθαι.*

d. *παρὰ πολὺ ἐνίκων οἱ Κερκυραῖοι.*

e. *τὸ πρᾶγμ' ἄγειν οὐχ ὡς παρ' οὐδέν.*

Render the passages also into Latin.

10. Distinguish *δίκη*, *γραφή*: *νόμος*, *θεσμός*, *ψήφισμα*: *εἰσάγειν δίκην*, *εἰσιέναι δίκην*. What is meant by *ἡγεμονία δικαστηρίου*, and into what different classes were its possessors divided? Who were *οἱ ἕνδεκα*? Had they any *ἡγ. δικ.*? Who were the *Πρόεδροι*?

11. What formalities were required before a new law could be (1.) proposed, (2.) enacted, at Athens? When a law had once been enacted, in what way was care taken for its maintenance, and how could it be finally abolished?

Explain the terms—

a. *ἐπιχειροτονία τῶν νόμων.*

b. *πρόσοδον γράψασθαι πρὸς τὴν βουλήν.*

c. *κυρίους εἶναι τοὺς νόμους ἀπὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἧς ἕκαστος ἐτέθη, πλὴν εἴ τῳ προσγέγραπται χρόνος ὄντινα δεῖ ἄρχειν.*

d. *διοίκησις.*

[1] See Catull. 64, 18.

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12. Explain the following phrases and terms, giving, where you can, the nearest English equivalent:—

rogare	legem.	lex
abrogare[1]		rogatio
derogare		plebiscitum
obrogare		Senatus consultum
subrogare		privilegium
ferre		jus civile
suadere		jus honorarium.
promulgare		
jubere		
antiquare		

13. Translate into Latin, giving the technical names for the several clauses and sentences—

Ὥστε οὐ τοῦτο . . . . οἷς δῶ.[2]

Convert the passage into Oratio Obliqua, both in Greek and Latin.

14. Translate—

Plerique autem . . . qui contra disputant, compositi.[3]

And retranslate into Greek the translations of Platonic phrases.

15. Derive the following words:—*dolus, fraus, sagmen, arx, transenna, oppido, perperam, cerritus, assulatim, examussim.* Explain *dicis causa, susque deque, subula leonem, siremps.*

16. Translate into Latin, using the Oratio Obliqua—

He asked Why did you not know it? Have you forgotten it? Are we to teach you for ever?

17. Translate into Latin—

He paid me five million sesterces on the 12th of June. Can you tell me how much this will amount to in three years at 8 per cent., simple interest, per annum, and to how much at compound?

[1] Cic. *ad Att.* iii. 23. 2. [2] Xen. *Anab.* i. 7. 7. [3] Quintil. *Inst. Or.* ii. 15. 24.

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18. Distinguish, and render, severally, into Latin—

ἕως { ποιεῖ, ἐποίει, ἐποίησε, } and ἕως ἂν { ποιῇ. ποιήσῃ.

19. Give Aristotle's ten Categories with their Greek and Latin names. Define the term.

Explain the phrase εἰρομένη καὶ κατεστραμμένη λέξις.[1] To whom is it applied?

20. Give briefly Aristotle's arguments

a. Against Plato's 'Republic.'

b. Against Plato's 'Laws.'

21. Give a short summary of Plato's *Apology*.

22. Translate and explain the words and construction

αἰ λῇς, περίδου μοι περὶ Ϝυματιδᾶν ἀλῶν.

* * * *

οὐ χρῆσθα σιγῆν, ὦ κάκιστ' ἀπολουμένα.[2]

23. Translate, explaining the names and circumstances—

Εἶην δὴ τότ' ἐγὼ Φολεγάνδριος ἢ Σικινήτης
ἀντί γ' Ἀθηναίου, πατρίδ' ἀμειψάμενος·
αἶψα γὰρ ἂν φάτις ἥδε μετ' ἀνθρώποισι γένοιτο,
Ἀττικὸς οὗτος ἀνὴρ τῶν Σαλαμιναφετῶν.[3]

24. Translate—

τουτὶ καὶ δὴ χωρεῖ . . . . κοτυληδών.[4]

In v. 1490, whose correction is πλήσσει?

25. Translate—

οὐκ ἄχρηστος . . . . ταῦτα ἑτοιμάζεται.[5]

Whose words are these? Describe exactly the occasion on which they were delivered. Explain, carefully, the construction in the last sentence.

26. Distinguish ἡ ἐπίκληρος, ἡ ἐπίδικος, ἡ ἐπίπροικος. How was the interest of money calculated at Athens?

[1] See Cope on Ar. *Rh.* iii. 9. 1., and Introduction to Ar. *Rh.* pp. 306 *seqq.*

[2] Ar. *Acharn.* 772, 778.

[3] Solon, 2 (12).

[4] Ar. *Vespæ*, 1483.

[5] Thucyd. vi. 16. 3,

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Translate into Greek :—

'I wish to borrow ninety-five talents and a half, and I will ask Pasion the banker to lend me the sum at 18 per cent.'

27. Translate and explain—

'Αι μὲν οὖν συνθῆκαι . . . . αἱ διαθῆκαι κεῖνται.[1]

28. Translate—

ὗει μὲν ὁ Σδεὺς, ἐκ δ' ὀρανῶ μέγας
χειμών· πεπάγασιν δ' ὕδάτων ῥοαί.
* * *
κάββαλλε τὸν χειμῶν', ἐπὶ μὲν τιθεὶς
πῦρ, ἐν δὲ κίρναις οἶνον ἀφειδέως
μελιχρόν· αὖταρ ἀμπὶ κόρσᾳ
μαλθακὸν ἀμπιτίθει γνάφαλλον,
* * *
τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἔνθεν κῦμα κυλίνδεται,
τὸ δ' ἔνθεν· ἄμμες δ' ἂν τὸ μέσσον
ναῒ φορήμεθα σὺν μελαίνᾳ
χειμῶνι μοχθεῦντες μεγάλῳ κάλων.[2]

How do the laws of this metre differ from those of its Latin imitation? Quote any passage that appears to you to be imitated from the above.

29. *a.* Trace the different meanings of *quin* from its derivation.

b. Derive *trilix, consertus*, explaining the phrase *ex jure manu consertum.*[3] Distinguish *infestus, infensus*, giving the derivation of each.

30. Distinguish the philosophical terms ἐνθύμημα, συλλογισμός, εἰκὸς, σημεῖον, διαλεκτικὴ, ἀναλυτικά. How does Plato define δ.? How is his definition connected with the derivation?

31. Explain the following proverbs :—

a. ἀπωτέρω ἢ γόνυ κνήμη.

b. μία Μύκονος.

c. μῦς πίσσης γεύεται.

[1] Demosth. 945, 946. [2] Alcæus. [3] See Heitland on Cic. *Mur.* § 26.

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d. λύκον εἶδες.

e. ὄνου παράκυψις, βοῦς ἐν πόλει, ὗς ἐκώμασεν.

f. ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς ὁρμεῖν τοῖς πολλοῖς.

g. κεραμεὺς κεραμεῖ.

h. πολυπραγμοσύνη κακοπραγμοσύνη.

i. ὑπέρου περιτροπή.

Give, where you can, the Latin or English equivalent.

32. Translate and explain—

ἦ πολλὰ πολλοῖς . . . . δόμοις.[1]

33. Explain the difficulties of construction or language in the following passages, translating them :—

a. M. φεῦ φεῦ· βροτοῖς ἔρωτες ὡς κακὸν μέγα.
K. ὅπως ἄν, οἶμαι, καὶ παραστῶσιν τύχαι.[2]

b. εἰ τούσδε γ' εὐνῆς οὕνεκ' οὐ στέργει πατήρ.[3]

c. ὡς ἂν ποιήσῃς, πανταχῇ χρηστός γ' ἔσει.[4]

d. ὅτ' οὐδὲν ὢν τοῦ μηδὲν ἀντέστης ὕπερ.[5]

e. ὁ τοξότης . . . . τεθάψεται.[6]

34. Translate—

a. Sunt aliis scriptæ . . . tempora nostra solent.[7]

Distinguish carefully between *tali, tessera, miles.*

b. Cælo supinas . . . . mica.[8]

Investigate the peculiarities of construction in the last stanza, and give your reasons for the interpretation which you prefer.

35. Trace back the following usages of τέλος, its compounds and derivatives, to the primitive meaning of the word—εἰς ἄνδρας τελῶ, οἱ ἐν τέλει, τέλη νεῶν, ὁρίζεται τέλη ἔγκαρπα Διΐ, Ζεὺς τέλειος, ἀτέλεια, ἰσοτελής, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι.

36. Distinguish clearly between the meaning of the aorist and of the perfect, and mention any cases in which the use of the Greek aorist differs from that of the English preterite.

[1] Eurip. *Med.* 579-608.
[2] *Ib.* 330.
[3] *Ib.* 88.
[4] Soph. *Aj.* 1369.
[5] *Ib.* 1231.
[6] *Ib.* 1120-1141.
[7] Ovid, *Trist.* ii. 471-484. Cf. Bassus 178-196 (Weber, *Corp. Poet. Lat.* 1412).
[8] Horace, *Carm.* iii. 23.

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37. Translate carefully the following passages, explaining and illustrating the grammatical peculiarities :—

a. κραυγὴν πολλὴν ἐποίουν καλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀκούειν· ὥστε οἱ μὲν ἐγγύτατα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἔφυγον ἐκ τῶν σκηνωμάτων.[1]

b. εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον *ἔπαισεν ἄν, ὥστε πᾶσιν αἰσχύνην εἶναι μὴ οὐ συσπουδάζειν.[2]

* What would be the difference if ἔπαιεν ἄν were read? Render both readings into Latin.

c. ὅσον δ' ἂν χρόνον τὸ ἡγούμενον ἐπιστήσειε.[3]

d. εἰ βούλει, μένε ἐπὶ τῷ στρατεύματι· ἐγὼ δ' ἐθέλω πορεύεσθαι.[4]

Distinguish, generally, between βούλομαι, θέλω.

e. οὗτος ἐδόκει πολλὰ ἤδη ἀληθεῦσαι τοιαῦτα, τὰ ὄντα τε ὡς ὄντα καὶ τὰ μὴ ὄντα ὡς οὐκ ὄντα.[5]

Give a short, but clear, account of the usages of οὐ and μή, with passages in illustration.

38. Translate the following :—

Ἄνδρες τινὲς ἀκκιζόμενοι Σκύθαι
νεκρὸν ἵππον στυγέοισιν λόγῳ, κτάμενον ἐν φάει·
κρυφᾷ δὲ σκολιοὺς γέννυσιν ἀνδέροισιν πόδας ἠδὲ κεφαλάς.[6]

Of what adage is it the expansion? Explain the following proverbs and proverbial expressions :—

a. Κορινθίοις οὐ μέμφεται τό γ' Ἴλιον.

b. λίνον λίνῳ συνάπτειν.

c. ἃ χεὶρ τὰν χεῖρα.

d. Διὸς Κόρινθος.

e. ἐν πίθῳ τὴν κεραμείαν.

f. δίκην ὑφέξεις κἂν ὄνος δάκῃ κύνα.

[1] Xen. *Anab.* ii. 2. 17.
[2] *Ib.* ii. 3. 11.
[3] Xen. *Anab.* ii. 4. 26.
[4] *Ib.* iii. 4. 41.
[5] Xen. *Anab.* iv. 4. 15.
[6] Pindar, *Frag.* 217 (114)

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g. εἴη μοι τὸ μεταξὺ Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶνος.

h. δέχεται καὶ βῶλον ἀλήτης.

i. τὴν λεοντῆν ἐνδέδυκα.

k. ἀνθέρικον θερίζειν.

l. ἤτοι τέθνηκεν ἢ διδάσκει γράμματα.

m. ἱππέας εἰς πέδιον προκαλεῖ.

n. δάκτυλος ἀμέρα.

o. ἄνος ἄγει μυστήρια.

Give the Greek equivalents of the following :—

a. A fool's paradise.

b. Out of the frying-pan, etc.

c. Birds of a feather, etc.

d. Righteous overmuch.

e. Hear the other side.

f. Teach your grandmother, etc.

39. Explain Σπάρτην ἔλαχες, *κείνην κόσμει*. Where is the saying originally found?[1]

40. Translate and explain—

a. Hæc servavit avis Tarpeii templa Tonantis.
Miraris? Nondum fecerat illa Deus.

b. Turbabis versus, nec littera tota volabit,
Unam perdideris si Palamedis avem.[2]

41. Translate, explaining the technical terms—

Spurius Postumius . . . consulibus permissum est.[3]

42. Translate and explain—

Cum M. Crassus exercitum Brundisii imponeret, quidam in portu caricas Cauno advectas vendens, Cauneas, clamitabat. Dicamus, si placet, monitum ab eo Crassum, caveret, ne iret: non fuisse periturum, si omini paruisset. Quæ si suscipiamus, pedis offensio nobis, et abruptio corrigiæ et sternutamenta erunt observanda.[4]

43. What information regarding the life of Thucydides do

[1] Eur. *Telephi.* Fragm. xxiii. (Dind.)
[2] Martial, xiii. 74, 75.
[3] Livy, xxxix. 19.
[4] Cic. *de Divin.* ii. 40. 84.

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we get from his own writings? What period of time is embraced by his history? By whom was it continued? How far can we concur in the opinion expressed of Thucydides in the words δοκεῖ πολλὰ χαρίζεσθαι μὲν Λακεδαιμονίοις, κατηγορεῖν δὲ Ἀθηναίων?[1] Mention any instances of the ἐναργεία, the λέξεις ποιητικαί, and the παρομοιώσεις, παρισώσεις, ἀντιθέσεις, and παρονομάσιαι attributed to his style by an ancient critic.[2] By what writers has his style been imitated? Give any instances of imitation.

44. State Hermann's distinction between πᾶς with and without the definite article, when it accompanies a numeral or equivalent expression. Translate τὰ κτήνεα πάντα θύσιμα, and τὰ πάντα κτήνεα θύσιμα. Also distinguish τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, and τὰ πάντα πολλά. Decline ὅστις and πόλις, in the singular and plural, according to the Ionic dialect. Write in Ionic Greek ἀναβοήσας, ἐνενόητο, θαῦμα, ἀναπλεῦσαι, θεᾶσθαι, θεώμενοι, κεῖνται, ἀφίκοντο, τετραμμένοι ἦσαν, πότερον, ὑποκρίνεσθαι, and 1 aor. ind. act. 1 pers. sing. of συμφέρω: and in Attic οἰκότα, καταλαμφθέντες, ἁλίζειν, ἁλίη, ἤειδε, προηδέατο, ἀποδέξασθαι. What meaning have ἀναγνῶναι, συγγιγνώσκειν, ἀναρτᾶν (how does Herodotus write this?) ὑπόκρισις, ἀπειληθείς, in Herodotus, and what in Attic writers?

45. *a.* How does εἰρωνεία, as defined by Theophrastus, differ from that of Socrates? What is meant by the irony of Sophocles? Refer to any instances of irony in Æschylus or Euripides.

b. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy? Explain the nature of the Platonic ἰδέαι. State the proof of the immortality of the soul derived by Plato from the doctrine of ἰδέαι. How was the doctrine misrepresented by Aristotle?

[1] Vit. Thuc. § 4. *Jud.* 24. 4; 52. 3.—See Poppo (ed. Min.)
[2] Dion. Hal. (ed. Krüger.) *De Thuc.* *De Hist. Thuc. Comment.*

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c. Give a concise history of the Old and New Academy, and show how philosophy degenerated in the decline of the political existence of Greece.

46. Write a short life of Livy, with dates. Mention, also with dates, the chief historians before him. Give an estimate of his qualifications as a historian, and his general merits as a writer. How does [1]Tacitus speak of him? To what Greek writer does Quintilian compare him? What portions of his work are extant? What period did it originally comprise? Into how many books was it divided? What portions have been most recently discovered? What works are ascribed to him besides the History? What name does he give to the latter? To what authors does he refer, and in what terms? What do you understand by the term *Patavinity*? Compare Livy with Tacitus, (1.) in point of style, (2.) as a historian.

Translate and explain—

a. Vectigalia summis pretiis . . . exercuerunt.[2]

b. Mos erat tum . . . . . solo persultabant.[3]

47. Explain the meaning of 'In Q. Cæcilium *Divinatio*.' Give some account of the celebrated cause with which the speech bearing the above name is connected? How many other orations are there extant on it? How many were delivered? Before what tribunal was the defendant arraigned, and who presided there? What was the result and what the ultimate fate of the defendant?

Translate and explain—

Quartum quem sit habiturus . . .

. . . reos reperiatis.[4]

48. Who were the Triumviri Capitales? Where did they hold their Court? By whom and when were they instituted, and in succession to what Roman magistrates in their judicial

[1] See Tac. *Ann.* iv. 34, *Agr.* 10, and, on L. generally, *supra* p. 202.

[2] Liv. xxxix.

[3] Liv. xliv. 9.

[4] In Q. C. *Divinatio* 15, § 49.

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capacity? To what Athenian magistrates did they partly correspond? Explain the point of Cicero's joke—'Treviros vites censeo. Audio capitales esse. Mallem auro, ære, argento essent.'[1]

49. Cicero says[2]—

'Quintum genus principiorum adhibet Aristoteles, vacans nomine, et sic ipsum animum ἐντελέχειαν appellat novo nomine, quasi quandam continuatam motionem et perennem.' Translate this. Distinguish ἐντελέχεια and ἐνδελέχεια, giving the derivation of each. Which would you read here? How does it appear that Cicero has not correctly given the meaning of Aristotle?

50. Distinguish *mœrere, dolere, lugere: carere, desiderare, indigere, requirere.* Explain the words or phrases *versurâ solvere, morbus comitialis, cretio, novæ tabulæ, frumentum decumanum,* f. *æstimatum,* f. *stipendiarium.*

51. Explain the following inscriptions:—

a. III. VIR. AAAFF.

b. . . . . . A.P.F.

c. CUR. X. FL. S.C.

d. Q. ET M. TULLIS. Q. ET M. FF. CICERONIBUS III. VIREIS. AED. POT. MUNICIPI ARPINATIUM D.D.

e. M. TULLIO. M.F.M.N.M.PN. COR. CICERONI COS. PRO COS. PROV. ASIÆ LEG. IMP. CÆS. AUG. IN SIRIA PATRONO.

Also the following symbols:—

HS : NP : *C : *MERK. : *EID . *N : HS. CCCIↃↃↃ.

* In the Roman Calendar.

52. Explain the constructions in—

a. Hæc tibi dictabam post fanum putre Vacunæ,
Excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera lætus.[3]

b. Κατανοῶν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τὴν σοφίαν οὔτε μὴ μεμνῆσθαι δύναμαι αὐτοῦ, οὔτε μεμνημένος μὴ οὐκ ἐπαινεῖν.[4]

[1] Ep. *ad Div.* vii. 13.
[2] *Tusc.* i. 10, § 22.
[3] Hor. *Epist.* i. 10, 49.
[4] Xen. *Apol. Socr.* 54.

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ON THE PLATONIC IDEAS.

§ 1. To exactly comprehend and explain Plato's *Ideas* has always been a problem. Aristotle tells us that they arose from an union between the universal definitions of Socrates, and the doctrine put forth by Heraclitus of the fleeting character of all objects of sense. (Ar. *Metaphys.* xii. (xiii.), 4 : *Συνέβη ἡ περὶ τῶν εἰδῶν δόξα . . . διὰ τὸ πεισθῆναι τοῖς Ἡρακλειτείοις λόγοις ὡς πάντων τῶν αἰσθητῶν ἀεὶ ῥεόντων . . . Σωκράτους δὲ περὶ τῶν ἠθικῶν ἀρετῶν ὁρίζεσθαι καθόλου ζητοῦντος . . . συνέβαινεν τῷ αὐτῷ λόγῳ πάντων ἰδέας εἶναι τῶν καθόλου λεγομένων.*) The theory has been defined as 'the assertion of the principle that, in order to general reasoning, we must generalize and classify' (Donalds. *New Crat.* § 58), and it is in consequence of this that the theory assigns Ideas to everything capable of receiving a name, Ideas of relations, colours, sounds, even of artificial instances of mechanism. (See, especially, *Rep.* x. 596 B, *πολλαί πού εἰσι*, κ.τ.λ.) 'It should be remarked that Plato uses *ἰδέα*, in its strictest sense, only in five dialogues, the *Parmenides*, *Philebus*, *Phædo*, *Republic*, and *Timæus:* its appearance is the sequel of the completion of the doctrine in the mind of its author, and these dialogues are, accordingly, reckoned among his maturer productions' (Note in *Archer Butler*, ii. 127).

§ 2. Now the philosophy of Plato has been characterized as 'a system mediating between the dogmatism of the sciolist on the one hand, and the scepticism of the disputant on the other' (*Hampden*, p. 222).

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§ 3. His great hypothesis was the fallaciousness of Opinion (δόξα): his great need, therefore, to seek for some criterion of truth out of the region of mere opinion (*ib.*) This hypothesis involved a corresponding hypothesis in philosophy of the fallaciousness of the senses. From the combination of these two principles arose his master-science of DIALECTIC (*ib.* p. 223).

§ 4. This science is conversant about that which IS, or which has BEING, as contrasted with presentations to the senses, which have only the semblance of Being: it, therefore, investigates the reason or account (λόγος) of everything as it IS, and not as it APPEARS (*ib.*)

§ 5. It was to establish a sound theory of BEING, or, in other words, a sure criterion of Truth, that Plato put forth his *Theory of Ideas* (*ib.*; compare *Archer Butler*, ii. 89).

§ 6. The value of the theory consists in its laying a stable foundation of science, in the principles themselves of the human mind. The error lay in carrying the theory too far (*ib.* p. 250).

§ 7. As far as the word is concerned, Ἰδέα properly denotes *an appearance*, considered as a result of details, as in *Phæd.* 108 D, 109 B; *Protag.* 315 E; *Rep.* 380 D, 588 C; *Phædr.* 251 A, *et alibi.* But, inasmuch as the result is the final cause of the disposition of the elements, Ἰδέα passed from its proper sense into that of structural type, or model upon which anything is made: this structural type, viewed from the subjective side, would be construed as the ultimate efficient: viewed from the objective side, as the ultimate manifestation of objectivity. Hence, the order of the various shades of meaning may be given as—

1. Appearance, considered as a result; this is the sense of the passages cited above.
2. Appearance, considered as a type. (*Philebus* 67 A; *Hippias Major* 297 B.)

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3. Appearance, conceived as a typical efficient, and, consequently, as to the percipient, the final reality. (See *Rep.* 369 A, 479 A, *et alibi.*)

§ 8. The Ideas themselves may be defined as the archetypes of all created things as they exist in the divine intellect, the created things themselves being the antitypes or representations: it is these model forms that are real according to Plato. The archetypes and antitypes may be conceived as standing in the same relation to each other as that which exists between Algebra and Arithmetic, the former being the science of generalization, the latter that of particularizing, with respect to number and magnitude.

§ 9. The theory of Ideas is presented by Plato in four aspects—

1. In connection with logical science.
2. As a means of summing up and measuring the infinites of the sensible world.
3. As a philosophy of Being, in opposition to the mere knowledge of sensible phenomena.
4. Its aspect as a theory of the Cause of the Universe.

For a fuller account of this doctrine, the student is referred to

Hampden's *Fathers of Gk. Phil.* pp. 222 *seqq.*

Dr. Thompson's edition of Prof. Archer Butler's *Lectures*, vol. ii., with the Index.

Sir A. Grant's *Aristotle's Ethics*, vol. i., Essay iii.

Grote's *Plato*, vol. iii. p. 117.

Macguire on the Platonic Idea. (London: Longmans, 1866.)

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ADDENDA.

Page	Question	
33.	13.	For the Silver Age generally, see Teuffel's *Rom. Lit.* (Engl. Transl.) Introd. to Vol. ii. ; Prof. Mayor, index to Juvenal, and notes on iv. 96, x. 34, xi. 205, xiii. 211, and Quintil. *Inst. Or.* x. 1. §§ 9 (*opus* and *interim*), 12 (*quocunque*), 16 (*orare*), 18 (*inhibemur credere*), 20 (*non nisi* and *frequenter*), 24 (*auctor*), 40 (*ingeniosis quidem*), 45 (*studiosi*), 52 (*circa*), for some of the peculiar usages. See also Index of Words in Church and Brodribb's *Select Letters of Pliny*.
36.	3.	See Exc. on Verg. *G.* ii. 81, in Conington's Vergil, and Page on Hor. *C.* i. 3. 36.
79.	3.	Probably the instrumental ablative.
110.	10.	Dem. *Meid.* 525.
134.	9.	Auct. *Pervigil. Ven.* 17.

155, note 1. By στ. πρ. ἐγγρ. is meant 'a question at issue relating to a matter of fact, and depending on written documents.' See Donaldson's *Gk. Lit.* iii. (ii. of the continuation) pp. 157, 158; Cope's *Introd.* to Ar. *Rhet.* pp. 397-400; Holmes on Arg. 2, Dem. *de Cor.* ; Sandys on Isocr. *ad Demon.* p. 2, n. 6. The speech *c. Lept.* is full of Νόμοι and ψηφίσματα. (Mainly from *Notes and Queries*, April 30, 1870.)

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